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SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is an important international means of communication for students everywhere, but especially for those who have to work with the limited library facilities of smaller educational institutions. The need for wide familiarity with literature is greater today than ever before. Research work in all the social sciences is now being carried on in nearly every quarter of the earth, and no worker can afford to be ignorant of this work. The social scientist now can gather his data from a larger area than ever before. Not only should he extend his range geographically, but also functionally. He must push out to the border lines of other sciences. Many of the most significant contributions in recent years have been made not at the center, but on the periphery of the various fields. This double extension of range has placed a tremendous strain on our library facilities, a strain which even our largest libraries find it hard to meet.

One medium-sized state university with 3,200 students in residence spends a little over \$4,000 annually for periodicals. It receives 811 periodicals, of which number about a hundred, or less than an eighth are foreign. Naturally, the shorter the list of periodicals a library can take, the smaller will be the percentage of foreign journals. Especially must this be the case where the graduate school is still very small. Furthermore, the fewer the periodicals a library can take, the larger will be the percentage of periodicals of a general nature. Of the 100 foreign periodicals which this university library receives only 25 fall in the field of the social sciences, even under a liberal construction of the term "social science." SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS examines over 4,000 journals. Assuming that one-half of this university's journals are social science journals, SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS gives a coverage eleven times greater than this university library. For foreign journals the ratio of coverage would be even greater as only one-sixteenth of their social science periodicals are foreign, whereas the percentage for SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS runs considerably higher.

It would hardly be considerate to ask the average university library, with its limited funds and great needs, to subscribe to Arabic, Armenian, or Dutch journals dealing with some special problems and yet the teacher certainly cannot afford to subscribe to many himself. Here SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS comes to his aid. While a particular university library may not take a single Arabic, Armenian, Dutch, or East Indian periodical, SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, to cite a specific example, covers nine periodicals devoted exclusively to the East Indies, besides about forty Dutch periodicals which occasionally carry articles on the East Indies. Thus SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS is practically the only means the small library has of keeping up with the literature in fields of special interest.

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NUMBER 5

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 6890, 6899, 7001, 7669, 8670)

6856. AUSTIN, A. O. Lightning investigation as applied to the airplane. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 59 (7) Jul. 1931: 257-264.

6857. BROWN, W. G. Modern geography and its relation to sociology. *Sociol. Rev.* 23 (3) Oct. 1931: 188-194.—With the development of special sciences (geology, meteorology, and astronomy), geography tended to become a mere work of collation. Such geography had little claim to a place in a university curriculum. The last 30 years have witnessed a complete transformation. The man-nature complex has been developed; man enters into a natural and a human environment, the latter being a definite culture pattern created by, and peculiar to his group. Modern geography is scientific in that it translates the observed phenomena into maps, graphs, charts, etc., and these symbols form an abstract means of comprehending interrelationships in the region studied. The region is the unit of observation, but each, as a societal complex, is unique. The approach to the geography of any country begins with these homo-centric units. A synthesis of these should be made for the larger area. In such a science there can be no general laws of causal efficacy, but only regional laws, or hypotheses.—*F. N. Ho. se.*

6858. DÖRRIES, HANS. Der gegenwärtige Stand der Stadtgeographie. [The present status of city geography.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 310-325.—(A short systematic survey of the present status of research in city geography according to the more important available materials, a critical discussion of earlier fundamental results, and a guide for future work.) Especial emphasis is placed upon the need for an increased knowledge of historical backgrounds for the purpose of establishing a genetic interpretation. It is necessary to consider the methods and results of related sciences and the need for constant collaboration of analyses and syntheses.—*Hans Dörries.*

6859. HUBBARD, GEORGE D. Geographic conditions, influences, controls. *Ohio J. Sci.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 39-54.—The terms controls, determines, conditions, influences, adapts, adjusts, responses, and impels express variously the degree of relationship which exists between human society and the physical environment.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

6860. OBERHUMMER, EUGEN. Geographie und Sprachkunde. [Geography and philology.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 253-264.—This article sheds light on the close relationship between general linguistic research and geography according to recent publications and supplements the articles in the last (16th) edition of Herman Wagner's *Lehrbuch* (1923). Especial attention is given to research in dialects (dialectal geography), linguistic classification, the relationship between speech and race, mixed forms, and peculiarities of speech.—*Hans Dörries.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6892, 7606, 7629, 7631, 7639, 7667, 7671-7672, 7675-7676, 7682, 7684, 7688)

6861. GALY-CARLES, MME. J. La production et le commerce des oranges dans le monde. [World production and the commerce in oranges.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale.* 10 (112) Dec. 1930: 928-953.

6862. GROTELÜSCHEN, W. Die Holzwirtschaft des nördlichen Nadelwaldes. [The lumber industry of the northern coniferous forests.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (1) 1931: 18-30.—(A short review of the relation of geography to timber supply.) In the northern temperate zone, stands are fairly uniform in species; the tropical forests contain a variety of species. This affects the type of forestry employed. In the northern hemisphere, forest exploitation accompanied by railroads systematically penetrates the vast forest areas. Favorable traffic situation and nearness to market areas have given advantage to eastern Canada, Sweden, and Finland. Sawmills are most abundant in forest areas far from the markets, and paper and pulp-mills are established near the centers of traffic and industrialization.—*Bruno F. A. Dietrich.*

6863. ROBERTSON, C. J. Geographical trends in sugar production. *Geog. Rev.* 22 (1) Jan. 1932: 120-130.—World trade in sugar brings into competition an identical product from two distinctly different plants, one from the temperate and the other from the tropical zone. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of the world's sugar receives protection or preference, thus bringing into conflict the geographical and non-geographical factors. From the middle of the 19th century to 1914, sugar production increased at about 3.5% annually. The World War brought a temporary sharp decline in the production of beet sugar but cane sugar continued to increase. The accumulated production resulted in a depression in the price by 1930. Cuba, favored by almost ideal conditions of climate and soil, has become the world's chief producer of sugar. The proximity to the U. S., which takes 92% of the Cuban crop, and the 20% preference under which Cuban sugar enters the U. S. were potent factors in the expansion of the industry. The tariff permits the sugar industry of the U. S. to survive. Louisiana is a marginal cane area where good soils are counter-balanced by a short growing season. Java has increased its yield per a., which is two or three times that in Cuba, and thus maintains an important place in world production without resorting to direct political assistance. British India, although second to Cuba, produces an insufficient quantity of sugar (*gur*) for domestic consumption. In the north European plain, sugar beets are grown from Belgium to USSR and also in Czechoslovakia. Chernozems are well suited to the sugar beet but podzols and browners require more fertilization. High tariffs or direct subsidies prevail throughout Europe, except in the Netherlands. Nevertheless, beet sugar production cannot compete with cane, for the expansion of the latter can be

accomplished with less difficulty. Political measures cannot permanently prevail over the geographical realities.—*Guy-Harold Smith.*

6864. RUDOLPH, ALBERT. Zur neueren Literatur über Wirtschaftsgeographie. [New literature concerning economic geography.] *Betriebswirtschaft.* 24 (10) Oct. 1931: 298-301.

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

(See also Entry 8384)

6866. ANDREWS, JOHN. Tropical and sub-tropical agriculture in coastal Queensland. *Australian Geographer.* 1 (3) May 1931: 62-71.—Tropical and sub-tropical agriculture in coastal Queensland is localized by geographic conditions but its extent is limited largely by economic, social, and political relations. The methods of farming are extensive, the yield per acre is low, and each area specializes in a single product. The cultivated areas are patchy in distribution. The chief sub-tropical crop, cane sugar, is produced mainly on coastal, alluvial flood plains with soil derived from volcanic rocks. Pineapples are grown around Brisbane where there is relatively light rainfall and excellent drainage. Exportation of canned fruits is promising. Cotton production has declined from its war-stimulated peak production of 1924. It suffers from high costs of production and marketing incident to an economically young country in a warm climate with exclusively white labor. (Statistics, maps, and graphs.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

6867. CRAGO, E. A., and LOWNDES, A. G. Port Kembla and its harbour. *Australian Geographer.* 1 (3) May 1931: 50-58.—Port Kembla, immediately south of Wollongong in New South Wales, is an industrial port the site of which was chosen because of its geographic and economic advantages. The leading exports are manufactured copper and brass, refined copper, coal (cargo and bunker), fertilizers, and iron and steel products. The chief imports are raw materials used in the copper, steel, and fertilizer industries. Coal is obtained cheaply by rail and by coastwise shipping, and surplus electrical power from the coal is distributed to the hinterland. The harbor is deep and roomy, its shipping facilities are modern, and it is protected by jetties. Industrial advantages are (1) cheap fuel, (2) copper secured from Australia and abroad, (3) Australian and Tasmanian iron ores, (4) limestone and calcareous deposits, (5) an adequate supply of water, (6) cheap factory sites, (7) a position relatively close to densely populated portions of Australia, and (8) a coastal position for imports and exports.—*B. H. Schockel.*

6868. TERRY, MICHAEL. Two journeys westward from Horseshoe Bend and Oodnadatta, Central Australia. *Geog. J.* 78 (4) Oct. 1931: 341-346.—This is a summary record of a prospecting expedition in the country around the meeting point of the boundaries of South, Central, and Western Australia. The geological reconnaissance gives no prospect of rich mineral deposits. The land was seen in a season of unusually good rainfall and is reported capable of pastoral occupation; but it is part of an aborigines' reserve. (3 maps.)—*C. B. Fawcett.*

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 7057, 7592, 7688, 7766, 7942, 8186)

6869. COHEN, L. Luchtverbinding Indië. [Air connection with the Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in de Aardrijkskunde.* 9 (9) Oct. 1931: 204-206.—(Survey of

6865. UNSIGNED. Die Kohlenvorräte der Welt. [World coal supplies.] *Braunkohle.* 35 (29) Aug. 1931: 781-782.—On the basis of the reports of the 12th Industrial Congress of Geologists at Toronto, 1913, data are given for the different countries of the world, supplemented by later information.—*E. Friederichs.*

the development of the air traffic between the Netherlands and the Dutch East Indies since the first flight by Captain Koppen for the mail transport, Oct. 28, 1927.)—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

6870. CRINCE LE ROY, X. F. Raming der voor het gebruik op Java en Madoera beschikbare hoeveelheden der voornaamste plantaardige voedingsmiddelen in de jaren 1921 tot en met 1930. [Estimate of the available quantities of the principal vegetable foodstuffs for consumption in Java and Madura, 1921-1930.] *Landbouw.* 7 (3) Sep. 1931: 169-191.—An estimate of the quantity of the principal vegetable foodstuffs in Java available for consumption must be based upon the production, and the surplus of imports or exports minus the quantity required for seeding purposes. Only rice, maize, cassava products, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and soy beans are considered. With the exception of rice and soy beans, the production of these foodstuffs leaves a surplus for export; the shortage of rice and soy beans is balanced by import. During the period of 1921-1930, only the consumption of maize per head increased, that of rice has remained almost stationary, that of cassava products and sweet potatoes showed a tendency to decrease. The quantities of foodstuffs available for consumption and the per capita consumption are listed. The quantities of protein, fat, carbohydrates, and the physiological heat value in calories of the different foodstuffs available for consumption are calculated for a period of 10 years and the consumption thereof per head and per day is figured out. The available quantities of protein and fat show considerable fluctuation. In the course of ten years the consumption of carbohydrates has decreased. It may not be concluded that the total nourishment of the population has declined because the supplementary foodstuffs are left out of consideration.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6871. MANGOENKOE SOMO, DARMAWAN. De ontwikkeling van de kretekstrootjes-industrie in de provincie Oost-Java. [The development of the native industry of kretek cigarettes in the province of East Java.] *Mededeel. v. de Afdel. Nijverheid, Dept. v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg.* (8) 1931: pp. 18.—An important native industry of a special kind of cigarettes has developed in Java. These kretek cigarettes are made of native tobacco flavored with cloves. The chief center for this industry is Kudus near Semarang. In the last few years factories have been established in East Java. Cloves of Zanzibar are used for the product but it would be desirable to cultivate a similar variety in the Dutch East Indies. In 1929 the production of Zanzibar cloves was insufficient and the prices increased. The price of the cigarettes could not be raised and the quality declined. During 1929 the competition of the industries in East Java with that of Semarang became increasingly serious. In East Java the cigarette manufacture is not a home industry and there is consequently a closer supervision of the laborers.—*Cecile Rothe.*

6872. VINK, G. J. Partiele bedrijfsontleding te Djetis, Modjokerto. [Agricultural results at Djetis, Modjokerto, Java.] *Landbouw.* 7 (2) Aug. 1931: 106-135.—On a group of fields in Java, where irrigated rice is cultivated in a one year rotation with other crops, the agricultural practices and the amount of labor spent were analyzed in detail and records were made of the yields. The average numbers of hours of work per ha. rice

field were: men, 568; women, 921; children, 107; cattle, 125. The average yield of rice per ha. was 35 quintals of 100 kg. each.—*Cecile Rothe*.

ASIA

(See also Entry 6876)

Farther India

(See also Entry 8169)

6873. FONTAINE, RAPHAËL. Le riz en Indochine. [Rice in Indo-China.] *Rev. Écon. Française*. 53 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 146-149.—The question of rice production in Indo-China is complex and important. Before the arrival of the French, production was unscientific and the marketing monopolized by powerful Chinese merchant organizations. In recent years this monopoly has been sharply curtailed. Nevertheless, the measure of control which these merchant organizations possess is sufficient to hamper the introduction of scientific methods. Too many unstandardized varieties are grown. The crop yields are poor in comparison with those of Japan or Italy. In marketing, rice varieties are haphazardly mixed together, lowering the marketability. The future of rice production in Indo-China depends on a standardization of varieties to be grown, a wide-spread use of fertilizer, the production of uniform and biologically strong seed by a central agency, and better marketing methods.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

6874. PROCHÁZKA, A. Siam a jeho národohospodářství. [Siam and its economic situation.] *Zahraněční Politika*. 10 (11) Nov. 1931: 1148-1156.—The Kingdom of Siam is a potential importer of Czechoslovakian manufactures including woollens, hats, tin, small iron goods, lamps, machinery, railroad coaches, locomotives and other railway equipment, glass and porcelain, paper, colors, etc. In 1930 Siam had 2923 km. of railroads. Most of the trade goes through Bangkok, where the importing firms have their offices or branches. Offers of goods must be made through them in American dollars. (Geographical details follow.)—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

6875. THOLANCE, AUGUSTE. La situation politique et économique du Tonkin. [The political and economic position of Tongking.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 10 (12) Dec. 15, 1931: 714-727.

6876. UNSIGNED. L'Organisation d'une ligne de navigation aérienne: Un voyage en avion depuis la France jusqu'en Indochine. [The organization of an air navigation line between France and Indo-China.] *Géographie*. 54 (3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 186-203.—There are at present five major air-line companies operating in France. These provide communication with Africa, South America, England, the chief centers of Europe, and as far east as Bagdad. No French air-line has been established so far to link France with Indo-China. The route suggested in the article is based on that followed in an exploratory trip from Marseille via Beirut, Damascus, Bagdad, Karachi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, over the mountains of the Malay Peninsula to Bangkok and thence to Saigon. Owing to bad flying conditions the author recommends the use of autos between Beirut and Damascus. Accurate data on atmospheric and surface conditions are considered the most important pre-requisites to the establishment of this route since the region traversed has almost every variety of climate and much difficult country. Detailed surveys, necessary over many parts of the route, have yet to be made.—*John B. Appleton*.

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 6884, 7632, 7647, 7697, 7754, 7756, 7793, 7804, 8446, 8528)

6877. JULIAN, ARNOLD. China's commerciale problemen. [China's commercial problems.] *China*. 6

(1) Apr. 1931: 54-63; (2) Aug. 1931: 133-149.—(A translation of an article which appeared in the *Chinese Economic Journal*.) The first part deals with the factors which formerly had a disintegrating influence in the social organization, as: the lack of uniformity of customs, coins and laws, language, etc. On the other hand influences having a unifying effect are: standardization in education through an official examination and appointment of officials outside the province where they were born. Present social relationships and the technical expedients that are applied in China are compared to those in the U.S.A.: the relationship between agriculture and industry, the use of modern technical expedients, the extension and the use of railways, automobile roads, the teaching system, monetary systems, and political disorder. The Chinese have proved that they can achieve excellent work in the commercial and industrial field. But for the difficult work of a general commercial development, the help of the foreign countries and capital cannot be dispensed with as yet. Many mistakes have been made by the so-called Chinese nationalism, and have, in many cases, made difficult sound cooperation.—*J. C. Lamster*.

6878. LATTIMORE, OWEN. Byroads and backwoods of Manchuria. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (1) Jan. 1932: 101-130.—(Random notes of travel along the "pioneer fringe" of Manchuria.)—*H. F. Raup*.

6879. RÜDENBERG, ERNST. Die Wirtschaftsprovinzen Chinas I. [The economic provinces of China.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 818-824.—The provinces of China may be divided into two groups: those with progressive methods of production (yielding to the influence of western and American capital), and those with unchanged methods of production. The reorganization of China's agriculture is a vital issue and cannot be accomplished without developing industry and transportation. The problem therefore is: development of agriculture in relation to industry. Tea and silks exports are decreasing, mainly because of inefficient methods of farming. Woods have been plundered without regard to their climatic import. New farming methods are contemplated by the government and successful trials have been conducted with new types of crops (e.g. wheat). The area under cultivation now is 480,000 sq. km. (plus 150,000 in Manchuria) which may be increased to 2,500,000 sq. km. by utilizing the large uncultivated districts. (4 tables.)—*Werner Neuse*.

6880. SCHMITTHENNER, HEINRICH. Geographische Gedanken zur chinesischen Kulturkrise. [Geographical considerations in relation to the Chinese culture crisis.] *Erdball*. 5 (7) 1931: 252-256.—Since the beginning of Chinese culture, the cultural battle front has faced the W and NW. The regular coast and the absence of large rivers delayed the growth of a thoroughgoing sense of unity, in spite of the recently established network of the railroads. The hydrographical possibilities and the multiplicity of agricultural products attracted the foreigners. The World War made apparent to the Chinese both the strength and the weakness of nationalism. The military leaders of the north, depending upon its inherent conservatism, agreed with the western powers. The republican south combated the unequal treaties which the west had forced upon China, but at the same time accepted western civilization. The broad extent of its territory is responsible for the conservatism of China and its great power of assimilation. (13 illustrations.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

(See also Entries 3-12192, 14835; 2, 1366, 2282, 4952, 8455)

6881. GORÉ, FRANCIS. L'exploration au Tibet. [The exploration of Tibet.] *Géographie*. 55 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-19.—Formidable natural barriers on

every side have preserved the isolation of Tibet. The name, derived from the Chinese *Tou-fa* (barbarians) is indication of this isolation. The first Europeans to enter Tibet were the Portuguese Catholic missionaries, Father Antonio de Andrade and Brother Marques, in 1624. The missionary stage of Tibetan exploration lasted until della Penna and his companions quit Lhasa in 1745. At the close of this period Tibet became unified and China sought to isolate from the rest of the world a people whom it considered as its vassals. Tibet was partially opened to the British as a result of the armed clash between it and British India in 1774. Bogle, taking advantage of the peace which followed, penetrated Tibet. In 1846, however, the priests Huc and Gabet spent some time in Lhasa. Active persecution of travellers began in 1848. Although China agreed to treaties which permitted the exploration of Tibet, this was always denied in practice. Younghusband's armed English expedition early in the 20th century opened up the country for a time. Later England and Russia came to an agreement by which strangers were to be kept out of Tibet. Sven Hedin's expedition of 1906 encountered many obstacles from the government of British India. From the beginning of the World War until 1921 the period of isolation practically ceased. A new period of isolation began in 1921 which culminated in the ruling of 1928 by which no authorization whatever might be granted to foreign explorers. Anglo-Tibetan politics and the civil war in China have made exploration more difficult than ever.—*E. D. Beynon.*

6882. LATTIMORE, OWEN. Into the heavenly mountains. On horseback through Chinese Turkestan, frontier land between China and Russia. *Asia* (N. Y.). 30 (5) May 1930: 334-340; 380-383.

6883. MASSENBAACH, E. von. Chinesisch-Turkestan. [Chinese Turkestan.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 692-699.—Turkestan is so isolated from the rest of China that from 1864-76 it was entirely independent under the conqueror Jakub Beg, until in a long war expedition the territory could be occupied by Chinese troops. The Chinese element prevails among the upper merchants and civil servants. The mass of the population is either Turkish-Mohammedan (in the west) or Mongolian (in the east). New means of transportation (railroad, automobile, airplanes) might break down the increasingly independent spirit among the two parts of the population. But railroad connections to the west (Turk.-Sib. R. R.) which could improve the economic situation of the province of Sinkiang would not be in the interest of China. Seven-tenths of Russia's exports to China are received via Sinkiang. Imports are tea, cloth, silk, matches and the exports, cotton, guts, hides, and furs. The desert zone has prevented the Chinese civil war from invading this province, but the governor has assumed almost monarchical powers. Poor because of bad financial management, the province has undeveloped riches including a potential cotton area and large reserves of coal, iron, and oil. The country is approaching an era of exploitation. An order for machines for road construction was placed in Germany.—*Werner Neuse.*

6884. ROCK, JOSEPH F. An expedition on the China-Tibet frontier to the unexplored Amnyi Machen range. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 57 (2) Feb. 1930: 131-186.—(Illustrated.)—*E. T. Platt.*

6885. TRINKLER, EMIL. Notes on the westernmost plateau of Tibet. *Himalayan J.* 3 Apr. 1931: 43-50.

6886. VISSER, PH. C. De centraal Aziatische gebergten en hun nomenclatuur. [The mountains of central Asia and their nomenclature.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (5) Sep. 1930: 827-834.

6887. VISSER, PH. C. De derde Nederlandsche centraal Azië Expeditie. [The Third Dutch Expedition to

Central Asia.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-8.—An area of more than 3,300 sq. km. was mapped for the first time, and extensive geologic, glaciologic, botanical, and zoölogical investigations carried out.—*J. B. Leighly.*

India

(See also Entries 7594-7595, 7662, 7791, 8529)

6888. CARL, J. Dans les massifs montagneux de l'Inde méridionale. Esquisse géographique. [In the mountains of southern India. Geographical sketch.] *Globe* (Genève). 69 1930: pp. 155.—A detailed zoögeographic review of the results obtained by a Swiss zoögeographic expedition to southern peninsular India, in 1926-27. The region investigated is that portion of the Deccan massif to the south and west of Ootacomund and Coonoor.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

6889. GANGULI, BIRENDRANATH. Relation between crops and rural density in the United Provinces. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (45) Oct. 1931: 123-152.—The United Provinces occupy the north central area of India, the upper portion of the plain of the Ganges. The area includes Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra. The distribution of the population corresponds with the amount and distribution of the rainfall. The density of the population of the several districts varies with the agricultural productivity, and this in turn depends upon the character of the soil and meteorological conditions, especially rainfall. There are no great variations in soil. In the eastern portion of the Gangetic plain the rainfall is heavy, and diminishes towards the west. Therefore, rice production predominates in the east and is progressively of less importance toward the west. Wheat growing predominates in the west, and is of diminishing importance towards the east. Rice growing areas sustain dense population; whereas a crop like wheat permits only a relatively scanty population.—*R. P. Brooks.*

6890. MCCRIS, C. J. A bibliography of Nepal. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (4) Oct. 1931: 547-553.

6891. PEACOCK, E. H. The Schwe-u-daung game sanctuary, Upper Burma, with a note on the Asiatic two-horned rhinoceros. *J. Bombay Natural Hist. Soc.* 34 (2) Oct. 15, 1931: 446-448.—The mountain sanctuary extends over 126 sq. mi. of which 75% is heavily wooded. It contains practically all the species of animals native to northern Burma.—*M. Warthin.*

6892. RAMAKRISHNAN, K. C. Statistical sources for the study of economic geography of India. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6 (2) Jul. 1931: 58-70.

6893. STAMPE, W. L. The Ganges hydroelectric scheme: including a system of village electrification. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79 (4105) Jul. 24, 1931: 813-834.—(A description of a hydroelectric installation in connection with the falls of the upper Ganges canal system, one of the oldest and largest of the irrigation systems of northern India.) The canal system serves an area almost exclusively agricultural. For this reason considerable opposition to the installation of hydroelectric units was encountered. A transmission system now covers the entire irrigation district. No damage has been done to the regular supply of water for irrigation. Village and farm electrification is proceeding apace. Significant changes in the environmental complex are already noted. Well electrification is beginning to replace the arduous and inefficient manual or animal lift. This will permit a vast extension of the area irrigated by wells. In the villages electricity is already replacing oil-driven or manual sugar, flour, and oil mills. This has lowered the cost of milling and raised the standard of living. (Map.)—*Wilfrid Webster.*

6894. STRAIN, WARREN. Geography of the west coast of India. *J. Geog.* 31 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-20.—Three major areas along the Malabar Coast are characterized

with respect to their natural and cultural landscapes: (1) the barrier beach coconut division; (2) the mixed paddy and varkas lands, subdivided into the northern rice and millet unit and the southern rice, tapioca, and spice unit; and (3) the forested slopes of the Ghats. The economic life and principal urban centers of each unit are stressed.—*H. F. Raup.*

6895. STREYFFERT, TH. *Indiens Skogar. En orientiering i den tropiska skogsvegetationen och dess betydelse för världens virkeshushållning.* [Indian forests. Eastern tropical forests and their significance for world economy.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Aug. 1930: 449-460.

Iran

6896. NIKITINE, R. *La structure économique de la Perse.* [Economic conditions in Persia.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (3) Sep. 1931: 591-625.—Since the war Persia has regained political and economic autonomy and consequently has been able to make extensive improvements in her economic condition. The country is still predominantly agricultural. Tenant farming is characteristic, the cost of irrigation prohibiting small independent holdings. About $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population is nomadic. Transportation facilities are limited. Motor transport is developing faster than are railways. National finances have been in good condition since the assistance of German experts was secured in 1928. Foreign trade is growing; chiefly with Russia, England, and Germany.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

6897. VAGELER, P. *Aus Persiens Landwirtschaft.* [On Persian land economy.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 26 (19) Oct. 1, 1930: 435-440.—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entries 5235, 5757, 6222, 6905)

6898. KEPLER, H. (ed.). *Über die Aussichten des Bergbaues im Nahen Osten.* [Mining prospects in the Near East.] *Metall u. Erz.* 28 (8) Apr. 1931: 158-188.

6899. LAMARE, PIERRE. *Lexique des noms géographiques.* [Dictionary of geographical names.] *Géographie.* 55 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 200-214.—(Arabian.)

6900. LAMARE, PIERRE. *Résultats géographiques d'une mission au Yémen.* [Geographic results of a mission to Yemen.] *Géographie.* 55 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 34-64.—A comprehensive study of the Yemen shows that it is composed of five rather distinct zones, of increasing height. Jebel Haraz is only an isolated mountain mass, rising from a zone of much lower altitude. The first zone, or coast *Téhama*, rising from the sea to the altitude of 200 m., is a band of sandy desert from 20 to 30 km. wide. The climate of this zone is that of a dry, tropical steppe and vegetation is scant. The locality of Lahadj is exceptionally fertile, resembling in this respect an African oasis. The second zone, or interior *Téhama*, rises from 200 to 800 m. Though really fertile soil is rare in this zone, cultivation is much more extensively carried on, especially in the *thalwegs* of the wadis and on the terraced slopes. The third, or intermediate zone, extends from 800 to 1,700 m. Its climate is cooler than that of the *Téhama*. This is the zone in which vegetation shows its greatest development. The settlements of the Bedouin Shawafi give way to those of the Zaidi, the backbone of the present Imamdom. The Zaidi, of whom there are about a million, are mountaineers. The fourth zone consists of the slopes of the high central mountains. It rises from 1,700 to 3,500 m. On its terraces cereals are grown as well as coffee and *ghat* (Arabic: *al-qat* meaning the food. The use of *ghat* plays a notable role in the economic life of the country. Its effect on those who chew it is similar to that of cocaine. The Imam, Yahya Mohammed, is making a determined effort to eradicate this evil. The fifth zone consists of the high plateau and

has a climate similar to that of parts of France. The cultivation of its valleys depends on irrigation, which is carried on usually with the help of camels and oxen. The general topography of Yemen, with its five ribbon-like zones running north and south is extraordinarily similar to that of Abyssinia, from the sea to the high plateau.—*E. D. Beynon.*

6901. MEULEN, D. van der, and WISSMANN, H. von. *Voorloopig Verslag van een reis in Hadramaut en de omliggende gebieden* (Met zes foto's). [Narrative of an expedition to Hadramaut and the surrounding area.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 49 (1) Jan. 1932: 122-131.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

6902. NOWACK, ERNEST. *Journeys in northern Anatolia.* *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 70-92.—Northern Anatolia includes the most inaccessible part of the peninsula. Settlement is concentrated along the coast and near the coal field of Heraclea. The coast towns export coal, lumber, manganese, poultry, eggs, fruits, tobacco, and vegetables. Proposed railroads would make coal accessible to the interior, and permit the exploitation of timber resources unrivaled in the Near East. The author's journeys southward from the Black Sea led across three zones different in physiography, climate, vegetation, and settlement. The maritime zone is a mountainous country dissected by deep ravines. The culture and trade of the interior is concentrated in a series of depressed basins extending in an E-W line. The inner upland is an uplifted peneplain with isolated monadnocks and shallow basins, arid and supporting a steppe vegetation and scanty population. The northern section of this zone enjoys a marine climate; the peneplained uplands are commonly treeless steppes; and the interior basins lie beyond the influence of the sea. (Maps, block diagrams, and photographs illustrate the physiography, vegetation, and settlement types of the different zones.)—*Genieve Lamson.*

6903. REIFENBERG, ADOLF. *Die Boden Palästinas.* [The soils of Palestine.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 25 (20) Oct. 15, 1929: 473-481.—(A study of the soils of Palestine in relation to climate and agricultural potentialities.)

6904. UNSIGNED. *A brief guide to economic Palestine.* *Palestine & Near East.* 6 (19-20) Nov. 1931: 359-384.—(Including population, agriculture, industry, trade, banking and currency, transport tourist development, postal and telegraph services, the cooperative movement, the trade union movement, lands, and government finances.)

EUROPE

(See also Entries 7609, 7706)

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 5629, 5657, 5774, 5781, 6523, 7591, 7593, 7612, 7617, 7624, 7635, 7638, 7640, 7650, 7659, 7782, 7796, 7806, 7809)

6905. AKYLAS, V. JEROME. *The magnesite deposits of Mytilene.* *Mining Mag.* 45 (1) Jul. 1931: 18-22.—(A description of the magnesite deposits of Mytilene by a former inspector of mines of the Greek government.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

6906. BERTONELLI, FRANCESCO. *Patmo.* [Patmos.] *Universo.* 10 (3) Mar. 1929: 281-294.—Patmos is the most southern of the Italian islands in the Aegean. Its sedimentary structure has been greatly modified by vulcanism. Its population (300) is chiefly engaged in agriculture, producing grapes, olives, grain, etc. Agricultural methods are backward. The chief attractions of the island are its monastery, founded in 1080, and the beautiful panorama of rocks and sea.—*Lois Olson.*

6907. CONEA, ION. *Considerații geografice în jurul diferitelor nume ale Dobrogei.* [Geographic rela-

tionship of the various place names of Dobruja.] *Lucările Inst. de Geog. al Univ. din Cluj*. 4 1928-1929 (publ. 1931): 79-96.—(A review of place names from antiquity to the present, supplemented by geographical and historical considerations.)—*N. Bănescu*.

6908. DEFFONTAINES, PIERRE. Deux nouvelles capitales en Europe (Belgrade et Prague). [Two new European capitals (Belgrade and Prague).] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 173 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 118-123.—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

6909. DOLINSKI, N. V. Osnovni klasifikatzii i geografiya na nasheto zemedelsko stopanstvo. [Fundamental classifications and geography of our agricultural economies.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktzia na Statist.* 2 (2) 1930-31: 322-366.—The author bases his studies upon statistical data of 1926. City agricultural holdings extend over 2,516,056.5 decares, divided among 68,956 persons, i.e. 5.93% of all cultivated land and 10.49% of the whole number of the agriculturists in Bulgaria. Village agriculturists (89.51%) cultivate 94.07% of cultivated land. The average agricultural unit is 36.49 decares for the city and 67.82 decares for the village. (This is only for the 13 districts excluding the new territories.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

6910. DONCIU, CONSTANTIN. Contribuțiuni la climatologia Basarabiei. Regulul precipitațiunilor. [Contributions to the climatology of Bessarabia. Precipitation regime.] *Acad. Română, Memoriile Secțiunii Stiințifice*. 6 (6, Ser. 3) 1929: pp. 69. (12 maps, graphs.)

6911. H., V. La nouvelle loi roumaine de 1930 sur l'amélioration des terrains dégradés. [The Rumanian law of 1930 concerning the improvement of eroded lands.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 69 (9) Sep. 1931: 758-762.—More than 1,000,000 ha. of land in Rumania has been rendered unproductive by over grazing, deforestation, or erosion. A special division of the forest department has been created to undertake the restoration of this land, through restriction of grazing, afforestation, and engineering works where required. Owners may be indemnified for loss of income, and the lands are exempted from taxation while restoration work is in progress. If necessary the land may be expropriated. Cost of the work is shared by the state and local governments.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

Italy

(See also Entries 7248, 7645, 7798)

6912. ALMAGIÀ, ROBERTO. Länderkunde von Europa Italien (1925-1930). [Regional geography of Europe. Italy (1925-1930).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 46 1931: 137-226.—(Extensive bibliography.)

6913. DIETRICH, BRUNO F. A. Italian harbors on the Adriatic Sea. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 202-209.—*Samuel N. Dicken*.

6914. MILONE, FERDINANDO. La localizzazione delle industrie in Italia. [The localization of industry in Italy.] *Atti d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 17-29.—Less than 10% of the population of Italy is industrial. The industry is related both to labor supply and to local geographical conditions. The greatest industrial area is in the north, including Lombardy, Liguria, and Piedmont. Maps show the distribution of industrial activity, the metal industries, mechanical industries, and textile manufacturing. (Maps.)—*Lois Olson*.

France

(See also Entries 6876, 7654, 7660, 7698, 7798)

6915. CLER, ANDRÉ. Le port Rambaud à Lyon. [Port Rambaud at Lyons.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (3) Sep. 1930: 251-262.—Port Rambaud, situated on the Saône about 300 yards above the Saône-Rhône junction, was opened in 1926 and is rapidly increasing in importance. It serves as a trans-shipment point from river-steamer to rail and canal-boat. The principal products

handled in 1929 were (in order of their importance): construction materials, metallurgical products, mineral fuels, and agricultural products.—*Otis P. Starkey*.

6916. DEMARTY, P. Les inondations en Tarn-en-Garonne. Les dégâts agricoles. [Floods of the Tarn-Garonne region. The agricultural damage.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 460-466.—A total of 67 communes in the Tarn-Garonne region suffered from the floods of March, 1930. This included more than 5,500 farmers and an area of 40,000 ha. It will not be possible to restore the region completely and many of the farmers are searching for other occupations. Soil has been removed in some places and elsewhere ruined by deposition and water-logging. The circulation of the subterranean waters has been materially changed.—*M. Warthin*.

6917. FAUCHER, D. Les leçons des inondations du midi—remèdes et précautions. [Lessons from the southern floods—remedies and preventatives.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 492-512.—The flood of March 1930 showed the need of (1) using substantial building material, (2) the construction of homes in locations less subject to flood damage, (3) the building of dams and dikes, (4) improved flood forecasting, and (5) extensive reforestation.—*M. Warthin*.

6918. GUY, ALFRED. Les inondations du 3 mars 1930 en Lot-et-Garonne. Les dégâts agricole. [The floods of March 3, 1930 in the Lot-Garonne region. The agricultural damage.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 467-470.

6919. JANICOT, YVONNE. Trévaux et la Côteière de Saône. [Trévaux and the plain of the Saône.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (4) Dec. 1930: 367-425.—An account of the historical geography of Trévaux, a town of 2,000 situated on the Saône 13 mi. from Lyons, from Roman times to the present. Formerly it was of some importance as a departmental capital, a local market, and a meeting place of secondary routes. It has declined due to the location of the railroad away from the town, the decrease in river traffic and the direct sale of rural products in Lyons instead of through the local market.—*Otis P. Starkey*.

6920. LABORDE, FERNAND. L'aménagement intégral du Rhône. [The development of the Rhône River project.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4 (2) Nov. 1931: 359-393.—The development of the Rhône is a three-fold project—transportation, electric power, and irrigation. The project provides for a direct water route from Marseilles to Germany, the production of electric power which would partially supply Paris and other large cities and make possible the electrification of French railways (P.L.M.), and irrigation for extensive areas. The benefits to be derived would include reduced freight costs between all Mediterranean ports and west central Europe, cheaper power permitting a large reduction in French coal imports, and increased agricultural production. However, it is to be doubted if an increased agricultural production is advisable under present world conditions, the power produced in the Rhône region could not be consumed there nor advantageously utilized in the industrial regions of France, the possible development of railroad facilities, and consequent reduction in rates would result in better transport facilities than the Rhône project can offer.—*M. E. Garnsey*.

6921. MÉJEAN, PAUL. La prospérité actuelle de Bourgoin-Jallieu. [The present prosperity of Bourgoin-Jallieu.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (4) Dec. 1930: 357-366.—The agglomeration of Bourgoin-Jallieu declined in population before the World War because of changes in weaving techniques. The increased demand for silk goods since the World War and the utilization of cheap hydro-electric power have led to a development of the silk industries. The population has increased as the result of this industrial development.—*Otis P. Starkey*.

6922. PARDE, MAURICE. L'annonce des crues. [Forecasting floods.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 477-488.

6923. PARDE, MAURICE. La crue de mars 1930 dans le sud-ouest de la France—genèse de la catastrophe. [The flood of March 1930 in southwestern France—the cause and its disastrous results.] *Rev. Géog. d. Pyrénées et du Sud-Ouest*. 1 (4) Oct. 15, 1930: 363-459.—An intensive study of the general and immediate causes of the flood, its extent, and also of conditions in the Tarn and Garonne valleys.—*M. Warthin*.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 6869, 7809, 8186)

6924. BOERMAN, W. E. Kaarten van het verkeer per spoor en te water in Nederland. [Maps of railway and waterborne traffic in the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (11) Nov. 15, 1931: 413-417.

6925. RAMAER, J. C. De afsluiting en droogmaking der Zuiderzee. [The enclosure and draining of the Zuider Zee.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (3) May 1930: 350-379; (4) Jul. 1930: 623-660.—Connection between the Zuider Zee and the open sea was established, and its basin enlarged, by the headward extension and broadening of channels through tidal action in weak materials. No notable change is recorded since the middle of the 16th century. Complicated tidal movements have maintained a considerable variety of channels both within the Zuider Zee proper and the partly enclosed "Wadden Zee" outside. The problem of constructing a dike between the Zuider Zee and the open sea concerns itself largely with the differences in water level on the two sides of the dike to be expected as a result of tide and storm. Seepage under the dikes enclosing the reclaimed polders is to be expected, and the leaching of salt from the soil will require a considerable number of years. In addition to technical problems, numerous economic questions are raised by the reclamation plan. Many persons who at present make their living by fishing in the Zuider Zee will be thrown out of employment, and will have to be compensated. The disposal and settlement of the reclaimed land will involve much expense beyond the technical work. The entire deficit of the state growing out of the project is estimated at about one billion guilders. (4 plates and 1 map.)—*J. B. Leighly*.

6926. VEEN, JOH. van. De Fivel en hare verzanding, onderzocht door P. M. Bos te 't Zandster Voorwerk, bewerkt uit nagelaten aantekeningen. [The Fivel and its silting-up, based on the notes left by the late P. M. Bos of Zandster Voorwerk.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (4) Jul. 1930: 673-691; (5) Sep. 1930: 773-800.—Detailed investigation, on archival and topographic bases, of the changes during historic times in the region north and east of Groningen. Both natural processes and the hydraulic works of the inhabitants have played parts in the evolution. The sites of earlier coast lines, drainage channels, and dikes are determined and mapped, and a chronology of changes between the 11th and 16th centuries compiled. (9 reproductions of photographs and map.)—*J. B. Leighly*.

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 3366, 5362-5363, 7616, 7648, 7664)

6927. RUETSCHI, G. Siedlungstypen im Kt. St. Gallen. [Types of settlements in Canton St. Gallen.] *Globe, Special No., 25th Congr. Cinquantenaire de l'Assn. d. Soc. Suisses de Géog.* 10-12 avril 1931. 70 1931: 71-74.—Even in earliest times the Rhine valley formed a convenient passage for traders from southern Germany and from the areas around Lake Constance to the important passes in Canton Grisons and thence to Italy. A chain of villages was formed in the deep, safe mountain re-

cesses. Later other villages began to appear along the roads in the plains. Gradually man dared to cultivate the slopes of the mountains, although in St. Gallen the mountainous areas did not lend themselves to agricultural purposes. Therefore grazing developed. The writer distinguishes between agrarian settlements which are usually small and which seem to form a natural part of the landscape, and larger, non-agrarian settlements. These are the towns and cities which man has constructed in the course of time and which serve economic purposes: trade, industry, commerce, and transportation. (Table.)—*Rosa Ernst*.

6928. SÖLCH, J. Raum und Gesellschaft in den Alpen. [Regional factors and society in the Alps.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (3) 1931: 145-168.—This is a critical review of A. Günther's, *Die Alpenländische Gesellschaft als sozialer und politischer, wirtschaftlicher und kultureller Lebenskreis* (Jena, 1930). Günther emphasizes the geographical factors in his work, therein being a pioneer among German sociologists. Normally, their connection with geography as well as that of the geographers with social science is much less narrow than is the case in England or in America. One fault of the work is the predominance of theoretical considerations over exact statement of facts as represented by the theory of absolute permanence of the German Alpine culture. Much more geographical literature should have been used. Concerning pasture and water supply (for irrigation), the author defends his statements by giving interesting dates and citing much additional literature concerning some of the Swiss Alpine regions (e.g. Tavetsch, Wallis).—*Hans Bobek*.

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 6938, 7613, 7621, 7628, 7633, 7655-7656, 7658, 7663, 7791, 7797, 8720)

6929. BÜLCK, RUDOLPH. Die Ortsnamenliteratur in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg und Lübeck. [Place name literature in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, and Lübeck.] *Z. f. Ortsnamenforsch.* 7 (3) 1931: 227-243.

6930. HUNKE, HEINRICH. Landschaft und Siedlung im lippischen Lande. [Landscape and settlement in Lippe.] *Wirtschaftswissenschaftl. Gesellsch. z. Studium Niedersachsens E. B., Reihe B d. Veröffentl., Forsch.* (9) 1931: pp. 128.—Lippe is one of the small historic areas between Hannover and Westphalia in Prussia. It is not a natural unit but includes parts of three distinct natural regions of north Germany. The physical aspects of these three regions, geomorphology, climate, hydrography, and soil are considered. The original landscape of Lippe was not completely forested, but was in part prairie and open woodland. It was in the forest free areas that the neolithic settlements were made. The first settlements in historic times were made in the un-forested land. During the period of extensive forest clearing between the 9th and 12th centuries A.D. settlement was extended over the major portion of the area. In village development various types of ground plan were utilized, most important of which were the *hagendörfer* and the *waldhufendörfer* types. City development began in the 13th century. The Hanseatic League was responsible for the growth of some of the towns. (Illustrations.)—*C. W. Thornthwaite*.

6931. OSTERMANN, KARL. Die Besiedlung der mittleren oldenburgischen Geest. [Settlement of the geest region in central Oldenburg.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde*. 28 (2) 1931: pp. 238.—(A monograph on the history of settlement in a rural section of Oldenburg, which in many respects may be considered typical of northwest Germany.) Of particular interest is the development of the rural types of settlement in relation to the earlier forest distribution.—*Hans Dörries*.

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 6937-6938, 6941-6942, 7600, 7614)

6932. HERTZ, MARTTI. La nature en Finlande. [Nature in Finland.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *Géographie*). 56(3) Nov. 1931: 226-234.—Finland is superficially allied to the general region of Fenno-Scandia, having marked resemblances to Scandinavia especially to Sweden. Extensive forests, innumerable interior lakes, and many rivers give character to the Finnish portion of Fenno-Scandia. The milder southern coast of Finland is included in the "oak zone"; 100 to 200 km. north occurs the "maple zone" which also includes beech, elm, and linden. Because of forest cultivation these trees do not predominate today, the chief species being pine, spruce and birch, occupying 55%, 20%, and 17% respectively of the total area. Preservation of natural resources is being fostered by laws controlling game, fish, and silviculture.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

6933. MARELL, O. G. Modern Sweden industrialized. *Internat. Communications Rev.* 7(2) Jul. 1931: 55-62.—Although less than 50 years ago 72% of the population of Sweden lived by agriculture, today about 50% of the male population is engaged in industry. Many of the industries are of world magnitude because of the high quality of the products manufactured (e.g. match industry). Forestry and kindred industries provide a livelihood for a large proportion of the population, the exports of sawed and planed timber amount to approximately \$61,000,000 annually. Small ends and waste of lumber are utilized for making pulp and for by-products such as alcohol, resin, and turpentine. The chief mineral resource is a high grade of iron ore. Swedish ball-bearings and roller-bearings are used all over the world, while locomotives are being exported to Russia in large numbers. As there is little coal or fuel oil in this country, the development of electric power has been a great contributing factor in its economic progress. Sweden's beautiful scenery has not been defaced by industry; many tourists are attracted annually. Furthermore, the country contains relics of the stone age from which one may trace the story of human progress.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

6934. STAMP, L. DUDLEY. Suomi (Finland). *Geography*. 16 Pt. 4 (94) Dec. 1931: 284-297.—This is a systematic account of the geography of Finland, which is dominated by its location in high latitudes and by recent glaciation. Cultivable soils are almost limited to small patches near the coasts and the numerous lakes. Most of the land is forested; and three trees—Scot's pine, Norway spruce, and silver birch—form 90% of the forests. Rural life is mainly in isolated farms, and is based on a subsistence economy in which rye and oats are the chief cereals. In accessible areas this is changing to specialized dairy farming for the supply of the towns and for export. The chief obstacles to agriculture are the shortness of the summer and liability to summer frosts. Most buildings are of wood, and the forests provide the chief materials for industry and commerce. Hydro-electric power is well developed. Forest products form 81% (by value) of the exports. Foreign trade is active, mainly with Great Britain, Germany, and U. S. A. The cultural level is high. Finnish is the mother tongue of 9/10 of the population; the minorities speak Swedish or Lapp. German and English are the foreign languages most widely studied. (Diagram-maps and photographs; short bibliography.)—*C. B. Fawcett.*

6935. UNSIGNED. Näkökohtia Suomen metsätalouden tehostamiseksi. [Prospects for promoting forestry in Finland.] *Silva Fennica*. (12) 1929: 2-22.—(English summary.)

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 6908, 7363, 7649, 7707)

6936. DEFFONTAINES, GUY. Étude géographique des petits métiers autour d'une grande ville thermale. [A geographic study of the minor occupations in an important health resort.] *Géographie*. 54(5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 335-340.—It is estimated that some 70,000 persons go seasonally from all over the world, from Europe and America particularly, to avail themselves of the numerous healthful waters of Karlovy Vary (Karlsbad), Czechoslovakia. The summer period of activity commences in April and continues through September. During this period, hundreds of persons are employed in the establishments operated for the accommodation of the general public.—*Leo J. Zuber.*

6937. ŻAKÓWNA, LUDOMIRA. Gdynia i Gdańsk a Polska w świetle kolejowych przewozów towarowych w ciągu pięciolecia 1924-1928. [The extension of the economic influence of the harbors of Gdynia and Danzig, 1924-1928.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 10(2) 1931: 81-100.—The author presents maps showing the routes of transportation of coal, timber, corn, cattle and meat, oil, salt and artificial fertilisers, raw materials and metal, manufactures, and building materials to the harbors of Gdynia and Danzig in the years 1924-1928. The economic sphere of Danzig is determined and the development of the hinterland of Gdynia during this period is traced. The latter now covers nearly the whole of Poland and is served chiefly by rail. The hinterland of the two harbors is limited exclusively to Poland and the Free City of Danzig.—*J. Wąsowicz.*

6938. MAXMANN, ROBERT. Die polnische Literatur über Pomerellen, Danzig, und Ostpreussen. [Polish literature concerning Pomerelia, Danzig, and East Prussia.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5(1) Apr. 1931: 14-24.

6939. MAYER, ALFRED A. Kraj omezených možností a jeho hospodářská politika. [A district of limited possibilities and its economic policy.] *Obzor Národohospodářský*. 36(2) Feb. 1931: 93-98.—Relative prosperity of southern Bohemia between 1890-1910 has passed and the process of depopulation goes on in spite of the agrarian reform, electrification, and automobilism. None of the 19 districts has increased in population since 1921 and some have lost 4,000 to 5,000 people. The present stage of agriculture must give way to cattle. The main product is wood, which should be utilized for the furniture making. Communications are unsatisfactory.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

6940. NÉMETH, JOSEF. Vízügyeink és mezőgazdaságunk. [Floods and agriculture in Hungary.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4(10) Oct. 1931: 353-368.—The first structures in Hungary designed to protect the country from floods were begun by Count Szechenyi in 1846. Later there followed the regulation of the Theiss River and of Lake Balaton, drainage of swamps, building of new canals, and determined efforts to make the greater Hungarian rivers navigable. A state organization for water service was established in order to integrate the conduct of water affairs in the mountains with that in the plains. This unified service was destroyed by the Treaty of Trianon, which dismembered Hungary. The result was a devastating flood in 1925 and only the fact that the following years were relatively dry ones prevented a repetition of the disaster.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

6941. STRASSBURGER, HENRYK. Gdańsk jako port polski. [Danzig as a Polish harbor.] *Sprawy Obce.* 4 Jul. 1930: 726-737.—Poland's overland commerce is limited to Germany. Danzig thus has a fundamental significance for Polish trade. Its commerce has increased since the World War so that at the present time Danzig stands in the third place, following Stockholm and Copenhagen.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

6942. WINID, WALENTY. Gdańsk a Królewiec. [Danzig and Königsberg.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 10 (2) 1931: 165-169.—A review of the Danzig and Königsberg rivalry in the 19th century. Prussia favored the Königsberg harbor and checked the development of Danzig by excluding it from the railways lines which were concentrated in Königsberg. It was also given preferential tariffs and artificial E-W waterways to compete with the natural S-N Vistula course were created.—J. Wąsowicz.

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7644, 8167, 8419)

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entries 3-10421, 13071, 13463, 13592, 15079, 16912, 17291, 17297, 18923; 156, 557, 1895, 3312)

6943. HOLMES, J. MACDONALD. Egypt, the Soudan and the Suez. *Austral. Geographer.* 1 (3) May 1931: 58-62.—Egypt and the Sudan are linked together, yet their development is in some respects divergent: for the flood waters which irrigate Egypt come from the Sudan in which there is increasing need for water to irrigate cotton and other crops. Modern irrigation in Egypt has increased the area and stability of crops but has threatened long staple cotton by raising the ground water level and withholding sediment. Most Sudanese foreign trade avoids passing through Egypt since the construction of the railroad to Port Sudan. Thus the British Empire faces the problem of balancing conflicting interests and safeguarding its control of the Suez Canal which is in Egyptian territory. (Two maps.)—B. H. Schockel.

6944. UHLEN, RICHARD. Begriff und Grenzen der Nilstromländer. [Conception and boundaries of the Nile lands.] *Geog. Z.* 36 (2) 1930: 78-92.—The Nile valley is of uniform structure: there are two series of cataracts, two sections outlined by tectonic conditions, and two alluvial zones. The rhythm of the water movement depends on the cooperation between the White Nile, supplied by equatorial rains, and the Blue Nile, swelled by the summer downpours on the Abyssinian highlands. This was the main cause for the rise in early fall in Egypt. The Nile valley shows a gradual ethnological and cultural change from the Sudan Negro in the south to the Hamites in the north. The religion of the Islam is a unifying bond among all inhabitants of the valley. In the row of oases from Siwa to the lines of wells near Bir Tufari and Wadi el Kab, the E end of the Wadi which turns to Lake Chad, must be considered as the border of the Nile sphere. In the south it is the continental divide, in the NE, a watershed which separates it from East Africa. Excluding a small coast line, the Nile lands include the E incline from Ras Kasar to the gulf of Suez, and Abyssinia.—Werner Neuse.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entries 6943, 7765)

6945. BAGNOLD, R. A.; NEWBOLD, D.; SHAW, W. B. F. Journeys in the Libyan desert 1929 and 1930. *Geog. J.* 78 (6) Dec. 1931: 524-535.—(Notes on the map of the Libyan desert, the method of surveying, barometric heights, meteorology, the Kufara-Egypt caravan route, place names, and botany of the region explored. Map.)

6946. BODLEY, R. V. C. A nomad of the Sahara. *China J.* 15 (5) Nov. 1931: 230-233.—An Englishman adjusts himself to the nomadic herdsman's life of the Sahara. (Illustrated.)

6947. GIGLIO, CARLO. Transafricane. [The trans-African railways.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (5) May 1931: 378-385; (6) Jun. 1931: 442-457.—Italy should take an interest in trans-African projects, not only because

she is an African power, but because one of the proposed lines—the Tripoli-Cape route—has one of its termini in Italian territory. The Cape-to-Cairo route is approximately 11,000 km. in length, of which 6,500 have been constructed. The existing links and those projected are described. The rivalry between the east and west coast ports for the traffic from the upper Congo seems to have been settled by the opening of the railway to Lobito. This also represents a victory over the proposed route through South West Africa. Another trans-African project is the Red Sea-Lake Chad-Gulf of Guinea route, of which only the Obeid-Chad link remains incomplete. Six possible trans-Saharan routes are being considered. That favored by the Trans-Saharan Committee in its report of January 1930 is described and criticized. Its object is to create a Gallo-African France of 80,000,000 inhabitants. The project for an Italian trans-Saharan line (Tripoli-Chad), which would tap the vast resources of the Sudan, has been considered since 1879, and is associated with Garibaldian tradition. The English will give diplomatic support to the project to bring Nigeria within two days of the Mediterranean. Even the French admit that they must either build a railway into their part of the Sudan or lose their rights to the Anglo-Italian combination. The Italian trans-Saharan line should be extended south and become a Tripoli-Cape railroad. Tripoli should then become the greatest port in Africa. (Maps.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

6948. LIGTHART, TH. Liberia. *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (11) Nov. 15, 1931: 397-406.—Most of Liberia is still unmapped territory, covered with tropical jungle and partly inhabited by savage tribes. The coast is low with no natural harbors. Even at Monrovia, ships cannot dock. Bars obstruct the mouths of all rivers. The number of rivers, creeks, and lagoons prevent the building of a road or railroad connecting the various small ports. Inland, the floods of the rainy season would necessitate expensive engineering works not justified by prospects for extensive mass transportation. The country consists of three belts: (1) lowland paralleling the coast, 60-80 km. wide, (2) jungle to the north, and (3) further north, a belt of highlands, with an elevation of less than 2,000 ft. The only automobile road is that between Monrovia and Kakata, which is in poor condition. Horses are rare because of the tsetse fly, and all transportation is carried along foot paths, the rivers being too shallow with cataracts or rapids near their mouths. The northernmost region is served only by trails, and trades via the neighboring English and French possessions. The temperatures are not excessive, but the humidity is high. Malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, and other tropical diseases are rampant, and form an international health menace. The population is scant with a top-heavy bureaucracy of Americo-Liberians. The responsibility for the failure of the republic must be laid to the U. S. Slavery is reported, probably a result of the scarcity of labor. This prevents estate agriculture. The best prospects lie in the development of small independent farms. Exports are insignificant in comparison with those of the west African colonial territories. The establishment of the Firestone Rubber Estates started a boom which, however, soon collapsed. Liberia is not ready for self-government.—W. Van Royen.

6949. PFALZ, RICHARD. Die Flanken der grossen Syrte in ihrer Gegensätzlichkeit und Übereinstimmung. [The margins of greater Sirte in their contrast and similarities.] *Geog. Z.* 37 (2) 1931: 74-92.—In northern Africa, east of the Atlas, lies the Libyan plateau with its relatively undisturbed sediments. Here, marked off by an arbitrary boundary line, is the Italian colony of Libya, its eastern and western flanks being Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. The surface consists of a series of faulted terraces, up to 800 m. in

altitude, the faults being roughly parallel to the coast. Climatically the region is a transition between the Mediterranean of southern Europe and the arid interior of northern Africa. The economy is likewise a mixture of Mediterranean and arid forms: barley and date culture, animal raising including camels, cattle, sheep, goats, asses and horses, home weaving, and caravan transportation. The natives are mostly settled Berbers and nomadic Arabs. One of the most unusual features of the region is the large number of settled peoples who live in tents.—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

6950. RENNER, G. T. Economic adjustments in Liberia. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 189-201.—*S. D. Dodge.*

6951. VIVOLI, GIULIO. L'olivicoltura in Tripolitania. [Olive culture in Tripolitania.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie.* 19 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 606-618.

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

6952. AUCHINLECK, G. G., and CHAMNEY, N. P. Provisional map showing distribution and exports of cacao in 1927. *Dept. Agric., Gold Coast, Year-book 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 27-36. (Map.)—The map, (1:2,000,000) shows the centers of production for cacao, the amount shipped to port by railroad or truck, the quantity of feeder traffic, and the amount exported from each port. It reveals the fact that an area of 10,000 sq. mi. in the Central and Western Provinces are practically undeveloped.—*M. Warthin.*

6953. COULL, G. C. Minor industries in the Northern Territories. *Dept. Agric., Gold Coast, Year-book 1928. Bull.* #16. 1929: 236-242.—Minor industries of the Northern Provinces include the production of *tanga kpan* (shea-butter), dozim, palm, and groundnut oil, also the collection of gum resins, making of gourds and calabashes, manufacture of dyes from native plants, leather tanning and dyeing, soap making, weaving of mats, and the manufacture of pottery.—*M. Warthin.*

East Africa

6954. CERULLI, ENRICO. Per la toponomastica della Somalia. [Concerning the place-names in Somaliland.] *Oriente Moderno.* 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 460-467.—The names at present applied by the cartographers to places in Italian Somaliland are in many cases incorrect. These errors are the result of Arabic names for Somaliland places, inexact names for villages, names transcribed from French and English maps, printing errors, different transcriptions of 'ayn, h and h, d, g; and other linguistic errors.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

6955. GUIDOTTI, ROLANDO. L'agricoltura in Somalia nell'anno 1929. [Agriculture in Somaliland in 1929.] *Agric. Coloniale.* 24 (6) Jun. 1930: 275-284.

6956. ROSSI, GIUSEPPE de. Le bonifiche nella colonia Eritrea. [Reclamation projects in Eritrea.] *Oltremare.* 5 (4) Apr. 1931: 33-37.—Eritrea possesses extensive irrigation possibilities. Before the World War only spasmodic efforts were made and these were generally unsuccessful. Two comprehensive reports by engineer-geologists have demonstrated that water reservoirs can be constructed on the eastern slope of the Eritrean plateau which can supply irrigation water to parts of the coastal plain. Prior to the Fascist regime, the government was prevented by budgetary difficulties from carrying these projects into effect. The success obtained by the Arabs of the Yemen in utilizing scanty rainfall for the cultivation of coffee and hardy grains should encourage the Italians. The great project at Tessenei on the River Gash near the Sudan boundary is under way and will eventually bring 15,000 a. under cultivation, of which 10,000 can be used for cotton each season according to the proper rotation. Other projects

should soon be under way, now that the Ufficio Agrario has been reorganized and expanded.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

6957. STEVENSON, D. Some important native timbers. *Agric. Dept. No. Rhodesia, Ann. Bull.* 1 1931: 43-52.

6958. UNSIGNED. Le strade della colonia Eritrea. [The roads of the colony of Eritrea.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie.* 18 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1024-1036. Before the Italian occupancy, caravans were the sole method of transportation in Eritrea. The military and commercial demand for communication has resulted in rapid road construction in spite of a mountainous topography which renders road building difficult. Roads connect Massawa with Asmara, which is the focus of roads to numerous inland villages including Cheren. This is supplemented by an extensive system of secondary roads. Massawa is now connected by rail with Agordat via Asmara and Cheren. Descriptions of the roads and their traffic are included. (Map.)—*Lois Olson.*

6959. ZOLI, CORRADO. Un territorio contestato fra Eritrea ed Etiopia. Escursione nel Paese degli Iròb. [A contested territory between Eritrea and Ethiopia. An expedition in the country of the Iròb.] *Boll. R. Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 715-746.—The author, as governor of Eritrea, made an expedition in May, 1930 into the territory of the Iròb, a small and little known zone contested by Ethiopia, on the southeastern border of Eritrea, between the Endeli and Muna rivers. The expedition reported upon the physical characteristics of the country which borders the highland and is deeply eroded by streams, and upon the population, which belongs to the same ethnical group as the people of the Acchelè Guzai and of neighboring Eritrean territories. The population is divided into several nuclei. The inhabitants are pastoral and live in small villages. (Map on the scale of 1:100,000 of the contested territory; photographs.)—*Roberto Almagià.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 4877, 5339, 5669, 5735, 5755, 5759, 7398, 7406, 7641, 7673-7674, 7692, 7699, 7760, 8029, 8721)

6960. KAY, JAMES. The lion-guarded city of the Pacific slope. *United Empire.* 22 (8) Aug. 1931: 437-440.—A brief and accurate account of the history and topography of Vancouver, British Columbia, and of its present economic importance.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

6961. LYNDELL, HONOREE B. Isles of Strait of Georgia. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (1) Jan. 1932: 19-35.—Between the mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island lie hundreds of picturesque islands, large and small. Historically many are associated with the names or achievements of early explorers on the Pacific coast. Some have yielded a rich harvest in Indian implements of peace or war. To-day they are the homes of people who are making a fairly comfortable living in chicken farming, fruit farming, fur farming, and fishing.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

United States

(See also Entries 7606, 7646, 7651, 7661, 7676, 7682, 7691, 7695, 7808, 8118, 8126, 8521)

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 1746, 2344, 2473, 4473, 5456, 5635, 5644, 7657, 7693, 7817)

6962. BROWN, EARL I. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 716-763.

6963. FRANCE-HARRAR, ANNIE. Florida, das Land des Überflusses. [Florida, the country of abundance.] *Erdball.* 5(6) 1931: 214-217; (7) 1931: 271-275.—The production quota per acre in Florida is \$109.76, as compared with \$12.22 in Georgia, \$12.48 in Illinois, and \$13.36 in Ohio, although Florida is a country without farm population and traditions. Agricultural procedure is based on a highly organized system. In consequence of over-organization, failures were to be expected. Florida represents an assembly of varied agricultural methods, from the most primitive to the highly scientific. Pasture and scientific farming existing side by side are representative of tropical America. Owing to its production of wood, wood products, phosphates, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables, Florida could be self-supporting. Instead, it must meet competition in the world market with the resulting difficulties in marketing.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6964. GROSVENOR, GILBERT. Washington through the years. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60(5) Nov. 1931: 517-619.—(Illustrated.)

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 5443, 5463, 5466-5467, 5515, 7675)

6965. BAYLOR, J. WRIGHT. Climate and man in the Columbia plateau area. *J. Geog.* 30(7) 1931: 235-279.—The Columbia plateau in Washington is divided into: (1) upland oases and irrigated river terraces of the periphery, (2) the desert area with less than 8 in. of rainfall, (3) the marginal wheat belt with 8-12 in., and (4) the reliable wheat-growing area which has over 12 in. of rainfall. The size of farm averages: oases, 5-20 a.; desert, 3000 a.; marginal land, 1200 a., and reliable wheat land, 500 a. Crop failures never occur on the irrigated oases, and less than 10% of the time on the reliable wheat land, but happen 75% of the years in the desert and 35% on the marginal land. In the desert 90% of the population live in villages on railroads or main highways and derive its income from the through traffic. Cattle and sheep are of moderate importance. Wheat is often planted although a terrible gamble. Orchards and vegetables thrive on the oases near Moses Lake. The valleys of the Spokane, Snake, and lower Columbia have been developed by irrigation. In the marginal wheat belt a farmer gets a "big crop or no crop." Wheat is almost the sole source of income. The chief reliable wheat farming area is the Palouse region of eastern Washington. In addition to bumper crops of wheat, seed peas are important. Summer fallowing is common only once in three years in the Palouse while drier areas must let the land lie idle every second year.—*O. W. Freeman.*

6966. BRETZ, J. HARLEN. The Grand Coulee. *Amer. Geog. Soc., Spec. Publ.* #15. 1932: pp. 86.—The topography, drainage, and geologic structure of Grand Coulee are described in detail. Scant rainfall makes even wheat raising a gamble. It is now planned to re-establish the glacial waterway through Grand Coulee by detouring a part of the Columbia River through this channel. The necessary dam would lie entirely within Washington and the resulting lake would flood no agricultural lands. This is made possible by the depth of the trench of Grand Coulee.—*Lois Olson.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 4899, 6967, 6983, 7636-7637)

6967. HAW, JOHN W. Further reclamation of arid land essential to western states development. (U. S.) *New Reclamation Era.* 22(12) Dec. 1931: 232-235.

6968. ZIERER, CLIFFORD M. The Ventura area of southern California. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30(1) Jan. 1932: 26-58.—The area is an economic-geographic subdivision of the southern California

coastal region. Topographic barriers, a separate water supply, and economic independence distinguish it from the remainder of southern California. The area fronts on the ocean and contains 2,300 sq. mi. more than half of which is mountainous. A broad delta and debris-filled valleys provide most of the agricultural land. The climate is dry subtropical with erratic rainfall. Temperatures are modified by proximity to the sea. Lima beans, sugar beets, lemons, and walnuts are characteristic of the coast while barley, colored beans, wild hay, oranges, and apricots are typical of the hotter interior districts. Irrigation and dry farming are widely practiced. Cattle and sheep-grazing are important on hill lands. During the 19th century the agriculture of the area passed through the pastoral and grain-growing stages and entered upon the period of intensive irrigation agriculture. The exploitation of petroleum and natural gas has brought more wealth to the area in recent years than all agricultural industries combined. Urbanization has scarcely affected the area. Eight smaller districts are outlined and described. Two maps show (1) the principal topographic features, railroads and highways; and (2) geographic sub-divisions within the Ventura area, streams, county boundaries, and urban communities.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

Mexico

(See also Entries 3960, 5653, 5762, 6414, 7003, 7777)

6969. BROOKE, M. E. A glimpse of old Mexico. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30(1) Jan. 1932: 1-5.—(Illustrated.)

6970. KNIFFIN, FRED B. Lower California studies; the natural landscape of the Colorado Delta. *Univ. California, Publ. Geog.* 5(4) 1932: 149-244.

6971. LA BARRA, IGNACIO L. de. Los grandes problemas de la ciudad. El agua potable. [The principal problems of Mexico City. Drinking water.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estad.* 42(2) May 1930: 177-188.—Prior to the Conquest, and during the colonial period Chapultepec was the chief source of water for Mexico City. Later this was supplemented by supplies from Santa Fe, El Desierto de los Leones, and from Rio Hondo, the last containing much impurity. More recent is the use of the waters of Xochimilco. The surface rock is extremely porous, and water filtering through has formed a large subterranean lake covered by volcanic rock. The Rio Lerma, as a source of drinking water, remains untouched. The Valley of Toluca is 400 m. higher than the Valley of Mexico, but between these two lies the 400 m. barrier of the Sierra de las Cruces.—*Lois Olson.*

6972. SIMPSON, EYLER N. What Mexico offers to the tourist. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65(10) Oct. 1931: 1039-1052.—Tourists from the United States spend \$250,000,000 a year in Canada but less than \$60,000,000 in Mexico. The latter has improved transportation facilities with the United States and has inaugurated a pretentious national highway program. The chief attractions are (1) a favorable climate which elevation gives to fully $\frac{2}{3}$ of the country, (2) incomparable scenery ranging from deserts to tropical forests and from low plains to high volcanic peaks, (3) a profusion of historical monuments, and (4) the variegated culture pattern.—*M. E. Branom.*

Central America

(See also Entry 7607)

6973. MADEIRA, PERCY C. An aerial expedition to Central America. *Museum J. (Univ. Pennsylvania).* 22(2) Jun. 1931: 95-153.—A detailed account of the aerial expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum Expedition over the Maya area (see 4: 92).

(32 plates, including aerial photographs, and 1 map.)—*J. Eric Thompson.*

6974. SULTAN, DAN I. The Managua earthquake. *Military Engin.* 23 (130) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 354-358.—It is possible for an earthquake to occur in the Nicaragua canal zone, but the geologic possibility has not been increased by reason of the fact that one occurred at Managua. The factors in the problem remain exactly the same as they were before the Managua earthquake.—*Military Engin.*

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

(See also Entry 7010)

6975. GRIEDER, AUGUST. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der brasilischen Futtergrässer. [Contributions to the knowledge of Brazilian fodder crops.] *Tropenpflanzer.* 34 (11) Nov. 1931: 450-464.

6976. WAVRIN, MARQUIS de. La région du Marañon. [The Marañon region.] *Terre Air Mer.* (formerly *Géographie*). 56 (3) Nov. 1931: 193-210.—The Amazon basin, believed at one time to have been an inland sea, is bordered in its lower reaches by *paranas* and *cochas*, the former used in the rainy season by canoes. The diurnal wind (*banzero*) flowing toward the Andes, is responsible for copious rainfall which gives rise to numerous freshets often incorrectly regarded as rising high in the Andes, a situation which has led in the past to many cartographic errors. The Rio Ucayali, rising near the peak of La Raya, is the true source of the Marañon as the natural extension of the Amazon. Many autochthonous peoples occupy this region which, save for occasional grassy glades, is covered with an immense forest rich in numbers of species of animals, birds, reptiles and insects. Near the Rio Tambo the primitive, war-like Campas are established and from Pachitea to the Rio Aguaytia are the still more primitive Cashivos. The Piros, at the junction of the Tambo and the Urubamba, are partly civilized owing to con-

tacts with the leaders of enterprises and make pottery and colored *cusmas*. The Chamas, occupying the tributaries and *cochas* of the Ucayali up to Puinagua, unlike other tribes, live principally by fishing but, like the Piros, have primitive household arts. The principal tribes of the Jivaros, scattered along the Marañon and its tributaries, are distinguished from one another by the names of the rivers along which they live. Among these are the Napo and Yaguas tribes, the latter, more than any other group in the Marañon country, having preserved its manners and customs despite contacts with the whites.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entry 4810)

6977. FRIDNER, VERA. Norfolk Island. *Jorden Runt.* 2 Sep. 1930: 527-536.

6978. GOURDON, HENRI. Les Îles Hawaï. [The Hawaiian Islands.] *Géographie.* 53 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 265-284.—(A description which includes an account of the major physical characteristics, native population, and a résumé of the history of the people prior to American annexation.) The introduction of sugar cane in 1825 completely revolutionized conditions. The demand for labor on the plantations led to the influx of Chinese who soon deserted agriculture for urban activities. The subsequent Japanese immigration was no more successful in solving the labor problem. Consequently, the planters have had to utilize the native Filipinos. Sugar cane and pineapples constitute the great wealth of the island. Scientific agriculture has been developed and effective measures have been adopted to cope with environmental handicaps. The two staple crops supplement one another since cultivable land unsuited to sugar cane can be used effectively for pineapple production.—*John B. Appleton.*

6979. GUYON, JOSEPH. La Nouvelle-Calédonie et les Nouvelles-Hébrides. [New Caledonia and the New Hebrides.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Études Coloniales de Marseille.* 51 1930: 57-65.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

(See also Entries 7005, 8726)

6980. CAREY, HENRY A. An analysis of the north-western Chihuahua culture. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 325-374.—A detailed examination of the pottery found in this region and a comparison with the pottery of adjacent regions, with reference to shapes, designs, techniques. Architectural features are examined; building sites, such as mounds, cliff dwellings, etc. are studied. The culture of the Casas Grandes region shows many local developments. In its relation to neighboring cultures it shows closer affiliation to the southwestern U. S., as evidenced by many details, than to Mexican cultures proper. There are, however, sufficient intrusions of Mexican elements to show that there were contacts from south as well as from north even though the former had less influence than the latter. (Bibliography).—*Leslie A. White.*

6981. CASO, ALFONSO. Cuentas de collar en forma de vasijas. [Cup-shaped necklace beads.] *Quetzalcoatl.* 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 5-8.—An account of small objects found in the State of Michoacan, Mexico. These appeared to be beads in the form of minute pottery cups and were probably worn as a necklace by the primitive groups of this district and buried with the bodies.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

6982. NOGUERA, EDUARDO. Guía para visitar las principales ruinas arqueológicas del Estado de Morelos, Xochicalco. [Visitor's guide to the principal archaeological ruins of the State of Morelos, Mexico.] *Publ. de la Secretaría de Educación Pública (México).* 21 (3) 1929: 29-69.—This is a guide written to facilitate the inspection of the ruins at Xochicalco, one of the most important sites in Morelos. There is a description of the principal monuments with comparisons and interpretations of the sculpture. There is also an analysis of the sculptures in various parts of the site, piece by piece, and a description of the principal tunnels which support the structures. The history of discoveries at Xochicalco is outlined. This site has evidence of both Zapotec and Maya cultures, but the study of the language and the minerals in relief (carving) indicate on the contrary that the city was originally occupied by a Nahuatl speaking group.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 6961)

6983. BARTLETT, KATHERINE. Prehistoric Pueblo foods. *Museum Notes (Museum No. Arizona).* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: pp. 4.—The Pueblos were and are the only sedentary group of Indians north of Mexico. Their staple food is maize. Maize was developed over a long period of time into forms best suited for the particular environment. Other foods cultivated and developed were squash, pumpkin, and beans. Native plants made use of are listed. Animal food was also available in many forms. The introduction of maize, squash, and other vegetal foods in the area brought about a great change in the culture of the people.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

6984. WOODBURY, G. E. The archeological survey of Paradox Valley and adjacent country in western Montrose County, Colorado, 1931. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-21.—*P. S. Fritz.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

6985. BUTLER, MARY. Dress and decoration of the Maya Old Empire. A study of stone carvings with some comparison of corresponding features on pottery and jades. *Museum J. (Univ. Pennsylvania).* 22 (2) Jun. 1931: 155-183.—This study is based on incomplete material from twelve Maya cities. Occurrences of the same dress and decorative features at different cities are pointed out, but no definite conclusions emerge. (62 drawings).—*J. Eric Thompson.*

6986. RAYNAUD, GEORGES. El Varón de Rabinal. *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala.* 6 (1) Sep. 1929: 45-51.—This ballet-drama of the Quiche Indians of Guatemala belongs entirely to prehistoric times. It gives certain new aspects on the customs, habits, etc. of ancient times. It completes and rectifies many of the details which have hitherto been insufficient or poorly known, and confirms others. There is a complete absence of religious character in the drama.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

SOUTH AMERICA

6987. AICHEL, O. Kurzer Bericht über meine Reise nach Chile-Bolivien. [Brief account of my trip to Chile and Bolivia.] *Verhandl. d. Gesellsch. f. Physische Anthropol.* 4 (6) 1930: 23-25.—Excavations on the coast and on the high plateau yielded about 500 skulls, skeletons, and mummies. The excavations showed that the mammoth, and the horse (*Curvidens owen*) were contemporary with man, and that man existed in South America in the last interglacial period. Especially significant is the contemporaneity with man of the wild horse which had become extinct in postglacial times. These finds demonstrate the existence of paleolithic man in the New World. He was Mongoloid rather than Neanderthaloid.—*W. D. Wallis.*

6988. CASANOVA, EDUARDO. Excursión arqueológica al Cerro Morado. (Department of Iruya. Provincia de Salta.) [Archaeological expedition to the Cerro Morado.] *Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Univ. de Buenos Aires. Notas d. Mus. Etnog.* (3) 1930: pp. 140.

6989. LANGE, W. B. Inkamauern. [Inca walls.] *Erdball.* 5 (6) 1931: 201-205.—The constructive individuality of Inca architecture is the earmark of the radiating wave of culture which spread from the central point of the Inca state, Cuzco. The systematic use of stones with hooked edges so that the upper stone is fitted into the lower represents a definite practical mode of construction with the result that a lateral pressure or stress of the wall is avoided in the event of an earthquake or similar phenomenon. The distribution of this kind of structure shows it was used for widely divergent purposes, but it is hardly likely that this architecture was independently invented by different cultures. The working of bevelled edges in such a manner implies a highly developed craftsmanship, which is analogous to the accurate technique of masonry and its mortar work. (Illustrations).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

ASIA

6990. AUERBACH, N. K. Zur Frage nach dem Material der sibirischen Steingeräte. [The composition of Siberian stone implements.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (3-4) 1931: 51-57.—Any attempt to construct parallel lines of development of European and Siberian stone implements must be subject to various important corrections and exceptions.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

6991. EVANS, IVOR H. N. Notes on two types of stone implements from the Malay Peninsula. *Man* (London). 30 (9) Sep. 1930: 157-159.

6992. SCHÜRMANN, H. M. E. Kjekkenmøddinger und Paläolithicum in Nord-Sumatra. [Kjekkenmøddinger and Paleolithicum in northern Sumatra.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig*

Genootsch. 48 (5) Sep. 1931: 905-923.—Relics discovered in northern Sumatra are almost identical with early paleolithic remains of Indo-China and Malacca and show some resemblance to the Chellean of west Europe. The human remnants do not show any relationship with the Neanderthal culture of west Europe. (Illustrations.)—A. A. E. Mansvelt.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 8498, 8500, 8723, 8725)

6993. ADLER, BRUNO. Pfeil und Bogen in Kult und Sage. [Bows and arrows in cults and myths.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (7-8) 1931: 101-113.—Bows and arrows serve as effective weapons against evil spirits which threaten on special occasions such as births, marriages, and funerals. These weapons were also used to repulse the spirits who menaced prophetic ceremonies, oaths, festivals, and sick persons. The efficacy of the bow and arrow as a weapon is based largely on its power over the evil eye, a concept which Richard Andree and his followers did not take into consideration. The various explanations of the arrow as a symbol of love, fertility, or souls are not sufficiently conclusive.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

6994. COLE, FAY-COOPER. Race problems as seen by the anthropologist. *Sci. Monthly* (N. Y.). 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 80-82.—The idea that hybrid stocks produce monsters and become sterile after five generations is refuted by the continued productivity of normal offspring in the cases of the mixture of Malay with pigmy, Malay with Chinese as well as in the history of the Indian-Spanish and Indian-French unions. The fact that a race or nation is superior at a particular time is no assurance that it will maintain leadership. In the year 2500 B.C. Egypt led the world. At about that time a Mediterranean people were developing a civilization on the island of Crete, but they did not rank with the Egyptians of the time. By the year 1600 B.C. they had progressed far beyond the civilization of the Nile. At this time the barbarians from the north, the tribal kings of the Iliad and Odyssey, were pushing into Greece. They overcame the Cretans, borrowed liberally of their culture, intermarried with them, and by the year 500 B.C. this mixed population produced the golden age of Greece. By the beginning of our era Rome had wrested the leadership from Greece and was attempting to subdue the barbarians of the north. But the northern barbarians showed themselves capable of learning and ere long they overthrew the Roman power and are now the leaders of civilization.—Robert Bennett Bean.

6995. GÖTZ, BERNDT. Der magische Mensch im Urteil des Märchens. [Magic characters in legends.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (5-6) 1931: 67-72.—In legends no distinctions are made between the ordinary events of life and the extraordinary happenings. In the realm of magic the real and imaginary worlds are confused. A typical example is the story of the youth who set out to learn to fear. The everyday things of life are often explained in terms of magic. An understanding of the psychology of magic is a necessary prerequisite to any advance in the field of ethno-psychology.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

6996. GROSSMANN, GRETE. Über die Handamulette der von Portheim-Stiftung in Heidelberg. [Concerning hand-amulets in the Portheim Foundation at Heidelberg.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde.* 5 (1) 1931: 50-60.—The hand in effigy or in reality has played a significant role as an amulet. The author gives an exhaustive description of the hand as a symbol. The whole range of culture is canvassed for material bearing on the magic aid which the hand-amulet may bring its possessor.—E. D. Harvey.

6997. JACOBY, ADOLF. "Bis Willekomm" und

ähnliche Eingangsformeln in Zauber- und Segenssprüchen. ["Bis Willekomm" and similar opening formulae in magic and blessings.] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 17-24.

6998. LAROCK, V. Essai sur la valeur sacrée et la valeur sociale des noms de personnes dans les sociétés inférieures. [Essay on the religious and social significance of the personal name in primitive societies.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 101 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 27-67; (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 101-201.—The name is often descriptive of some physical trait of the bearer, or is a record of some circumstance connected with its bestowal. The use of a man's name may be taboo after his death; his name may be changed during his lifetime, to avert evil by deceiving the malignant spirit. In many tribes the name is considered an intimate part of the personality.—W. D. Wallis.

6999. MICHELIS, E. de. Linguistica ed etnologia. [Linguistics and ethnology.] *Scientia.* 50 (235-11) Nov. 1931: 304-312.—History presents numerous instances of hybridization of races without corresponding changes in language, as well as important changes in language without any concomitant racial changes. Notwithstanding, various facts point to the existence of somatic and physiologic factors which, within a fairly homogenous race, tend to produce certain linguistic phenomena when such factors are not counteracted by external influences. Due to the adaptability of the vocal organs, an ethnic group under the influence of a different racial and linguistic group may adopt the latter's language with a consequent suppression of their own hereditary tendencies. But if such external influences cease to be effective, the latent racial traits will eventually reappear in the adopted language. We may thus account for the prevalence of certain linguistic phenomena in different or unrelated languages spoken by biologically related peoples or by peoples having certain somatic characteristics in common. In the case of the people of the Iberian Peninsula a definite characteristic (prognathism) is mentioned in connection with a specific linguistic phenomenon.—M. J. Andrade.

7000. NEUVILLE, H. Cannibalisme et carences alimentaires. [Cannibalism and malnutrition.] *Anthropologie.* 41 (5-6) 1931: 522-556.—Experiments with animal cannibalism seem to indicate some connection with human cannibalism. Among human beings cannibalism has had indisputable psychic and physiological origins. The possible lack of certain vitamins in the diet of savages may account for the practice of anthropophagy.—E. D. Harvey.

7001. PLISCHKE, HANS. Die Naturvölker in der Europäerzeit und die Völkerkunde. [Primitive peoples during the period of European civilization and ethnology.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* 209 1930: 207-215.—Ethnology as a self-sufficient science began in the second half of the 19th century. During this period, culture areas in parts of all of North America were known to Europeans. Colonizations in the 18th century, by the Spanish, Portuguese, English and French, had acquainted Europeans with all parts of the world. There is an account of European contacts with the Eskimo, especially those of Alaska, of the dissemination of certain European culture traits among

them, as, notably, tea, and of the introduction of the reindeer.—*W. D. Wallis.*

7002. RONHAAR, J. H. Trepanatie en moederrecht. [Trephining and matriarchy.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47(6) Nov. 1930: 971-983.—According to Wörfel, trephining has been mainly, if not exclusively, used in primitive societies as a therapeutic measure for injuries to the skull inflicted by certain weapons, and is associated with a matriarchal organization of society. Finds of trephined skulls thus become positive indicators of a certain form of social organization. The author presents ethnographic material bearing on trephining, both from living groups and from old skeletal finds; and examines it to discover, if possible, the reasons for the operation in each case. A statistical summary shows that cranial surgery was probably in most cases used as treatment for epilepsy or chronic headache. He argues that it is not easy to determine from an injured skull the nature of the weapon with which the injury was inflicted, or whether it was the result of accident.—*J. B. Leighly.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

(See also Entry 8726)

7003. BASAURI, CARLOS. Los Indios Mayas de Quintana Roo. [The Maya Indians of Quintana Roo.] *Quetzalcoatl.* 1(3) Sep. 1930: 20-29.—A brief analysis of the folklore and ethnography of the Indians of Quintana Roo, Mexico. There is a list of the medicinal herbs used by the natives and a general survey of the living conditions in this region.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

7004. DROMUNDO, BALTASAR. Los cantos de la Revolución Mexicana. [Songs of the Mexican Revolution.] *Nosotros.* 25 (266) Jul. 1931: 256-265.—The Mexican Revolution of 1910 brought a new spiritual outlook to the Mexican people and especially to the Indians and the creoles. One of the manifestations of this spiritual awakening was the marching and other songs that grew out of the war. Those in the north differ from those of the south, the former being more tragic in character and usually constituting a relation of the life and death of the leaders and other "heroes." Many are ironical but rather personal in tone, dealing with the fortunes and vicissitudes of a soldier's life. Many are centered about Pancho Villa. Nearly all are rural in sentiment and imagery. In the south there is a softer and sadder tone in the songs, often playing up the supposed feminine characteristics of faithfulness and self-sacrifice. Nearly all make heroes of the bandit leaders. They are similar in tone to the Russian revolutionary songs, but much simpler and less philosophic. There is more voicing of revolt against such concrete injustices and hardships as imprisonment than against the social system as a whole. (Quotations from songs).—*L. L. Bernard.*

7005. D'HARNONCOURT, RENÉ. Four hundred years of Mexican art. *Discovery.* 12(144) Dec. 1931: 390-394.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 7524)

7006. ANGULO, JAIME de, and FREELAND, L. S. Two Achumawi tales. *J. Amer. Folk-lore.* 4(172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 125-136.—Two north-east Californian folk tales which illustrate the penalties for breaking the menstrual taboo.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7007. BLACKWOOD, BEATRICE. Tales of the Chippewa Indians. *Folk-Lore.* 40(4) Dec. 31, 1929: 315-344.—Some of these tales have never been published before while others are parallels to myths published by Schoolcraft more than a century ago. Com-

parison of these latter tales with Schoolcraft's earlier version indicates the kind of variation which may occur over an extended period. This variation is actually not very pronounced and strikingly illustrates the continuity and tenacity of tradition. Hitherto unpublished myths are a creation story accounting for the creation of humans, spirits, and the origin of exogamous clans, and several tales about the adventures of Manabazoo, a Chippewa culture hero, the original of Hiawatha.—*Forrest Clements.*

7008. RADIN, PAUL. The Thunderbird War Club: a Winnebago Tale. *J. Amer. Folk-lore.* 44(172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 143-165.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7009. RAY, VERNE F. Pottery on the middle Columbia. *Amer. Anthropol.* 24(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 127-133.—The informant, a 90 year old shaman, stated that his people used to make one type of clay pot with an outer covering of fish skin for carrying water. It was made of white clay and built in a hard sand pit by smearing the inside of the form to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch. The inside was smoothed and allowed to dry. Then it was removed and the outside scraped with a sharp edged stick. It was never fired. The commonest shape of clay vessels was that of cooking basket, elliptical in cross-section and tapering from top to bottom. They were small and often as little as 8 inches in depth. Clay was also used for making heads of children's dolls. The Sanpoil are isolated in an area devoid of pottery. The clay vessels made by the Sanpoil may be linked with the pottery of the Sarsi although the sun dried, pit made, and snake skin covered Sanpoil water carrying pot is unique in its way.—*E. B. Renaud.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 6673, 6976)

7010. MANISER, H. H. Los Kainganga de São Paulo. [The Kainganga of São Paulo.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 760-791.—The Kaingang territory originally lay between the lower course of the Tiete, a tributary of the Paraná, and the basin of the upper Uruguay, but being some of the best coffee land in Brazil, the natives have been forced out of most of it except that along the Paraná. The language is nearest Botocudo. Houses are simple, often ornamented with skulls of macaques. The native male costume is a simple bark girde except for mantles worn during the Kiki ceremony. The women wear a skirt woven by themselves. They paint their bodies only for offices connected with the dead. They hunt, gather wild food plants, and raise corn, including in their diet lizards, fish, honey, pollen, and larvae of certain beetles and bees. Four types of arrow points are used. The women sow and harvest corn, but the men cultivate it. The fire is tended and food handled by means of peculiar pincers not noted among other tribes. The female cousin (kaiké) remains with the male cousin until married and though marriage between them is forbidden, a liaison usually exists which is the occasion of many quarrels. Funeral ceremonies are described. After death, souls descend to an underworld where is an immense forest full of game, but sometimes they return and appear to living men. The name of the dead must not be uttered. His property is burned and the house moved. Magic is noted in efforts to drive away clouds. The terms of relationship are complicated.—*J. R. Swanton.*

7011. NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND. Das Aller-neueste von den Indianern in den Urwäldern Boliviens. [Indians in the jungles of Bolivia.] *Erdball.* 5(4) 1931: 132-136.—A picture of the Siriono is given in the reports of the Franciscan monks of the Guarayos missions in northern Bolivia. The Siriono, who speak a Guarani dialect and call themselves Neozé, have remained

hidden in the jungles. A group of them has made peace with the whites because of hunger, grippe, and above all from fear of the Yanayguas. The latter, coming from the south, have taken possession of former dwelling-places of the Siriono. The Yanayguas of the Gran Chaco have been driven north by the Bolivian soldiers, stationed at the Rio Pilcomayo, and in turn, have forced the Siriono to find new hunting grounds. The Yanayguas, by a continuous destructive war, have driven the Siriono further and further toward the Guarayo missions. The tribe may not, as the Franciscans assume, be looked upon as Guaraní Indians, but as Tsirakuas because of their cultural possessions.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 7055, 7085, 7099, 7131, 7241, 8587, 8590, 8593, 8724)

7012. D'AMATO, ANTONIO. Un'antica colonia Dalmatina nell'Irpinia: Villanova del Battista. [An ancient Dalmatian colony in Irpinia: Villanova del Battista. *Folklore Ital.* 4 (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1929 (pub. 1930): 222-261.—This article is a cross section of the folkways, manners, mores, and usages of these people including games, conundrums, juvenile folk-songs, popular songs, customary usages with regard to birth and death, religious feasts, superstitions, modes of dress, stories and fables, and proverbs. The appendix gives phonetic notes for the Villanova dialect; samples from the first and second cantos of the *Inferno* in the Villanova speech; and, two photographic reproductions of sketches.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7013. BARTÓK, BÉLA. Cigányzene? Magyar zene? [Gypsy music? Hungarian music?] *Ethnographia-Népelet.* 42 (2) 1931: 49-62.—There are two distinct types of Hungarian popular music—the genuine folk-song of the Hungarian peasants and the so-called gypsy music. The latter is by no means a spontaneous production. Gypsy orchestras in cities play it because they are hired to do so. The words invariably have been composed by known Hungarian writers of such songs. The so-called gypsy music then is neither truly Hungarian nor truly gypsy. It corresponds in many respects to the jazz songs of America. Real gypsy music may be found in the songs which arise spontaneously in remote gypsy villages. The genuine Hungarian folksong is spontaneous: in its words and music have evolved simultaneously. This fundamental distinction is confused in the Hungarian volume of "Das Lied der Völker," the twelve-volume set of folksongs edited by Heinrich Möller. Although there are about 10,000 genuine folk-songs, including 2,600 groups of variants, and only about 1,500 of the artificially composed gypsy songs, still Möller has selected 55% of his material from the latter class. He has failed to select the best examples of either class.—*E. D. Beynon.*

7014. BERGFORS, GEORG. Ett par nordsvenska varianter till H. C. Andersens "Lille Claus og store Claus." [Two north Swedish variants of Hans Christian Andersen's "Little Claus and Big Claus."] *Tromsø. Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 1-7.—Variants of a story plainly related to "Little Claus and Big Claus" by Hans Christian Andersen, have come from the Lapps in Jukkasjärvi and from those in Flyggsjö town in northern Ångermanland. This story must be grouped with the jesting tales which go back to the medieval fables. These tales have probably been spread from some common center by travelers, and probably belong to the folk tales which were well known among Norsemen and Lapps long before Andersen's time.—*Stig Rydén.*

7015. BORRELLI, NICOLA. Vita domestica in Campania. [Family life in Campania.] *Folklore Ital.* 4 (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1929 (pub. 1930): 194-209.—A marked solidarity of family life obtains in this district.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7016. CARAMAN, PETORE. Une ancienne coutume de mariage. Étude d'ethnographie du sud-est européen. [An ancient marriage custom. An ethnographical study of southeastern Europe.] *Lud Slaviański.* 2 (B) 1931: 27-55.—The author discusses the Rumanian expression *a cadea cuiva pe cuptor* or *in vatra*, literally, "to fall on somebody's stove or hearth." This corresponds to the expression "to fall on somebody's neck." From material gathered from Rumania, Bulgaria, and Russia the author sees an explanation of this expression. It is connected with the manner in which a seduced girl, in spite of the opposition of her unfaithful lover, maintains her rights to marry.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

7017. CARAMANIAN, A. Arêve Hay Zhoghvourti Havadkin metch. [The sun in the worship of Armenian people.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 43 (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 634-650; (12) Dec. 1929: 752-759.—The sun was an element of worship among all peoples at one time or another but Armenians have clung to it the longest. Even now oaths are administered in the name of the sun. Some of the oldest national epics are written on the worship of the sun and many riddles, maxims and poetic couplets express short, precise deeds and victories of the sun. The popular Armenian belief has been that after sunset the sun went to the lap of its mother for repose. In some places the sun is still regarded as the god of marriage and of birth. The worship and the ceremony of fire in the churchyards and on the roofs of houses has its origin in the worship of the sun.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

7018. COLLART, PAUL. Παράκαυσον μὲν ῥόδοις. [They are to burn (lights?) for me at the feast of roses.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55 (1) 1931: 58-69.—The association of the *rosalia* with the cult of the dead was common in Italy. This is a combination of Italian and oriental custom; the Greek is better read as "they shall burn (*aliquid*) at the feast of roses" than as "they shall burn roses," referring then either to the burning of lights at the grave, or to other burnt-offerings. Witnesses of the spread of the former custom where Greek merchants settled are found in the *lanternes des morts* in southern France.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7019. GILLIAT-SMITH, B. J. A Drindari folk-tale. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 10 (2) 1931: 76-86.

7020. GROLMAN, HERMINA C. A. De Zomerfeesten in Nederland. [Summer festivals in the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 46 (5) Sep. 1929: 593-643; (6) Nov. 1929: 743-781.

7021. HARTMANN, RUDOLF. Die Christkindspiele in der "Schwäbischen Türkei." [Christmas plays in "Swabian Turkey."] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 1 (2) 1929: 165-178.—After the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699 this small "speech-island" was colonized by Swabians. Their Christmas plays were developed from biblical dramas in oral tradition. The content is that of the annunciation to the shepherds, the search for lodging, the Three Wise Men, and fragments from the miracle plays. The figures often change their characters, e.g. Archangel Gabriel, Holy Anna. The speech is the dialect of whatever village it is being played in. The language is neglected, the players young. The music is simple and monotonous. These Christmas plays are only found in Catholic villages.—*F. K. Hahn.*

7022. HATT, EMILIE DEMANT. Offerforestilling og erindringer om troldtrommen hos nulevende Lapper. [Sacrificial conceptions and memories of the magic drum among present day Lapps.] *Tromsø. Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 47-58.—Modern exploration of Lapp culture reveals only few new factors, but is of great value inasmuch as it often confirms statements from older writings. Accounts from 1907-16 tell of comparatively recent sacrifices of children's milk-teeth, of unlucky dates for slaughtering, of sacrifices of parts of the slaughtered reindeer, of Christmas customs and tradi-

tions, etc. The Torne and Karesuando Lapps have entirely forgotten the magic drum, but the Lapps living farther south still remember it. This seems to indicate that it was preserved in their territories longer than elsewhere.—*Stig Rydén*.

7023. HERRGOTT, FRIEDRICH. Die Sagen vom "Goldenen Kalb." [The sagas of the "golden calf."] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde*. 5 (1) 1931: 14-21.—The sagas of a region, in contradistinction to its fairy tales, offer genuine historical data and accordingly must be given serious attention by the scholar. For example, sagas concerning treasure-trove have often been verified by the finding of buried wealth. The saga of the golden calf is studied and compared with other variants from within a territory stretching from Luxembourg to Bohemia and from the city of Cleves to the borders of Switzerland. On the basis of the prevalence of the saga, and evidence of actual worship of a golden calf, we apparently have here a cult which goes back to Roman times and specifically to Mithraism.—*E. D. Harvey*.

7024. JIRLOW, RAGNAR. En lapsk klövsadel och dess ursprung. [A Lapp pack saddle and its origin.] *Riq.* (1-2) 1931: 90-95.—The Lapp pack saddle consists of two forked contrivances, each formed by two wooden pieces joined together. Comparisons with similar pack saddles from the Faroe Islands, the Shetlands, and Iceland, indicate that the Lapps got their pack saddle from the native population of northern Scandinavia. During the beginning of the migration of nations we find for the first time the type of pack saddle which consists of two boards connected by arched cross-pieces and which slowly took the place of the saddle with the forked wooden pieces. According to this theory, the original pack saddle could have been preserved on the Scandinavian peninsula only by the Lapps.—*Stig Rydén*.

7025. KISS, GÉZA. Az ormánysági năpvisélet. [Folk-costumes of the Ormányság.] *Ethnographia-Népélet*. 42 (1) 1931: 27-32.—A group of 44 Calvinist villages in the southern part of the County of Baranya in Hungary is known as the Ormányság. Formerly the folk costumes of both its men and its women were quite different from those worn anywhere else in Hungary. During the last 30 years many of the more distinctive features of this costume have been lost. The author seeks here to describe the costume of this region as it was about half a century ago and to show which features have survived and which have been lost. Of special importance was the *fékítő*, or hood worn by women. At least eight variations in the color, from bright red to blue and then to white, indicated the age of a woman. It was considered a disgrace for a woman to use any color other than that which custom permitted to her age group. Today only the white hood of the aged women remains. The very conspicuous *hátravélő*, or veil at the back of the head-dress, went out of fashion completely 50 years ago.—*E. D. Beynon*.

7026. KLEIWEIG de ZWAAN, J. P. De rassen van Europa; samenvattend overzicht. [The races of Europe: résumé.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (4) Jul. 1930: 582-601.—Critical review of a number of works, mostly published between 1920 and 1930, on the racial constitution of the European peoples. Efforts made by G. Kraitschek, K. Saller, E. Fischer, and G. Kossinna to establish the descent of modern Nordic man, from known prehistoric forms, are premature. The common ancestry of the Nordic and Mediterranean races, suggested by Fleure, is rejected.—*J. B. Leighly*.

7027. KROHN, KAARLE. "Auch die Lappenkinder singen." [Even the Lapp children sing.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 113-117.—A poem which is known from northern Ingermanland to Archangel on Karelian territory, as well as from northern Savolax and eastern

Österbotten is of interest because it contains ethnographic information about the Lapps.—*Stig Rydén*.

7028. LAJTHA, LÁSZLÓ. Az 1930. évi népzenei gyűtések. [Collections of Hungarian folk-music made in 1930.] *Ethnographia-Népélet*. 42 (2) 1931: 62-75.—This article is illustrated by the music and words of 23 complete Hungarian folksongs collected by the author in 1930 from peasants and shepherds in some of the more remote parts of the country. The shepherds of Mikófalva in the County of Heves form a group in which folksongs are a living reality today. The few artificially composed songs known by the grandparents of the younger generation of shepherds have been largely forgotten. In sharp contrast with the shepherds of Mikófalva are the peasants of the Alföld. Only the old men remember the folksongs. The author secured at Kákics in the County of Baranya, west of the Danube, a much better collection than on the Alföld: yet the folksong is not a living thing here as at Mikófalva. At Patak near Balassagyarmat in the County of Nógrád the author met a group of gypsies who have had no contact with city life nor artificially composed songs. These have retained the old folksongs in their original form.—*E. D. Beynon*.

7029. LORENZ, W. Über abergläubige Sitten und Gebräuche in der Volksmedizin bei den Krimer Tartaren. [Superstitious customs, and practices in the popular medicine of the Crimean Tartars.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 61 (6) 1931: 370-378.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

7030. MACKENSEN, LUTZ. Die Ballade von der Rabenmutter. [The ballad of the step-mother: an attempt at textual analysis.] *Oberdeutsche Z. f. Volkskunde*. 5 (1) 1931: 28-46.—The story of an enchanted princess is found widespread over Europe, Asia, and Africa. Strange variations in its form occur, which are apparently due to the cultural peculiarities of the people among whom it is found. It takes a metrical form in Scandinavia and Great Britain while in Germany its most numerous variations receive a prose dress. But whatever may be the external form of the tale, its content, with some disguises, is the same in its fundamental items. It begins with the discovery of the child-princess, proceeds next to a questioning of her, and results in an intimate conversation between discoverer and discovered. Then the rescuer's actions are transferred to a village or a manor of his home country, where a marriage between the two parties carries the consummation of the epic to its conclusion. From a collocation and close study of a large number of texts the writer of this monograph finds fourteen crises in the narrative. These are listed.—*E. D. Harvey*.

7031. NARDIS, LUCIANO de. Le medichesse del miracolo nella Romagna. [The woman healers (by means of miracles) in the Romagna.] *Folklore Ital.* 4 (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1929 (pub. 1933): 174-177.—Woman healers, according to popular tradition in the country districts round about Rome, are endowed with healing art at their birth, as well as by acquisition. They are able with the laying-on of hands to banish any and every kind of sickness.—*E. D. Harvey*.

7032. OTTER, KARL. Viennese gypsies. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 10 (3) 1931: 105-134.—The gypsies who live in and around Vienna are the Rom and the Sinti, horse-dealers and musicians respectively. The former are mentally dull and not to be compared with the Sinti who are highly intelligent people. The characteristic ideology of the two gypsy tribes depends upon their respective callings. Both are quarrelsome especially when drunk. Both quickly spend their earnings on eating and drinking. Children receive but little formal education and so the older gypsies are illiterate. Marriage among them is casual as to the rite but sex abnormalities are rare. Numerous taboos surround childbirth. Sickness is largely absent but they display a mor-

bid horror of death. The Rom firmly believe in the existence of good and evil spirits which effectually influence one's earthly career and final destiny. Blood revenge is common and it frequently leads to homicide. The Austrian police is nearly helpless in the detection of the murderers since both tribes engage in an almost unconscious but deliberate conspiracy of silence on every aspect of their lives. They are prone to the interpretation of bird-omens of various sorts.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7033. PLEKHANOV, P. ПЛЕХАНОВ, П. Кустарный тюлений промысел в районе о. Моржовца. [Primitive trade in seals in the region of the Morzhovets Island.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (6) 1931: 60-68.—The author gives a detailed description of seal hunting (organization, trade implements, life and clothing of the huntmen, and the different methods of hunting).—*G. Vasilevich.*

7034. REUTERSKIÖLD, EDGAR. Från guldhornen till lapptumma. [From the golden drinking horns to the Lapp drums.] *Tromsø Mus. Skr.* 2 1928: 211-221.—Friis' theory that the figures represented on the Lapp drum are related to the arrangements in a Lapp tent, so that, e.g., the picture of the sun in the middle of the drum would correspond to the hearth, etc., is in error. The various pictures on the Lapp drum do not in any way correspond to the arrangement of the Lapp tent, but have their origin in the influence of Finnish and Scandinavian mythology.—*Stig Rydén.*

7035. SCAFOGLIO, GIUSEPPE. La cerealicultura nei proverbi calabresi di Bocchigliero. [The cultivation of cereals as reflected in the Calabrian proverbs at Bocchigliero.] *Folklore Ital.* 4 (2-4) Apr.-Dec. 1929 (pub. 1930): 267-279.—Sowing and reaping and threshing find reflection in expressive proverbs that resemble those of other agricultural communities. The industry of the Calabrian peasants is likewise celebrated in proverbs similar to those of the rest of Europe.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7036. SEWERYN, TADEUSZ. Łowiectwo ludowe w Polsce. [Methods of trapping and hunting in Poland.] *Lud Słowiński.* 1 (B) 1930: 238-250; 2 (B) 1931: 55-69.—The author discusses the use of various traps, hooks, and instruments of various kinds for catching wild animals. The editors of *Lud Słowiński* supplement the articles with non-Polish parallels.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

7037. SZENDREY, ÁKOS. A népi ruházódás életkorjelző jelentősége. [The significance of folk costumes in indicating age groups.] *Ethnographia-Népélet.* 42 (2) 1931: 76-86.—In former times the Hungarian folk costume revealed almost everything about its wearer, not only his or her age, but also rank in peasant society, occupation and even religion. The impoverishment of peasant art through the growing influence of urban life has eliminated most of these distinctive marks from the dress of the peasantry. Only some of the indications of age groups remain. The age group distinctions had to do with the color, the form, the ornamentation and the material of each article of clothing as well as with the manner of wearing it. Thus a coat worn *panyókásan*, thrown over the shoulders, indicates a young unmarried man. The distinctive marks for the different age groups varied in different parts of the country. There was considerable confusion through the attempt to indicate marital status as well as age by the same distinctive marks. There is much difference in the custom of different regions as to the time a young married woman may retain the bridal costume before advancing to that of the more advanced age group.—*E. D. Beynon.*

7038. SZENDREY, ZSIGMOND. A "kongózás." [Bell ringing.] *Ethnographia-Népélet.* 42 (1) 1931: 21-27.—In many Hungarian villages it is the custom during the night preceding Ash Wednesday for a band of peasant youths to parade the village streets and make sport

of those girls of marriageable age who have still remained unmarried. In some villages a "herd" of younger boys, representing heifers, have cow-bells tied to their necks; the older boys follow with long whips which they crack. The groups stops at the home of each girl who has remained unmarried; they request that the girl be given over to them so that they may put a bell on her neck and drive her along with the heifers. This peculiar custom is known sometimes as "kongózás" (bell-ringing) and sometimes as "szüzgulyahajtás" (driving the herd of virgins). The custom is of varied origin. The sources are described in detail. The original purpose of this custom was not to make sport of the unmarried girls, but rather to wish them well.—*E. D. Beynon.*

7039. VRIES, J. de. Bemerkungen über die Quellenverhältnisse der färöischen Balladen. [Notes on the condition of the sources of the Faroe ballads.] *Z. f. Deutsche Philol.* 56 (2-3) Oct. 1931: 129-145.—The ballads of the Faroe Islands as sources for an understanding of the Niebelungen sagas are important. They are more indispensable than similar sources in Denmark and Norway.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7040. WOLFRAM, RICHARD. Volkstanz—nur gesunkenes Kulturgut? [Are country dances only devolved culture traits?] *Z. f. Volkskunde.* 3 (1) 1931: 26-42.—A critical review of P. J. Bloch's book *Die Deutschen Volkstänze der Gegenwart* (German country dances of the present day). Country dances have their origins in religious sanctions and in the dance music created by people in the higher levels of society. The author takes exception to the theory of the latter origin of folk dances and gives many examples to the contrary. It was the refinement of the folk-dances which led to the creation of the "society" *polonaise*, the *mazurka*, and the *minuet*. The critical analysis, as well as the book, contains a mass of data on the dances of western Europe. A correct understanding of the dance, or any culture trait, must be looked for in the *milieu* in which it arises. It stretches scientific credulity to find immediate religious sanctions in every aspect of any culture trait.—*E. D. Harvey.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7508, 7512)

7041. BAUMANN, H. Ethnologische Forschungsreise nach Nordost-Angola. [Ethnological research expedition to northeast Angola.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (7-8) Aug. 20, 1931: 145-151.—Agricultural folk of remarkable intelligence, the Tschokwe, are the northernmost branch of a people who have spread over vast areas in the Upper Zambesi and in the Congo watershed between the upper Kuvango and the upper Kasai. A second branch, the Luena, related more by language than by culture, borders the Tschokwe to the southeast, while a third branch comprises various Zambesi tribes. Their principal neighbors are the Mbundu group on the west and the Lunda on the east, between which the Tschokwe appear to have penetrated from the southeast. Evidencing the Tschokwe's capacity for expansion are the offshoots of this people found within the Belgian Congo, south of the chief centre of the Lunda. Traditions of the Tschokwe centre about their kings of the past, who were descended from the royalty of the Lunda. (Ethnological map.)—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

7042. BENOÎT, FERNAND. Survivances des civilisations Méditerranéennes chez les Berbères. [Survivals of Mediterranean civilization among the Berbers.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 40 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 278-293.—The Berbers continue many rites which survive from the ancient Mediterranean civilizations. Among these are the rites of vegetation, those of the Eleusinian mysteries, purification by means of water, and phallic rites conducted in caves. Many of these have persisted for three millennia.—*W. D. Wallis.*

7043. DECARY, RAYMOND. Deuxième contribution à l'étude des infanticides rituels à Madagascar. [Second contribution to the study of ritual infanticides in Madagascar.] *Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris.* 10(7) 1929: 67-72.—This article adds information on the particular practices of the Tanala, Sakalava, Bara, and Imerina tribes of Madagascar, relative to unlucky days or calendar periods, and procedures prescribed in these tribes for disposing of infants born on unlucky days. On the basis of the number of ill-fated days in the calendar of every Madagascar tribe, apparently about one-seventh of the newly-born infants of the island were destroyed annually before the edict of the Malagasy queen, Ranavalona II (1878), finally prohibited the practice of infanticide among her subjects.—*Rachel Commons.*

7044. DUCATI, BRUNO. Stirpi Camitiche e idiomi dell'Africa Italiana. [Hamitic races and the languages of Italian Africa.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(10) Oct. 1931: 767-782.—The article describes the successive waves of migration into the African continent from Asia, the relations between these waves of invasion and the linguistic groups in Somaliland, Eritrea, Abyssinia, and Libya. (2 sketch maps showing linguistic distribution.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7045. EVANS-PRITCHARD, E. E. The Mberidi (Shilluk group) and Mbegumba (Basiri group) of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14(1) 1931: 15-38.—The "Belanda" people between the Pongo and the Iba comprised originally two distinct races and cultures, Shilluk and Basiri. The Shilluk element (Mberidi) must have broken away from the Luo in the last century. Little seems to be left of their nilotic culture except language. The Basiri element (Mbegumba) is becoming rapidly absorbed to the Zande. (Sketch map, table of physical measurements of the Belanda, Luo (Jur), and Bongo; Zande texts, and comparative vocabularies of Shilluk, Luo, and Mberidi).—*Margaret Wepley.*

7046. HODGSON, A. G. O. Rain-making, witchcraft and medicine among the Anyanja. *Man (London).* 31 Dec. 1931: 266-270.—The rain-making process goes through several stages, the initial ones being quite harmless. First, the ceremonies are supervised by a chief, then the *sing'ang'a*, or medicine man, is called, and finally the witch-finder or *mbisalvia*, who accuses the witch after an elaborate system of investigation. The accused formerly was put to death, but now may prove his innocence by a trial and be freed from his witchcraft. Often the accused is one who has quarreled with the chief and hence would wish to prevent the rainfall. The use of *ula*, or lots, is a common practice. Medicine to increase the food supply is known as *mfumba* and is of two kinds; the harmless stealing of leaves or food-stuffs from another's flourishing garden, and the sacrifice either of an enemy or, more frequently, of a child. A common method of killing an enemy is that of placing a bird or fly in poison and then telling it to bite the victim, who invariably dies in a few hours. These customs are described in detail.—*Constance Tyler.*

7047. SCHEBESTA, PAUL. Die Efe Pygmäen. [The "Efe" pygmies.] *Anthropos.* 24(5-6) 1929: 1091-1095; 25(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 311-314.—These groups number about 20,000 in all. The author suggests the name Efe for these peoples; they call themselves Bakongo. Their language is Kikango and is probably a Bantu dialect, but containing distinct peculiarities. They are divided into several clans, sibs, and families. They paint their bodies. Circumcision occurs during the pubertal initiations. The upper incisor teeth are filed to a point. Their huts are bee-hive in shape and are erected by the women. Older children sleep according to sex in separate huts. The people do not know how to kindle fire and must borrow it whenever their hearth-fires go out. They are hunters, and do not cultivate. They hunt only with bow and arrow and seldom attack large fauna.

They originally did not possess the spear—that has come to them from the Negroes. Their family organization is exogamous, monogamous, and patrilocal. Each is loyal to his own family and clan. At the beginning of the honey harvest they call on god for aid. They greatly fear the rainbow snake, their superstition leading them to believe that whoever even looks upon one will surely die. They likewise fear the rainbow, lightning, and thunder.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7048. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The medical outfit of a Wamanyika doctor. *Nada.* 6 Dec. 1928: 27-30.

7049. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. Midzimu worship in a village of the WaBarwe tribe. *Nada.* 6 Dec. 1928: 74-77.—The WaBarwe have a harvest festival at which meal, water, and tobacco are offered to the *Midzimu*, or spirits of the dead. This festival differs from their other forms of worship in being free from sentiments of fear or coercion.—*Margaret Wepley.*

7050. TUCKER, A. N. The tribal confusion around Wau. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14(1) 1931: 49-60.—The tribes in this group fall into two main linguistic divisions, Shilluk and Ndogo. Culturally they fall into three groups, the Shilluk speaking peoples (Jur and Bor) forming separate groups, and denying relationship with each other. The Biri (Ndogo dialect) belong culturally with the Bor. All these people can make themselves understood in a sort of Arabic patois, and, with the possible exception of the Jur, know Ndogo and Zande as well. (Map.)—*Margaret Wepley.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 7220, 7297, 7502, 8246, 8500-8501, 8515, 8534, 8585)

7051. DOUTRELIGNE, DENIS. Contributions à l'étude des populations Dïoy du Lang Long. [Contributions to the study of the Dïoy of southern Kweichow Province, China.] *Anthropos.* 24(3-4) May-Aug. 1929: 523-537; 25(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 163-172.—(See also entry 3: 16699.) These Miao groups are apparently an outgrowth of more ancient aboriginal peoples who were negroid in physical appearance. The earliest records show a barbaric state of culture for the Miao. There were, for example, lunar dances with procreative intent. The tribes even now have many culture traits which are unknown to their conquerors, the Chinese. Such traits are, among others, an almost identical language; wife-capture, or its survivals; formerly, but now abolished by the civilization of China, the killing on sight of all strange males met on the wayside. At the present their calendar is lunar, of twelve months; marriage is an easy affair; funerals are apt to become bacchanal orgies and murders are frequent at such times. Music and poetry play important roles in their culture. The people show some evidence of skill in the plastic arts but much of that has been taken over from the Chinese, and perhaps also from the Siamese. Ornamentation of shelters, clothing, and pottery shows pleasing and artistic design. The following seems to be the racial stratification: A pre-Chinese migration and settlement where they now are; ancient Chinese invasion and settlement among them with partial military and cultural conquest; Chinese settlements from Kwang Hsi and Nan Hai; the Thai from Kwang Hsi; Thai from Yunnan. The Dïoy are not wholly Miao since they have some Chinese blood mixed in them.—*E. D. Harvey.*

7052. KOVÁZIN, N. КОВЯЗИН, Н Комовские тунгусы. [Tungus of the Komo region.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 7-8 1931: 121-142.—The Tungus of the region of the River Komo are a sedentary group. Class stratification is evident. The clan system of kinship has largely broken down, having been supplanted by division into economic groups.—*G. Vasilevich.*

7053. KUNST, J. and MACHJAR KOESOEMADINATA, R. Een en ander over pélog en sléndro. [The "pelog" and "slendro."] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-Land- en Volkenkunde.* 69 (3-4) 1929: 320-352.—The article gives a description of the *gamelan*, an orchestra of Java and Bali, consisting chiefly of brass percussion instruments. They have two chief systems of scales, based respectively on a five tone and on a seven tone scale. The first one is called the *gamelan pélog*; the second *gamelan sléndro*. In the *pélog* system there are nine different scales, which, although they are not of pure mode, are more or less modally proportioned to each other. In each of these nine scales, each one of the five keynotes can act as melodic centre. Each of these nine modal tonalities includes consequently five scales, which makes a total of 45 scales.—J. C. Lamster.

7054. LAUFER, BERTHOLD. Inspirational dreams of eastern Asia. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 44 (172) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 208-216.—The Chinese theory of dreams is as follows. A double soul is distinguished in every individual—a material or animal soul called *p'o*, which regulates life, is indissolubly attached to the body and goes down to earth with it after death; and a spiritual soul called *hun*, which governs the functions of reason, is able to leave the body and at death goes to heaven, carrying with it the appearance of physical form. A dream arises when the connection of the spiritual soul is interrupted. The body lives as long as the material soul lives in it, but is doomed to die as soon as it escapes. The spiritual soul, however, may leave the body without endangering its life. This is the case in swoons, trances, and dreams. The soul separates from the body and enters into communication with the spirits; it may freely interview the souls of the departed or have speech with the gods. At the end of the dream the soul returns to the body. The Chinese are perhaps the only people who have conceived a way of representing dreams pictorially. The author gives a number of inspirational dreams. A parallel between these dreams and those of the Crow Indians is suggested.—E. D. Harvey.

7055. LEWY, ERNST. Wogulische Vorstudien. [Vogul studies.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 10 (4) Dec. 1930: 377-386.—The great amount of material gathered together by Munkácsi in his *Vogul collection* presents so many problems that it is advisable to offer a translation of and commentary on some of the more important texts. The following three texts are published in this article: *Song of the elk*, *Song of the great bear*, *Song of Pásker the Winged*. The underlying myth in these seems to be homogeneous with that of the Ostiaks, as shown in Patkanov's works. Many traces of Slavic influence can be found both in the vocabulary and in the ideology. These texts are epics in germ and furnish a fine example of the way in which epic songs arose.—E. D. Beynon.

7056. MOROZOV, V. МОРОЗОВ, В. На чукотской культуре. [The culture of the Chukchi.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) (3-4) 1931: 228-234.—G. Vasilevich.

7057. MULDER, J. SIBINGA. Een kijkje bij de Igorotos in Luzons Hoogland. [A glimpse of the Igorotos in the highlands of Luzon.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 46 (5) Sep. 1929: 672-675.

7058. ONO, TAKEO. Nihon bungaku ni araware taru nomin mondai. [Japanese peasants and their literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* (2) Oct. 1931: 25-58.—Folk songs and ballads relating to agriculture are grouped under the following headings: songs in praise of labor, descriptive songs, love ballads, humorous songs, and cradle songs. In general they group themselves into (1) those that are composed by the independent peasants who are their own masters; (2) those by the hired help on the farm. Local color is abundant, and often neighboring districts have the same song with slight variations. Though they are crude and sometimes even

slightly vulgar they are the only authentic records of the primitive peasants.—Shio Sakanishi.

7059. OSTROVSKIKH, P. E. ОСТРОВСКИХ, П. Е. Башинские "остяки" (остяко-самоеды) Туруханского края в конце XIX века. [Bashnin "Ostiahs" (Ostiahs-Samoyeds) of the Turukhansk region in the end of the 19th century.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) (7-8) 1931: 161-181.—This is an ethnographical description from materials collected by the author in 1899-1904 among the Ostiahs-Samoyeds in the region of the town Turukhansk. (10 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

7060. PROKOFIEV, G. N. ПРОКОФЬЕВ, Г. Н. Три года в самоедской школе. [Three years in a Samoyed school.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) (7-8) 1931: 143-160.—This is a cultural survey of the Samoyed-Tungus life in the Ianov settlement on the Turukhan River. (3 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

7061. RILEY, E. BAXTER (tr.). Some myths of origin from the Fly River, New Guinea. Told and written by natives of Kiwai. *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (6) 1931: 323-330.—K. H. Roth-Lutra.

7062. ROZANOV, M. P. РОЗАНОВ, М. П. Промысел морского зверя на Чукотском полуострове. [The sea animal trade on the Chukot peninsula.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) (6) 1931: 44-59.—The author describes in detail the hunting for seals, flying fish, walrus, and *larva*, and the hunting implements, their arrangement and use by the Chukchi and Eskimos.—G. Vasilevich.

7063. SCHADEE, MARIE C. La coutume de la chasse aux têtes. [The custom of head-hunting and sacrifice among the Dyaks of Landak and Tayan.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 55 (1) 1931: 3-30.—Head-hunting still prevailed in Landak in 1892; it may be found today in little known parts in the center of Borneo and in New Guinea, though the custom is rapidly vanishing. Head-hunting is a form of sacrifice to overcome evil influences; more frequently 't had to do with the acquisition of rice and other food and the prevention of famine. As soon as the men of a tribe discover the presence of an enemy in their territory, they put on their war costume and hunt for the intruder until he is overtaken and surrounded. The warriors then sing a war chant or prayer in honor of the spirit, *Kamang Trio*. The purpose of this chant is to persuade the divine spirit to enter the body of the victim. After the chant the victim is beheaded: the severed head is offered to *Kamang Trio* and the warriors drink the victim's blood. At the cannibal feast which follows the return of the warriors to the village, the severed head of the victim is identified with the god before it is eaten. The Dyaks claim that during the singing of the war chant the god entered the victim's skull: hence the drinking of the victim's blood and eating of his flesh is a sacred meal and brings sanctification to the worshippers of *Kamang Trio*. In Menjoukei only a worshipper of *Kamang Trio* may be slain for this cannibal feast. Peculiar honors are given to the young warrior who decapitates the victim. As the party brings the severed head back to the village, the girls pelt this popular hero with fresh eggs, which is the greatest honor a man can be given among *Kamang Trio's* worshippers. All the marriageable girls of the village are then offered to this hero that he may become the father of as many valorous children as possible.—E. D. Beynon.

7064. SEMUSHKIN, T. Z. СЕМУШКИН, Т. З. Опыт работы по организации школы-интерната Чукотской Культурной Базы Дальне-Восточного края. [Experimental work in the organization of a boarding school by the Chukchi cultural base of the Far-Eastern Region.] *Советский Север.* (Sovetskii Sever.) (3-4) 1931: 171-192.—The boarding school has become an important institution among the Chukchi. (7 photos.)—G. Vasilevich.

7065. SHISHKIN, M. ШИШКИН, М. Туземцы в районе рек Тунгуски и Кур (лев. прит. Амура). [Natives in the regions of the rivers Tunguska and Kur.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (3-4) 1931: 157-166.—This is a description of the little known region situated near the city of Khabarovsk. Among the mixed population there are about 300 natives. In spite of extremely poor living conditions of the Tungus their vitality is not lower than the vitality of other natives. The use of dogs as means of transportation has decreased. Dogs are used now only for hunting purposes, in all instances the dog is gradually replaced by the horse. Exploitation of the natives by the Chinese is still in progress.—G. Vasilevich.

7066. SKALON, V. N. СКАЛОН, В. Н. Оленеводство в бассейне р. Таз. [Reindeer industry in the region of the river Taz.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (3-4) 1931: 70-87.—Reindeer breeding is very important in the Taz region. Plans for the rationalization of the industry are outlined.—G. Vasilevich.

7067. WIRZ, PAUL. Die totemistischen und sozialen systeme in holländisch Neuguinea. [The totemistic and social system in Dutch New Guinea.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde*. 71 (1-2) 1931: 30-106.—In the totemistic systems of New Guinea are two large groups, a totemistic two-class system and local totemism. The totemistic two-class system is considered the oldest. In the central territory the whole social life and the marriage relationships are based on this system.

The system of local totemism manifests itself in a division of numerous clans or local groups, originally living each in their own limited territory. This system still exists in remote territories, but in others, so many repeated movings and mixings have occurred, that the original form has changed. This territorial totemism shows (1) plant and animal totems, (2) stone worship, (3) soil objects, and (4) totems based on natural phenomena and events. From these two main groups another has developed: the totemistic-social system of the Marindanim. The different groups of the Marindanim are still acquainted with the place of their origin. The Marindanim brought with them their two-class totemism which, during the conquest of new territories, divided itself into second and third orders. The local totemism of the original inhabitants was absorbed in this system. This mixture was the cause of a complicated system which the writer describes. On the north coast is a primitive shamanism from which a territorial totemism may develop.—J. C. Lamster.

7068. WOENSDREGT, JAC. Rampische verhalen. [Stories of Rampi.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde*. 69 (3-4) 1929: 254-319.—The article is a posthumous publication about popular stories gathered by the late writer. The stories are composed in the original popular language. The population belongs to the Tiradjaas. After each story is a translation in Dutch, and an explanation of the linguistic annotations.—J. C. Lamster.

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7301, 7494, 8034, 8754)

7069. AKINIAN, P. N. Ghevont Yeretz Badmakir: Madénakeragan-Badmagan Ousoumnasiroutiun me. [The historian Ghevont the Elder: a literary-historical study.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 43 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 330-348; (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1929: 458-472; (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1929: 593-619; (12) Dec. 1929: 705-718.—Ghevont the Elder, presumably an Armenian church father, was the representative Armenian historian and a man of letters of the 8th century, A.D. Very little is known about him. He is not mentioned in contemporary works and in his own works still less is found. His only historical work extant is the *Doctrines of Ghevont*. From internal evidence it becomes obvious that he was a cleric of high order—may also have been the Catholicos (775-789). His historical work probably was completed by 790 and his birth may be placed ca. 730-735. His historical MS is preserved at the monastery of Etchmiadzin (No. 1722). It was carefully examined for the first time by N. Marr in 1894. It deals with the history of 150 years (640-789, A.D.). He was the only prominent Armenian historian of the period 660-790, A.D. (A list of works written about this MS.)—A. O. Sarkissian.

7070. DOREN, ALFRED. Aby Warburg und sein Werk. [Aby Warburg and his work.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (1) 1931: 1-25.—A brief biographical sketch of the late Aby Warburg, founder of the Kulturwissenschaftliche Bibliothek Warburg in Hamburg, is followed by an appreciation of his contributions to various fields of learning. He published no books, but innumerable essays, articles, and addresses testify to his wide interests and his tireless researches. Beginning with the art of Boticelli, he soon turned to the study of devices, emblems, votive tablets, wall-hangings. Then he devoted his attention to the theater, the history of festivals, of modern opera, and later investigated the development of religion, the mysteries of superstition and astrology. His most important work is to be found

in the iconological atlas entitled *Mnemosyne*, the material for which Warburg assembled during many years of ardent labor.—O. C. Burkhard.

7071. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Entwicklungsstufen der neueren Geschichtsschreibung. [Stages of development in recent historiography.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (3) 1931: 290-295.—During the last generation the investigation of recent historiography has made satisfactory progress. The tendency to isolate German history and to neglect its connection with that of other countries has been overcome. The works of Eduard Fueter, Moritz Ritter, and G. P. Gooch have broken down national barriers. Recent historical investigations have aimed expressly at objective truth; this high aim is possible only if historians emancipate themselves from the influence of the prevailing spirit of the time. The earliest evidence of objective scientific historiography is to be found in France in the latter half of the 16th century. There are numerous stages of development in the historiography of the last century, but they all show a connection with the general intellectual currents and even more the influence of preceding historians.—O. C. Burkhard.

7072. ILINSKI, G. T. D. Florinskii kak istorik slavyanstva. [T. D. Florinski as historian of Slavdom.] *Slavyanski Glas*. 23 (3) 1929: 79-83; (4) 1929: 124-128.—This indefatigable Russian scholar during his 40 years of scientific activity has written numerous works on the Slavs in general, and on the Serbs, Bulgarians, and Russians.—V. Sharenkoff.

7073. KRATZ, W. Bernhard Duhr, S. J. *Hist. Jahrb.* 51 (2) 1931: 215-218.—Essay in appreciation of the historian of the German Jesuits, who died Sept. 21, 1930, at the age of 78. The leading enterprises and publications of a life of indefatigable activity are briefly reviewed. Even the few critics who like Fueter detected a slight apologetic undercurrent in his *chef d'oeuvre* (*Die Geschichte der Jesuiten in den Ländern deutscher Zunge*) have conceded him strict historical fidelity. Even as with Janssen on the Catholic middle ages, it was Duhr's

purpose to oppose the negative critique of hostile writers by featuring positive contributions, so that a complete view might be had.—*Major L. Younce.*

7074. MAGOFFIN, RALPH V. D. *Archaeology as a science.* *J. Urusvati (Himalayan Res. Inst., Roerich Mus.).* 1(1) Jul. 1931: 7–11.—Archaeology did not begin as a science but as an expression of selfish acquisitiveness. Accidental discoveries like the finding of the Laocoön group in the Golden House of Nero at Rome in 1506, or the Rosetta Stone in Egypt in 1799, showed that exploration must be conducted with scientific care. The work of Mariette at the Serapeum at Memphis in Egypt in 1851, and of Schliemann at Troy in 1871, were the beginning of scientific excavation; but the French diggings at Delos and Delphi and particularly the German work at Olympia from 1875 to 1881 laid the foundations for the science of archaeological excavation. There are further considered the need and training of personnel, preliminary surveys, and financing of expeditions.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

7075. MAŁEČYŃSKI, K., and ZAJĄCZKOWSKI, ST. *Działalność naukowa s.p. Antoniego Prochaski.* [The learned activities and works of the deceased Anthony Prochaska.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45(1) 1931: 53–74.—*Frank Nowak.*

7076. PERKINS, DEXTER. *America rewrites her history.* *Current Hist.* 35(4) Jan. 1932: 559–564.—The writer of history is inevitably influenced by the character of the thinking of his age. The historian of today, therefore, is influenced by the scientific point of view and by the great interest in social and intellectual development rather than in political history. The biographical writing of today is meeting the demand for works of an impressionistic and iconoclastic nature.—*Florence E. Smith.*

7077. STADELMANN, RUDOLF. *Grundformen der Mittelalterauffassung von Herder bis Ranke.* [Basic forms of the conception of the middle ages from Herder to Ranke.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrschr. f. Literatur-*

wissensch. u. Geistesgesch. 9(1) 1931: 45–88.—Up to the end of the 18th century the middle ages were conceived as a dark and abysmal gulf breaking the continuity between the ancient classical tradition and the Renaissance (humanists); between primitive Christianity and the Reformation (Protestants); between ancient Rome and the Italian republics (nationalist Italian humanists). Johannes v. Müller, Justus Möser, and Herder are chiefly responsible for the change in attitude. Romanticism used the middle ages in its assault upon rationalism, absolutism, and revolution. Herder, Novalis, Schlegel, Görres, Adam Müller, Savigny, and Eichhorn were concerned with developing the organic character of the middle ages; Möser brought to light the freedom of the middle ages in contrast to the modern bureaucratic police state; the traditionalism of De Maistre, Bonald, and Heller emphasized the legitimist and authoritarian aspects of medieval society. Joseph Görres gave the first romantic reappraisal of the middle ages in his *Wachstum der Historie* (1807). Adam Müller, the first to subordinate the religious Christian elements of the middle ages to the organizational and institutional and who turned from figures like Bernard, Benedict, and Francis to great organizers like Gregory and Innocent, identified the middle ages with feudalism. In contrast to the modern concepts of inviolable private property, private profit, and Protestant private belief, he placed the three characteristics of medieval society: the feudal system as the most developed form of economy, the interconnection of organized public life, and the universality of thought and belief. Besides the romantic reappraisal of the middle ages there is also the dialectic concept of Hegel which conceived the modern period as the synthesis between antiquity and the middle ages and the universal historical school of Ranke which considered the middle ages as having preserved for modern western society the ancient political forms, the traditions of education and of classical culture against the inroads of the non-European barbarians.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

7078. LANGDON, S. *New texts from Jemdet Nasr.* *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (4) Oct. 1931: 837–844.—An exposition and a list of 21 new cuneiform signs found on tablets excavated by M. L. Ch. Watelin in 1927 at Kish. (Diagrams and illus.)—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

7079. OPITZ, DIETRICH. *Ein Altar des Königs Tukulti-Ninurta I von Assyrien.* [An altar of King Tukulti-Ninurta I of Assyria.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7(3) 1931: 83–89.—One of the significant finds made by the Germans in Asshur, in the so-called altar plaza of the Ishtar temple of Tukulti-Ninurta I, was an altar carrying a peculiar cult symbol. Though known since 1912 its importance has not been fully recognized. It was hewn out of fine alabaster-like limestone, and is now installed as number VA 8146 in the Berlin Museum. This was the altar devoted to Nusku, the great vizier of Erech; and daily the prayers of Tukulti-Ninurta were presented before the gods. The figures on the relief represent Tukulti-Ninurta I. But of all the items on the altar the square figure on the miniature altar is the most puzzling. Of many deities there are well known symbols, especially on boundary stones. While this object cannot as yet be fixed as that of any particular deity, it no doubt represents symbolically the deity whom they are invoking.—*Ira M. Price.*

7080. ROSTOVITZEFF, MICHEL, and WELLES, C. BRADFORD. *La "Maison des Archives" à Doura Europos.* [The "house of records" at Doura Europos.]

Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett., C. R. d. Séances. Apr.–Jul. 1931: 162–188.—Preliminary report on the finds in a private home partially excavated in March, 1931. Poverty or lack of writing material had forced the owner to the wall, for on the walls of the rooms were noted the details of business transactions. Dated by a horoscope scratched upon the wall of one room at about 250 A.D., the graffiti give a picture of the economic life of this decadent community. Plans of the building and copies of the more easily decipherable graffiti accompany the text.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

7081. WOOLLEY, C. LEONARD. *Excavations at Ur, 1930–31.* *Mus. J. (Univ. Pennsylvania).* 22(3–4) Sep.–Dec. 1931: 247–282.—The Joint Expedition of the British Museum and the University (of Pennsylvania) Museum worked its 9th season at Ur, Nov. 1, 1930 to Mar. 20, 1931. The main sites opened up were the royal tombs of the Third Dynasty, a palace built by Nabonidus for his daughter, Bel-shalti-nannar, and a large area in the S.E. quarter of the city. At the close of the 1929–30 season a solid wall of burnt bricks, many of them stamped by Bur-Sin, was laid bare. This was an annex to a larger building which the brick stamps assigned to Dungi, Bur-Sin's father (ca. 2260–2220 B.C.); south-east of this was a smaller annex put up by Bur-Sin (ca. 2220 B.C.). All three are modelled on the plan of the private house of the period. The building was secondary to the vaulted tombs beneath. The rulers of the Third Dynasty were deified in their life-time. The building over the tombs was built like

a private house, for it was thought of as the residence of a deity, whose human origin could not be forgotten. The plundering of the tombs had been very thorough, so that the only thing that seems certain is that here is the burial place of the kings of the Third Dynasty. The house-site excavation was carried out inclusive of the period of Rim-Sin (ca. 1910 B.C.). The city plan, the streets, alleys, lanes, private houses, shops, courts, and chapels were distinctly marked by the foundations and walls. The finds of tablets were stupendous, reaching in one case to nearly 2,000. They locate exactly the dates of the transactions, and the period of activity of each particular building. A Neo-Babylonian town, S.W. of the Larsa site, yielded tablets stretching from Nabopolassar's time down through the Persian period to the 12th year of Alexander the Great. The Neo-Babylonian palace building by Nabonidus was thoroughly uncovered. Its resemblance to buildings discovered by Koldey in Babylon shows that the architect followed the Babylonian prototype. (Ten half-tone plates and 4 scale drawings.)—*Ira M. Price.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

7082. MALLON, ALEXIS. Publications sur des fouilles en Palestine. [Bibliography on Palestine excavations.] *Biblica*. 13 (1) 1932: 104-106.

7083. WISCHNITZER-BERNSTEIN, R. Das Problem der antiken Synagoge. [The problem of the ancient synagogue.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8 (11-12) 1930: 550-556.—Krautheimer's investigations have made it very likely that the Jewish synagogues of the middle ages were based on the models of the simple churches of the mendicant orders. In early Christianity the situation was reversed: the Jewish model was followed by the Christians. There is an examination of the synagogue on the island of Delos excavated by the École Française d'Athènes which dates from the 2nd century B.C. and of the ancient synagogues of Galilee with regard to their orientation, which originally was not uniform but only set in later by making the ark the central object of vision on the east wall.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

CRETE AND GREECE

7084. GRAINDOR, PAUL. Delphes et son oracle. [Delphi and its oracle.] *Univ. Égyptienne, Rec. de Travaux (Facul. d. Lett.)*. (6) 1930: pp. 30.—The essential and least uncertain information concerning the most famous sanctuary of ancient Greece, with emphasis on the points of most interest to Egypt. Also a new hypothesis on the Columns of the Dancers, one of the most interesting monuments which the French excavations at Delphi have exhumed. (17 full-page photographs.)—*Elwin Abeles.*

7085. KUNZE, EMIL. Orchomenos II. Die neolithische Keramik. [Orchomenos II. Neolithic ceramics.] *Abhandl. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (5) 1931: pp. 52.—This article deals with the fragments of neolithic ceramic art of pre-Mycenaean cultures, secured during the excavations at Orchomenos. The neolithic pottery of Orchomenos reflects an essentially indigenous culture extending over a long unbroken time period. The differences of style may be due to internal development or to changes of technic. Nowhere is there a place for assuming a break in the sequence. Therefore, the break created by bronze age pottery is strongly marked. (1 table, 39 text figures, and 26 plates.)—*Carl E. Guthe.*

7086. VALMIN, N. Rev. of Blegen: Zygouries, a prehistoric settlement in the valley of Cleonae. *Gnomon*. 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 635-642.—Aside from the value of its description of the first early Helladic settlement on the mainland that has yet been made known to us in any detail, and of the great vase collection from the

Mycenaean settlement of Zygouries, this book has done a great service through its magnificent color plates.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7087. WAELE, FERDINAND JOSEPH de. The Greek stoa north of the temple at Corinth. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 394-423.—An account of the excavation of a small area at Corinth north of the temple, and between the Roman North Market and the Roman road. Traces of Early Helladic occupation were found. In the 5th century the first of three successive stoas on the same site was begun. The third and most important of these was built early in the 4th century. It was violently destroyed, probably in the siege by Memmius, and a portion of its site was later cleared for the Roman market. An important find was a 6th century krater with scenes of Herakles' adventure in Pholoë. Another find was a hoard of 51 gold staters (41 of Philip II, 10 of Alexander), and a beautiful gold necklace. (11 illus., 1 plate.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

7088. AURIGEMMA, SALVATORE. Note al programma per l'esplorazione archeologica della Tripolitania. [Notes on the program for the archaeological exploration of Tripolitania.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 527-533.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7089. BRADDON, CHARLES F. The rostrum. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles*. 2 (3) Dec. 1931: 129-131.—The rostrum, or beak, of the war galley was developed as early as the middle of the 6th century B.C., and was adopted by the Romans at the time of the Punic Wars. It was the habit of the Romans to cut away the beaks of captured ships and mount them on the speakers' stand in the Forum. From this practice comes our present term *rostrum* as applied to platforms from which addresses are delivered.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7090. HALLAM, G. H. Notes on the cult of Hercules Victor in Tibur and its neighborhood. *J. Roman Studies*. 21 (2) 1931: 276-282.—An underground chamber recently discovered at Sette Camini is discussed. It is a smaller structure somewhat on the lines of the "treasury of Atreus" at Mycenae. This and other underground chambers seem to have been shrines of Hercules. These chambers supply evidence for the use of mosaic in apses and walls 200 years earlier than it has commonly been recognized. (Illus.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7091. JENSEN, C. Die Bibliothek von Herculanum. [The library of Herculaneum.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 135 1930: 49-61.

7092. JOHNSON, JOTHAM. The excavations at Minturno. *Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei Boll.* 2 (4) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 25.

7093. MAIOLETTI, BENEDETTO. L'architettura della necropoli di Cirene. [The architecture of the necropolis at Cyrene.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (9) Sep. 1931: 714-722.—Description and explanation of the architectural remains. Photographs and a large sized detailed plan of a small zone in the necropolis northwest of Cyrene.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7094. MAIURI, AMEDEO. The excavation of Paestum. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 161-165.—Renewed excavation at Paestum has disclosed the most important sectors of the town wall and the forum. The Greek wall, with round towers and four gates, was probably built in the 5th century B.C. After the Lucanian conquest an intensive program of reconstruction and fortification was begun, strengthening the wall and its gates, raising a mound behind the wall, and replacing the round Greek towers with quadrangular bastions. In the forum a Lucanian temple was built, a striking contrast to the Greek temple of Neptune. The excavators plan to rebuild this temple and to present

its Italic counterpoise to the Greek temple of Neptune. (7 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

7095. PUCCIONI, NELLO; GRAZIOSI, PAOLO; CARDINI, LUIGI. I nuovi scavi preistorici di Grotta all'Onda (Lucca). [The new prehistoric excavations of the Grotta all'Onda (Lucca).] *Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei Boll.* 2 (4) Oct.—Nov. 1931: 16–24.

7096. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. False and imitation Roman coins. *J. Antiquar. Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2 (3) Dec. 1931: 97–112.—Not all of the debased Roman coins which have been found are imitations by barbarians or forgeries; many are official issues made in time of economic stress.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 7158, 7232)

7097. COLLINGWOOD, R. G., and TAYLOR, M. V. Roman Britain in 1930. *J. Roman Studies.* 21 (2) 1931: 215–250.—Part I contains brief reports of the archaeological investigations of 1930. Somewhat fuller reports are given for Verulamium, Caister-by-Norwich, Camulodunum, North Warnborough, and Richborough. Part II gives the inscriptions, twelve in number. (Numerous illus. and plans.)—*Jacob A. O. Larsen.*

7098. FREMERSDORF, FRITZ. Der römische Gutshof in der Stolbergerstrasse zu Köln-Braunsfeld. [The Roman estate in Stolbergerstrasse in Köln-Braunsfeld.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 135 1930: 109–145.

7099. GSELL, STÉPHANE. La ville ibérique de Numance. [The Iberian town of Numantia.] *J. d. Savants.* (7) Jul. 1931: 289–300.—A recent work of Adolf Schulten (Munich, 1931) has described the Iberian town of Numantia near Garray in Old Castille. Beneath an unimportant Roman provincial town are traces of a civilization going back to the neolithic age. In the 5th century B. C. a Celtic settlement with circular fortifications was established. Iberians destroyed this in the 4th century and built a town which was eventually destroyed by Scipio Aemilianus in 134–133 B. C. Numantia was evidently built at one period and according to a definite plan, probably under the influence of Greek colonies in Spain. The town proper formed an ellipse 420×270 meters, with a stone wall 4 meters high. Its population has been estimated at 8,000 but this spread well out into the surrounding plain. Parallel streets with cobbled surfaces, one-story mud and stone houses, usually of three rooms, and absence of distinctive public buildings, are features of the town. A few bronze brooches and iron utensils, together with much red pottery, indicate a low type of culture. The natives lived on grain, meat, and beer, dressed in wool, and had no money or trade. There are no evidences of burial; the dead were left to the vultures.—*E. J. Knapton.*

7100. LEHNER, H. Römische Steindenkmäler von der Bonner Münsterkirche. [Roman stone monuments of the Bonn cathedral.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 135 1930: 1–48.—Excavations in and around the Bonn cathedral began in 1928 and are still being carried on. Most of the Ro-

man finds are late, although a few go back to the early 3rd century A. D. They consist almost entirely of sarcophagi and altars. Various such objects are described, and the inscriptions transcribed and commented upon. (6 figures.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

7101. PIGGOTT, STUART. Ladle Hill, an unfinished hillfort. *Antiquity.* 5 (20) Dec. 1931: 474–485.—Aerial photographs reveal the fact that Ladle Hill is an unfinished hillfort abandoned during construction. The hillfort was built during the iron age probably in the Hallstatt-La Tène I period. The site was chosen by reason of natural suitability and the existence of an old boundary ditch. The building of the rampart was begun with large chalk blocks quarried from the ditch. Here the work was abandoned for reasons unknown. [Illus.]—*Fred Grossman.*

7102. UNSIGNED. Castles. The fosse or moat. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2 (3) Dec. 1931: 125–128.—The moat, as used in medieval England for the defense of a castle, was not a new development, but was known by the early Britons, the Romans, and the Assyrians. Some of those in England were of great depth and width and their traces may still be seen.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7103. WHITTICK, G. CLEMENT. Notes on some Romano-British pigs of lead. *J. Roman Studies.* 21 (2) 1931: 256–264. [Illus.]—*Jacob A. O. Larsen.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

7104. UMEHARA, SUIJI. Kita Shina hakken no issu no doyoki to sono seihitsu. [A study of bronze kettles found in the northern part of China.] *Toho Gakuho.* 1 Mar. 1931: 49–92.—Chinese bronze is divided into two main groups: the Yin-Chou and the Han styles. The first is characterized by angular shape and grotesque designs of animals, while the second is more graceful both in shape and design. But the bronze wares found in northern China in recent years belong to neither of the two groups. They are kettles with base and handles or ears, to use V. T. Tolmacheff's term. There is no reference to them in Chinese writings. This type of kettle was first introduced to the Occident by B. Laufer and is now found in the American Museum of Natural History. The only other known examples are owned by L. Wannick of Paris, the Museum of Stockholm, H. H. J. Jayne of Philadelphia, C. B. Hoyt of New York, Kyoto Imperial University, and a few found in Harbin. They can be dated as the middle of the Han dynasty. In these kettles Takacs sees the influence of the Huns; V. T. Tolmacheff, traces of Scythian and Siberian civilization. Both have germs of truth, but they make no attempt to explain the vast discrepancy in matter of time and place. Through the comparative study of bronze relics found in Batani, Hakoce district, and Minoussinsk, the writer traces the migration of Hun and Scythian culture to northern China and thus establishes the genealogy of these bronze kettles.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7165, 7325)

7105. ANDREWS, EDMUND. Cretan origin of Greek medicine. *Bull. Soc. Medic. Hist. Chicago*. 4(2) Jul. 1930: 235-248.—Greece in 700 B.C. was possessed of but the crudest culture, and the rapid development of the next two centuries can only be attributed to the adoption of Cretan civilization. The vocabulary of Hippocrates appears to have been created to fit the needs of the time. The Cretans gave attention to sanitation and also to the proper development of the body by means of athletics.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

7106. FANTOLI, AMILCARE. Le notizie meteorologiche sulla Tripolitania e Cirenaica nell'antichità. [Meteorological data concerning Libya in ancient times.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(8) Aug. 1:31: 638-646.—An examination of the ancient authors, with copious citations and several photographs.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

7107. NCDA, CHURYO. "Kan-shih sing-king" ko. [A study of a star catalogue attributed to Kan-kung and Shih-shen.] *Toho Gakuho*. 1 Mar. 1931: 1-48.—The star catalogue in Ptolemy's *Almagest* has been considered the most ancient document now preserved, but the *Kan-shih sing-king* dates back to 350 or 360 B.C., and is the work of two scholars, Kan-kung and Shih-shen. Due to the mistakes in successive copying and extremely brief descriptions of stars, the identification is not only laborious but sometimes impossible. Yet their observations are recorded with sufficient exactness to admit a comparison with modern studies. The results of research and identification are given in tables and charts.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7108. RIDDEL, W. R. Historical medicine: dietetics of Celsus. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Sep. 2, 1931: 247-249.—Though Celsus had a supreme influence on medieval medicine, little is known of him personally. His chief work, *De re medica*, in eight books, was first published in 1478 at Florence, and numerous times since in Latin, French, Italian, German, and English. In the first four books he deals with diseases to be treated through diet. He divides foods in respect to their *matéria* (food value) into three classes, and analyzes and compares the properties of those foods.—*P. Lieff*.

7109. WALSH, J. Galen's treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis*. 24 Jul. 1931: 1-41.—The author reviews Galen's writings and practices under the following headings: Classification of pulmonary tuberculosis; treatment of pulmonary ulcer; description of Stabiae, the Mecca for consumptives, and its superexcellent milk; other foodstuffs, especially chicken and pork, eggs, fish; human flesh; beef and lamb; organotherapy; vegetables and cereals; opium and cannabis, always in the pantry and sometimes on the table; beverages; baths; Galen's apparent connection with a quasi-sanatorium in Stabiae; daily regimen for a pulmonary ulcer patient.—*P. Lieff*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 7090, 7094, 7104, 7141)

7110. LIPPOLD, G. Rev. of Gotsmich: Studien zur ältesten griechischen Kunst. [Studies on the earliest Greek art.] *Gnomon*. 7(12) Dec. 1931: 642-647.—In contrast with the prevailing tendency to emphasize the break between the Mycenaean and geometric periods in Greek art, Gotsmich undertakes to show a strong tradition binding them together. We must remember that the disappearance of articles such as woven goods which would show continuity most fully, and the relatively small importance of ceramics in time of migra-

tion, have affected our impressions to a disproportionate degree. The geometric ceramic is inconceivable without Mycenaean influence.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7111. NAGAIRO, TOSHIO. Kogei-shi jo yori mitaru Kan yoshiki to dokyo. [The Han style of art expressed in bronze mirrors in China.] *Toho Gakuho*. 1 Mar. 1931: 213-247.—The main discussion is based on the six plates which give eight styles of Han bronze mirrors and several basic designs some of which show indirect Scythian influence.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7112. OSWALD, FELIX. Bowls of Acaunissa from the north of England. *J. Roman Studies*. 21(2) 1931: 251-255.—The author adds new material to his previous study of the same potter, which makes it possible to date the activity of Acaunissa 120-125 A.D. [Illus.] [See Entry 2: 15819.]—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

7113. RHOMAIOS, K. A. Rev. of Thellon-Hill and King: Decorated architectural terra-cottas. *Gnomon*. 7(12) Dec. 1931: 648-652.—This investigation marks an important advance in the study of roof terra cottas, its chief value being in the clear demonstration that Corinth from the 7th to the 5th century was the chief center of industry. The division of the material into fixed categories for separate consideration, i.e., antefixes, simas, etc., has obscured the primary value of these parts in the ensemble of the building; consideration of the undecorated terra cotta parts, so important to the general effect has also been omitted. The same preoccupation with decoration to the exclusion of structural functions has led to the omission of diagrams and sketches which might have been more valuable than the design of individual pieces.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7114. RUMPF, A. Daidalos. *Bonner Jahrb.* 135 1930: 74-83.—Historians of Greek art formerly started their study with Daedalus, the mythical hero and legendary discoverer of the art of sculpture. Excavations of the past 50 years indicate the existence of an actual Daedalus who founded a school of sculpture. He did not discover sculpture, but his pupils must be regarded as the introducers of sculpture in marble. The latest member of the "daedalic" school known was Kalon of Aegina, who can be dated at the end of the 6th century B.C. Tracing the school backwards, we can place Daedalus as a Cretan sculptor of the late 7th and early 8th centuries. Pausanias (9.40.3) describes a statuette by Daedalus. Rumpf identifies this piece with the limestone figure of a woman now in the Louvre (#1908 of the Museum of Auxerre).—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 7125, 7140, 7146)

7115. BARNES, A. S. An historic stone from Nazareth? *Discovery*. 12(144) Dec. 1931: 395-398.—The author refutes a theory that the engraved stele from Nazareth bearing a Greek inscription, acquired a year or two ago by the Cabinet des Médailles, Paris, is the stone on which was recorded the reply from Tiberius to a question from Pilate about the discovery of the "empty tomb." He proves that the mandate was really by Augustus and refers to the incident of the desecration of the Temple by Samaritans recorded by Josephus in the *Antiquities* xviii, 2, 2.—*M. Blander*.

7116. FERNÁNDEZ, ANDRÉS. El límite septentrional de Benjamin. a. Jos. 13, 12-13; b. Jos. 16, 1-2 [The northern boundary of Benjamin.] *Biblica*. 13(1) 1932: 49-60.

7117. McKENNA, P. P. Palestine: a land of invasion and ruins. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(768) Dec. 1931: 591-601.

7118. THUREAU-DANGIN, M. F. *Vocabulaires de Ras-Shamra*. [Vocabulary of Ras Shamra.] *Syria*. 12 (3) 1931: 225-266.

PERSIA

7119. FOX, W. SHERWOOD, and PEMBERTON, R. E. K. Greek and Roman testimony to Zoroaster and the religion of ancient Persia. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. II*. 23 (3) May 1929: 17-24.—Certain features are herein presented of the peculiar kinds of evidence concerning ancient Persian religion and manners that the Greek and Latin writers supply. The most important result yielded by the classical evidence is that there was once actually a person called Zoroaster.—*Alison Ewart*.

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 7018, 7084-7087, 7094, 7105, 7110, 7113-7114, 7119, 7139, 7150, 7466, 8038, 8089)

7121. COLLART, F., and DEVAMBEZ, P. Voyage dans la région du Strymon. [Journey in the Strymon district.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 55 (1) 1931: 171-206.—A description, based on recent investigation, of the locality and its principal monuments, largely funerary. [illus.]—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7122. DORJAHN, ALFRED P. The Athenian senate and the oligarchy of 404/3 B.C. *Philol. Quart.* 11 (1) Jan. 1932: 57-64.—The notion established by Lysias, Eduard Meyer, Grote, etc., that the senate under the Thirty were merely tools in the hands of a brutal and avaricious oligarchy, seems untenable: (1) The trial of Theramenes demonstrates that they would not passively follow the Thirty: Critias had to pronounce the condemnation on his own authority; (2) the senate remained at Athens when the Thirty went to Eleusis, and gave evidence before a popular diacasty: neither in their own nor in the people's eyes were they identified as oligarchs; (3) Xenophon (*Hell.* II iv 23) does not include them among the well-wishers of the Thirty. On the other hand, the apparent oligarchic tendencies of the senate are easily explicable. Moreover, their number, 500, is unparalleled among Greek oligarchies. The Thirty may have been a step, like the temporary ephorate, toward an imitation of the Spartan constitution.—*Elvin Abelès*.

7123. EHRENBURG, V. Rev. of Geyer: *Makedonien bis zur Thronbesteigung Philipps II. Mit einer Übersicht über die Topographie Makedoniens*. [Macedonia to the accession of Philip II, with a survey of the topography of Macedonia.] *Gnomon*. 7 (11) Nov. 1931: 579-584.—The scanty increase in sources accounts for the fact that this is the first real attempt at writing the early history of Macedonia since Abel's work in 1847. Geyer depends largely on Abel and on Casson for geography and topography. In the discussion of ethnic relationships he tries to support Beloch's theory that the chief stems (Pelagones, Paeonians, etc.) were Greeks of the first invasions. The historical place of the Macedonians is more decisive in the matter of race than their dialects. The Macedonian conception of themselves as a distinct race must be traced far back of Alexander's reign. And the Acarnanians demonstrate that their pastoral character was not sufficient grounds for their being classed as non-Greek. The portraits of individual kings are drawn with enthusiasm. What Philip found in Macedonia was the material, to which the spirit must be added; this Hellas gave. Alexander I and Archelaos already recognized that their task was not to forge a Macedonian, but a Greek power.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7124. GATES, ARTHUR M. Greek and Roman pets. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 405-419.—An account of the animals which the Greeks and the Romans domesticated for practical purposes and as pets.—*E. M. Violette*.

7120. PETTAZZONI, R. Les mages et les origines du Zoroastrisme. [The magi and the origin of the religion of Zoroaster.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 103 (1-2-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 144-150.—An analysis of Giuseppe Messina's *Der Ursprung der Magier und die zarathustrische Religion*. The first part of the book is a criticism of the two traditional conceptions of the magi: Persian magianism, which despises the occult; and the Babylonian, Egyptian, and Jewish type. Messina's conclusions rest upon his interpretation of the words, "maga" and "magavan." Although he does not solve the problem of the origin of Zoroastrianism, he has contributed some constructive ideas.—*D. Maier*.

7125. MOUTERDE, M. R. Inscriptions grecques de Souweida et de Ahiré. [Greek inscriptions from Syria.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett., C. R. d. Séances*. Apr.-Jul. 1931: 141-149.—The first is of interest in its application to Zeus of two epithets, *soter* and *phosphoros*, savior and bringer of light. The second, by its use of the era of Bosra (the date, 225-226 A.D.), proves that the district of the Thachontidae was a part of the province of Arabia at that time. It records the dedication of one struck by a thunderbolt, and offers a clue to the meaning of an inscription which has long been the subject of controversy (Dittenberger, O.G.I.S., 611).—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

7126. OTTO, K. "Démosthène" von Georges Clemeceau. *Neueren Sprachen*. 40 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-27.

7127. WEST, ALLEN B. Two assessments of the Athenian empire. *Metropol. Mus. Studies*. 3 (2) 1931: 174-193.—The Athenian assessment-list of 425/4, one fragment of which is in the Metropolitan Museum, raises various problems connected with the increase of the tribute of the Athenian empire during the Peloponnesian war. Was the increase from 400-odd talents to 960 or 1460, the condition of the list leaving the grand total uncertain? What is the relation between the list of 425/4 and the two fragments of a second list, probably of 421/0? Kolbe has argued that the total was 1460 and that the two lists are in fact duplicate copies of the assessment of 425/4. Such indications as we have (from the proportions of individual increases) are for the smaller total, but the question cannot be argued until the text is more definitely settled. Here Kolbe's theory is definitely impossible. With the indications we have as to grouping of cities, etc., the first list cannot be restored in such a way as to make it a duplicate of the second. We can restore enough of the order of the second list to say that it was in five columns, and our fragments come from the bottom of columns 3 and 4. (Photographs of fragments, plates of restorations, and notes on details).—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7128. WEST, ALLEN BROWN. The tribute lists and the non-tributary members of the Delian League. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 35 (2) Jan. 1930: 267-275.—The reconstruction of the Athenian tribute-lists by Meritt and West makes possible a closer investigation of the date of the acceptance of money payments instead of the provision of ships by the originally non-tributary allies. The evidence of Thucydides and Plutarch indicates that the main group of cities accepted the change about 450, when Cimon, after his return from exile, was preparing for an expedition against Persia. This is now confirmed by the lists. Of ten members of the league which had fought at Salamis, and therefore probably provided ships at the beginning, seven appear first in the lists of the second four-year period, 450-446, and one not until the third period. The assessment of 450, marked by the vol-

untary acceptance of tributary status by the allies, should be regarded as the turning-point in the history of the league.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entries 7109, 7135, 7137, 8089)

7129. COHEN, D. Alexander de Groote en Egypte. [Alexander the Great and Egypt.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 46 (3) 1931: 223-235.—The author, contrary to the opinion of Ehrenberg, tries to make clear that Alexander had two good reasons to occupy Egypt, even if Darius in the meantime should be able to collect new troops: (1) an alliance might be made between Greek insurgents and a national Egyptian dynasty; (2) Egypt as a corn producer was of the highest value. As Greece depended on import from abroad for the supply of food-stuffs Alexander would be able to restrain the Greeks by the occupation of the Hellespont, already in his control, and of Egypt. Sicily as a corn producer was still of little importance.—*P. J. van Winter.*

7130. SALAC, A. Un décret inédit de la ville d'Odessos. [An unpublished decree of the city of Odessos.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55 (1) 1931: 43-57.—An inscription recently discovered fixes the site of the ancient temple of Apollo at Odessos. It apparently dates from the reign of Sadalos II of Thrace, who seized the land about Odessos shortly after 48 B.C. and illustrates the good feeling between the king and the independent city

of Odessos, for the text records signal honors conferred by the city on Menogenes who had been appointed by Sadalos as strategos for the territory about the city, and had proved to be *kalos kagathos* to the people of Odessos. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7131. TODOROV, YA. Orfeŭ, Pevetzŭt—Traŭietz kato religiozen reformator i mŭcheska lichnost. [Orpheus. The Thracian singer as a religious reformer and mythical personage.] *Bŭlgarska Misŭl.* 6 (1) 1931: 1-19.—Orpheus is not only an enchanting singer; he is also a healer, a prophet, and, above all, the founder of a religious system. Like Jesus he came to earth to reveal the will of heaven and to shed his blood for his religious ideas. In him the church fathers saw the prototype of Jesus. Orphism is closely related to the cult of Dionysus.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7132. WENDEL, CARL. Spuren einer alten Bibliothek auf Rhodos. [Traces of an ancient library on Rhodes.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1929: 1-6.—Numbers 4 and 11 of the inscriptions in Rhodes described by Maiuri in 1925 relate to libraries. The first belongs to the 2nd century A.D., and, though distressingly fragmentary, seems to be a record engraved on library walls of donors. The second seems to belong to the latter end of the 2nd century B.C., and gives a list of names and titles of books, and apparently follows the cataloguing practice of Alexandria.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

ROME

(See also Entries 7018, 7080, 7089-7091, 7096-7100, 7102-7103, 7106, 7108, 7115, 7119, 7124, 7149, 7154, 7160, 7235)

7133. BOAS, M. Zur indirekten Caesarüberlieferung. [On the indirect transmission of Caesar.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (4) 1931: 357-367.—Hitherto the earliest evidence of a text of Caesar apart from the direct manuscript tradition was found in the use of the *Gallic Wars* by Orosius. But Livy xxxviii, 25 clearly depends on Caesar B. G. i, 42, 3 and the following chapters. And the wording of Livy's passage confirms the recent theory among Caesarians, that the *Beta* group represents the older tradition in the manuscripts, while at the same time it shows clearly the retention of the original reading in the *Alpha* group in the passage quoted where the *Beta* text is subject to error.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7134. CICCOTTI, ETTORE. Il problema politico nel mondo antico. [The political problem in the ancient world.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-59.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7135. DEWITT, NORMAN W. Vergil and Epicureanism. *Classical Weekly.* 25 (12) Jan. 18, 1932: 89-96.—When Vergil reached Rome, he encountered another wave of the Greek tide which was submerging Rome, the complex systems of hellenistic philosophies, especially Stoicism and Epicureanism. His verse and his life show that he was affected by both. Although Lucretius, as an exponent of Epicureanism, seems to have made little impression on him, Vergil exemplified, in the virtues of *candor*, *suavitas*, *amicitia*, the ethical rather than the physical concepts of Epicurus. Yet Stoic elements also appear, especially the sense of determinism and submission found in the *Aeneid*.—*Elvin Abelès.*

7136. GRAINDOR, PAUL. La guerre d'Alexandrie. [The Alexandrian war.] *Univ. Égyptienne, Rec. de Travaux (Facul. d. Lett.).* (7) 1931: pp. 169.—An account of Caesar's Egyptian campaign. Chapter I. Sources. Chronology. II. The preliminaries of the war. III. The first hostilities. IV. Ganymede takes Achilles' place. Arrival of the 37th legion. V. The reconstitution of the Egyptian fleet up to the fight of the Heptostade. VI. The liberation of Ptolemy and the arrival of reën-

forcements. VII. The battle of the Nile and its consequences. (Index, bibliog.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

7137. GRAINDOR, PAUL. Hérode Atticus et sa famille. [Herodes Atticus and his family.] *Univ. Égyptienne, Rec. de Travaux (Facul. d. Lett.).* (5) 1930: pp. 250.—A new biography of the great Athenian of the 2d cent. A.D., founded primarily on Philostratus, then Lucian, Pausanias, Fronto, and Gellius among ancient authors, and on the biographies of Müncher and Vedal-Lablanche among moderns. But the discovery of new epigraphical sources and the reinterpretation of old inscriptions justifies the present work. Chapter I. His ancestors. II. Atticus (his father). III. His youth. IV. His political career. V. The testament of Atticus. VI. Regilla. VII. His children and descendants. VIII. Opposition to him. The death of the sophist. IX. The sophist. The professor. The author. X. The builder. (Index, table of inscriptions, bibliog., full-page photographs.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

7138. HALLWARD, B. L. Cicero historicus. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (3) 1931: 221-237.—Cicero as an historian, despite his obvious defects as rhetorician and orator, should be taken more seriously than he has been. He can very properly be regarded as one of the chief historians of the Roman constitution.—*H. D. Jordan.*

7139. HOLLEAUX, MAURICE. Le consul M. Fulvius et le siège de Samé. Note complémentaire. [The consul M. Fulvius and the siege of Same.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 55 (1) 1931: 1-10.—Cavaignac, in his article on Fulvius Nobilior in Greece, in the *Mélanges Paul Thomas*, while recognizing Beloch's error in the chronology of Fulvius' generalship, has himself fallen into error. The Roman siege of Same cannot have begun before the end of September, 189. The Achaean assembly called at Argos by Philopoemen cannot have been the regular *synodos* at the time of the autumnal equinox, but rather the later winter meeting, probably in February, thus setting it after the fall of Same, in agreement with Livy, here probably drawn from Polybius. This dating does away with the inconsistencies which

Cavaignac finds in Livy's text. Livy's error in calling Fulvius simply *consul* after the consular elections is probably due to his translation from Polybius, who used the term *strategos* indifferently for consul and proconsul.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7140. JONES, A. H. M. The urbanization of the Ituraean principality. *J. Roman Studies*. 21 (2) 1931: 265-275.—The author, who earlier has written a study of the urbanization of Palestine (*J. Roman Studies*, 21 (1) 1931: 78-85, see Entry 4: 258) now presents a similar study of the adjoining Ituraean principality. The center of this principality was in the valley between the Lebanon and Antilebanon, but it had expanded both east and west across the mountains as well as south towards the Sea of Galilee. The disintegration of the principality and the establishment of various cities is traced. East of the Antilebanon in the districts of Trachonitis, Batanaea, and Auranitis semi-nomadic tribal life had been followed by settled life in villages, and under the Romans the district remained a country of villages. The villages had their own treasures and public buildings. Each village had magistrates and an assembly but probably no council (*boule*). Some cities were established, and these had their council, and the titles of their magistracies were changed. Otherwise they differed little from villages. Except in the case of Bostra no additional territory was assigned to them. In this respect the policy adopted was completely different from the one followed in the urbanization of Palestine.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7141. JONES, LESLIE. The provenience of the London Vitruvius. *Speculum*. 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 64-70.—This manuscript, formerly attributed to a Jarrow *scriptorium*, is now claimed for Cologne on the basis of comparison with two undoubted Cologne manuscripts.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7142. LEHMANN, K. Von Polybios' Schreibtisch: Nachprüfung seiner Arbeitsweise an seinem Cannae-Bericht. [From Polybius' writing-desk: investigation of his method of work on the basis of his account of Cannae.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (4) 1931: 321-341.—While an hour by hour account of the action at Cannae can be reconstructed from Polybius' account, the tactical details are less satisfactory. His numbers are less valid than those given in Livy's estimate; his account of Aemilius Paullus is completely inaccurate in detail. His treatment of the "moon-shaped formation" of the Carthaginians is strategically absurd. For these errors his lack of accurate topographical knowledge of Cannae is largely responsible. An appendix answers the objections to his article on Cannae in *Klio*, which have been raised by Kromayer in the last volume of his *Antike Schlachtfelder*.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7143. MARX, F. Ausonius' Lied von der Mosel. [Ausonius' poem on the Moselle.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (4) 1931: 368-392.—The *Mosella* of Ausonius is the only ancient Roman poem in honor of a district and river of Germany. Marx gives a detailed analysis of the poem. Ausonius did not penetrate into the dark secrets behind the doors of the imperial palaces, and his rosy view of the Moselle does not pretend to represent the whole situation. He nowhere calls himself *poeta*, but only *rhetor* and *grammaticus*. The poem is a hymn in honor of the river, which is clearly conceived as a divinity. The pagan character of the poem and the lack of any mention of Christianity in it reflect the general policy of the court in which the poet acted as tutor to the emperor's son.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 3-18509; 191, 197, 267, 365, 1681, 1862, 1864-1865, 3342, 3371, 3461, 3550, 7101, 7112, 7143)

7148. KRAUSE, W. Rev. of Hammarström: Om

7144. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. VIII. *J. Roman Studies*. 21 (2) 1931: 283-287.—The volume reviewed is given high praise, but on several points the interpretation of the various contributors is questioned. Some literature that has been overlooked is cited. (Written in Italian.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

7145. PREMERSTEIN, A. von. Rev. of Barini: Monumentum Ancyranum. *Res gestae divi Augusti*. [The Ancyra monument. The deeds of the deified Augustus.] *Gnomon*. 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 630-635.—Neither the text, the commentary, nor the introduction by Pais adds anything to our knowledge of the *Res gestae*, except the political use that is being made of this and other materials connected with Caesar or Augustus to further the policies of the present Italian government and education.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7146. TONNEAU, RAPHAËL. L'inscription de Nazareth sur la violation des sépultures. [The inscription of Nazareth on the desecration of tombs.] *Rev. Biblique*. 40 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 544-564.—This Greek inscription of 22 lines was found in Nazareth in 1878. It has been closely studied by Cumont, and by Cuq, the noted law savant of Paris. The latter thinks it was an extract of general instructions issued to the governor of Syria. It contains neither the title of the emperor, nor the text of the request, nor the date or place of the reply. Hence it must be an extract of an imperial decision, and not a public edict. Cumont thinks the Greek text is a poor translation of a Latin original, made by some Syrian Hellenist. Cuq does not agree. The date is fixed between 27 B.C. and 14 A.D. This document was discovered at Nazareth. But the population of that town spoke neither Greek nor Latin but Aramaic. The edict was probably issued for some Greek-speaking town, such as Sephoris, a Hellenistic village in the vicinity of Nazareth, or it may have been carried by the Arabs to Nazareth. The text falls into two divisions; (1) orders *de sepulchro violato*, and (2) the punishment. Formerly there were two kinds of violations of tombs. In less serious cases, the punishment was a fine. In cases marked by violence, the emperor might pronounce the death penalty. There were various degrees of violence, from mere exhumation to robbery of the valuables and the destruction of the remains. The implication of this inscription is that the punishment could be made proportionate to culpability.—*Ira M. Price.*

7147. WENGER, LEOPOLD. Ὁροι ἀσύλλας. [The boundaries of the precincts of asylum.] *Philologus*. 86 (4) Sep. 1931: 427-454.—Supplementary notes on an inscription concerning the right of asylum published in *Byzantion* V 315-326. Wenger describes the document as a definition of the boundaries of an area rather than a grant of the right of asylum to that area. The right was a general one in the eyes of the Christians. If, as in the document cited, a particular oratory is mentioned, the legislation should be considered declaratory and not a constitutional enactment. The origin of the right cannot be fixed. It is far more general than the antecedent pagan practice. Christian emperors did not inaugurate it. They enforced it. It is not possessed by all Christian structures; by private chapels, for example, or by buildings where occupations other than worship are carried on. The divine "characters," or boundaries, appear to be those which contain the written grant of the right together with a bust of the emperor.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

runskriftens härkomst. [On the origins of runic script.] *Gnomon*. 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 488-497.—Against the usual theories that the runic script is derived from the Latin or the Latin and Greek alphabets, Hammarström argues that such an origin among the Goths of South Russia would have been impossible earlier than about 200 A.D. and that development of a well established script could

not be dated before about 250. Yet we have widely scattered runic inscriptions which cannot be dated after 250. Tracing similarities of the runes to known alphabets, he finds the closest analogies with the scripts of the north Italian and Alpine district. The runic script developed in the neighborhood of Lugano in the 2d century B.C., on the basis of a Celtic alphabet then widespread over North France, Britain, and Ireland, whose last survival was the Ogom alphabet in Old Irish. The inventor of the runes was a man of considerable education and intelligence, who deliberately created this form for the operation of spiritual might and magic. This theory is a notable advance, and should lead to the final interment of the theory of Latin and Greek origins.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 7147, 7202)

7149. BEYER, H. W. Rev. of Schultze: *Altchristliche Städte und Landschaften. 2. Kleinasien. 3. Antiocheia. [Early Christian cities and landscapes. 2. Asia Minor. 3. Antioch.] Gnomon. 7* (11) Nov. 1931: 591-597.—Schultze tends to exaggerate the importance of Asia Minor in Christian history and particularly in Christian art. He makes full use of the sources and authorities to build up both comprehensive views and more detailed pictures of the population and their life. In the volume on Antioch his success is greater, for the importance of the Syrian world-city for the development of Christianity is hardly susceptible of overstatement. A notable summary of the inner life of Christian Antioch appears in Schultze's choice of three terms, "the new humanity, the new gods (the cult of saints and of relics), and the new heroes (martyrs and ascetics)." We owe it largely to the 50 years' work of Victor Schultze that classical and early Christian research are united in establishing the history of Mediterranean culture in the Christian era.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7150. CAMELOT, PIERRE. *Clement d'Alexandrie et l'utilisation de la philosophie grecque. [Clement of Alexandria and the utilization of Greek philosophy.] Rech. de Sci. Relig. 21* (5) Dec. 1931: 541-569.—Clement follows Plato in defining philosophy as the knowledge of the good, and of the truth, which is equivalent to a knowledge of God. Greek philosophers had perceived truth darkly, amid many errors, yet were justified thereby. Philosophy remains useful, according to Clement, (1) in preparing the soul to acquire faith (by training the intellect, arousing interest in spiritual things, and furnishing the elementary knowledge on which faith may later build); (2) in defending the faith; and (3) as a means of attaining the Christian *gnosis*, that perfection of knowledge and virtue in which one is lifted above the common passions of humanity, to a life of contemplation and union with God. Clement was the first to show the valuable aid which the theologian may obtain from human philosophy. The synthesis of philosophy and faith was developed by his disciple Origen, but found less favor in later times.—*William M. Green.*

7151. COLWELL, ERNEST CADMAN. *Christianity a gentle religion in Galatians 2: 14. Anglic. Theol. Rev. 14* (1) Winter 1932: 43-47.

7152. DISDIER, M.-TH. *Nouvelles études sur saint Grégoire de Nazianze. [New studies on Gregory Nazianzen.] Échos d'Orient. 34* (164) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 485-497.

7153. DONOVAN, J. *The Papias tradition and the Ephesian legend. Irish Ecclesiast. Rec. 38* (767) Nov. 1931: 482-500.—Despite the efforts of certain critics to foster the Papias tradition concerning the authorship of the Fourth Gospel, it may be clearly proved by internal evidence that it was written by St. John.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7154. FREY, JEAN BAPTISTE. *Les communautés juives à Rome aux premiers temps de l'église. [Jewish communities at Rome in the early years of the church.] Rech. de Sci. Relig. 20* (3-4) Jun.-Aug. 1930: 269-297.—The first of a series written in reply to La Piana regarding the origins of the church of Rome. La Piana claims that the greatest influence on the Roman church was exerted by the Jews, from whom the church borrowed its organization and the universal elements of its doctrine. Jewish settlement at Rome began in the 2d century B.C. *Ca. 41 B.C.*, Jews populated a great quarter of Rome with places of prayer and instruction. They had the right of owning and administering properties. Temporary expulsions took place under Tiberius and Claudius. From Nero forward, Judaism became a powerful adversary of Christianity. During the first three centuries, the Jewish population of Rome was 40-50,000 in numerous communities or synagogues. We are acquainted with 13 such communities. (1) Four are connected by name with illustrious personages: The *Augustenses*, the *Agripenses*, the *Herodians*, and the *Volumnenses*; (2) three are named after quarters in Rome, the *Suburenses*, the *Campenses*, and the *Calcarenses*; (3) six were designated by the place of origin of their members, the Hebrews, the *Vernaculi*, the community of Elaia, the *Tripolitans*, the group from Arca of Liban, and the *Scina* or *Iscina*. The dispersion of the Jews and their differences are offset by the unity of race, national sentiment, identity of religious beliefs and practices. Nowhere is there the least trace of doctrinal or disciplinary difference. Hence, rivalries within Jewish groups at Rome did not contribute to the origin of the Roman primacy. Nor did the Roman Jews possess a supreme governing assembly.—*T. P. Oakley.*

7155. HOLZMEISTER, U. *Neuere Arbeiten über das Datum der Kreuzigung Christi. [Recent studies on the date of the crucifixion.] Biblica. 13* (1) 1932: 93-103.

7156. KIRSCH, J. P. *Die Grabstätten der römischen Märtyrer und ihre Stellung im liturgischen Märtyrerkultus. [The burial places of the Roman martyrs and their place in the liturgical cult of the martyrs.] Römische Quartalschr. 38* (3-4) 1930: 107-132.—I. The cult of the Roman martyrs developed in the 3d century. Three elements entered into its development: (1) the annual celebration of a feast of victory of Christ over heathenism; (2) this became a feast of the whole local community of Christians celebrating the Eucharist with special ceremony; (3) this led to the permanent regular recurrence of the feast and secured it a position in the Christian year. Other local cults of martyrs have had a similar development. The grave of the martyr became the object of personal veneration and of liturgical celebration. In the 4th century churches were built at the burial places. Later the cults spread, and in churches erected elsewhere and dedicated to the martyrs similar rites were introduced, and objects taken from the graves were used as memorials. Part II contains a descriptive catalogue of the burial places of martyrs in and about Rome.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7157. LEHNER, HANS. *Die Ausgrabung in und bei der Münsterkirche in Bonn. [The excavations in and adjacent to the cathedral in Bonn.] Römische Quartalschr. 38* (3-4) 1930: 133-152.—Recent excavations (1929-30) of the crypt in the eastern part of the cathedral in Bonn have supplied a fact basis for the legends of Roman Christianity there. Structures and inscriptions indicate a period from the late 2d to the late 4th century. Some of the inscriptions are Christian and bear cross-symbols and the $\chi\rho$ monogram. There evidently existed a temple here in pre-Roman times. The area became a Roman burial place after about 300, and continued to be used for burials to the Carolingian age. Christians early buried here had their graves tended with special care, and a saint cult developed in which they were regarded as the martyrs of the Theban legion. A memorial

church was erected probably in the 4th century. A similar development took place at Xanten, Cologne, Trier, and Mainz.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7158. LÜCKGER, H. J. *Altchristliche Gegenstände aus Köln.* [Early Christian objects from Cologne.] *Bonner Jahrb.* 135 1930: 146-148.

7159. MICHAELIS, W. *Judaistische Heidenchristen.* *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (1) 1931: 83-89.—Michaelis supplements the theory of E. Hirsch and others that the opponents of Paul in the Galatian church were primitive Gentile-Christians who opposed a "non-circumcisional" gospel. The preaching to the heathen at Antioch (Acts 11:20) was by no means a Gentile mission in the later Pauline sense, as the harmonious relationship with the Jerusalem church indicates. The gospel without circumcision was first preached at Pisidian Antioch on Paul's first mission tour

(Acts 13:46). Three steps are to be distinguished in the development of the Christian mission: (1) a mission to Jews and proselytes; (2) a direct mission to the heathen, but with circumcision retained; (3) a mission to the heathen without circumcision.—*Allen Wikgren.*

7160. PALANQUE, JEAN-RÉMY. *Mélanges sur la date d'une loi de Gratien contre l'hérésie.* [Notes on the date of a law of Gratian against heresy.] *Rev. Hist.* 168 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 87-90.—The author would change the subscription of the law in question by substituting Theodosius for Valentinian, and Tres Tabernae for Trier. The year would be that of Gratian's fifth and Theodosius' first consulship, 380 A.D.—*J. J. Van Nosttrand.*

7161. SEVENSTER, G. *Evangelie en Stoa.* [The gospel and Stoicism.] *Nieuw Theol. Tijdschr.* 21 (1) 1932: 27-54.

THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7194, 7288, 7318-7319, 7325)

7162. CLENDENING, LOGAN. *The plague saints.* *Bull. Soc. Medic. Hist. Chicago.* 4 (2) Jul. 1930: 133-141.—The Black Death has left behind certain memorials. Of these the plague saints and the plague churches (four in Venice) are of historic interest today. In art the plague is represented by an arrow.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7163. JEANSELME, J. *Comment l'Europe, au moyen âge, se protegea contre la lèpre.* [How Europe was protected against leprosy in the middle ages.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médecine.* 25 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-155.—A report before the eighth international congress on the history of medicine. A thorough study from original sources, from the time of Dagobert II (8th century) through the 16th century. The author reviews the effects upon the disease of epidemics like the Black Death, and the knowledge, official action, and isolation which together eliminated leprosy from Europe. Its decline in importance took place in the 14th century. (33 documents illustrative of edicts and laws regarding sufferers from this scourge).—*C. R. Hall.*

7164. JELLIFFE, SMITH ELY. *Some random notes on the history of psychiatry in the middle ages.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10 (2) Sep. 1930: 275-286.—Jelliffe stresses psychiatry among the Mohammedans. Whereas the Westerners regarded the insane as criminals, the Easterners saw them as diseased, and thus were more humane towards them.—*D. Maier.*

7165. JENKINS, CLAUDE. *The Latin Aristotle and Roger Bacon.* *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (226) Jan. 1932: 283-291.—A review of *The medieval and Latin versions of the Aristotelian scientific corpus, with special reference to the biological works*, by S. D. Wingate (London: Courier Press, 1931). It is not often, that a Ph.D. thesis takes its place at once as an indispensable aid. These 128 pages represent a substantial contribution to the subject and include a great deal of new material.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

7166. LATTIN, HARRIET. *Lupitus Barchionensis.* *Speculum.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 58-64.—The identity of the Lupitus of Barcelona to whom Gerbert wrote for a text in astrology is discussed at length. It is conjectured that Seniofredus, called Lupetus of Barcelona, was probably the man addressed.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7167. MEYERHOF, MAX. 'Ali ibn Rabban at-Tabari, ein persischer Arzt des 9. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. ['Ali ibn Rabban at-Tabari, a Persian physician of the 9th century A.D.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenlind. Gesellsch.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 38-68.—New information is obtainable concerning 'Ali ibn Rabban at-Tabari because of the re-

cent publication of two of his works—*The book of religion and empire*, edited by A. Mingana, and the *Paradise of wisdom*, edited by M. Z. Siddiqi. Ali was not converted from Judaism to Mohammedanism, but from Christianity to Mohammedanism. After an analysis of Ali's historical background and life, there follows a bibliography of his writings and a study of his medical and philosophical treatise, *Paradise of wisdom*. This book deals with natural philosophy, embryology, physiology, psychology, hygiene, dietetics, internal medicine, materia medica, climatology, cosmography, and astronomy. Surgery is entirely neglected, and anatomy receives only scant consideration. The work seems rather to be a literary achievement than a compendium based upon actual experience. It is the earliest book in Arabian to contain knowledge derived from Greece, Syria, and India.—*D. Maier.*

7168. REYNOLDS, J. H. *The Hakemite Tables of Ebn Jounis.* *Nature (London).* 128 (3233) Nov. 28, 1931: 913-914.—The Hakemite Tables of Ebn Jounis, which were compiled about 1000 A.D., throw valuable light upon the high standard of accuracy in observation attained by the Arabian and Egyptian astronomers. The Leyden manuscript from which Caussin made his partial translation in 1804 contains only 22 chapters, although it originally consisted of 81. Ebn Jounis first attempted to assemble all that related to practical observation, calculation, and the use of tables. Then he sought to correct the tables current at his time, which object was greatly aided by his own observations made at Birket Alhabash in the Mokattam Hills with the armillary sphere and the azimuth circle as his principal instruments.—*D. Maier.*

7169. SINGER, DOROTHEA. *Alchemical writings attributed to Roger Bacon.* *Speculum.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 80-86.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 7239)

7170. BROWN, G. BALDWIN. *Saxon and Norman sculpture in Durham.* *Antiquity.* 5 (20) Dec. 1931: 438-440.—The term "Saxo-Norman overlap" has been applied to early 12th century decorative sculpture. This term lacks validity for Saxon stone carving, is on different lines from Norman, and the two do not coalesce. To support this view, the author reproduces six photographs. Five of these show views of capitals of Norman columns in the castle chapel in Durham. These are compared to Saxon work. With the Normans the spirit of system and the architectonic sense are supreme, while the Saxon fancy is far more inventive and lively.—*Fred Grossman.*

7171. CONANT, KENNETH. The apse at Cluny. *Speculum*. 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-35.—Under Hugh of Semur, abbot from 1049 to 1109, a whole series of important structures were erected at Cluny. These included a vast infirmary with a spacious chapel, a huge refectory, and an immense stable, in addition to the great abbey church itself. The design for the new church was due to a monk named Gunzo, the retired abbot of Beaume, but the actual construction was done under the direction of Hezelo, a canon of Liège. That the church was raised in accordance with a single plan is proved by recent excavations. Along with the very best architects, Saint Hugh also collected the best sculptors and painters of his time, and established a regular academy at Cluny. They were probably brought from regions outside Burgundy. The order and dating for the ambulatory capitals is disputed, and a letter of Peter Damiani which is believed to describe their iconography is quoted. [Photographic plates and drawings.]—*Cyril E. Smith*.

7172. GOETZ, HERMANN. Geschichte de indischen Miniatur-Malerei. [History of Indian miniature painting.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 17 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 219-226.

7173. KREY, HANS. Dürer und die Fremde. [Dürer and foreign influences.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 210-228.—The romantic notion that Dürer grew up in the bourgeois culture of medieval Nürnberg, remained at home, and served German arts needs correction. He did love the German scene but he wandered far and wide. He was very conscious of his responsibility as a German artist, as witness his signing some of his famous pictures *Alemanus* and *Germanus* and his refusal to remain in Venice and Antwerp. He was in Italy twice for he believed that the Italians had the key to the representation of absolutely beautiful relations. Perhaps another reason for Dürer's love of travel is the fact that his people came from Hungary, although he himself never visited there. There is an account of his later travels to Italy and Holland with the artistic creations influenced by each new journey.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7174. SPEISER, WERNER. Studien zu chinesischen Bildern. I. Die Teetrinker von Yen Li-pên. [Studies in Chinese paintings: The tea drinkers of Yen Li-pên.] *Ostasiat. Z.* 17 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 208-212.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7157, 7169, 7171, 7224, 7235, 7239, 7261, 7267, 7461, 7520, 8037, 8039)

7175. D'ALEX, A. Le concile d'Ephèse. [The council of Ephesus.] *Gregorianum*. 12 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 201-266.—After Theodosius II convoked the ecumenical council the first to arrive at Ephesus were Cyril of Alexandria and Nestorius. The legates of Pope Celestine were slow in arriving, hence the sessions of the council were opened by Cyril of Alexandria. After the session of June 22, Nestorius was deprived of his bishopric. This sentence was confirmed after the arrival of the papal legates. The conflict between the Nestorians and Cyrillians grew constantly more bitter so that Theodosius threatened to interfere. Finally the Cyrillians won out when Theodosius sanctioned the decree against Nestorius. The emperor also succeeded in making peace between Cyril and John of Antioch in 432 and in 433 John excommunicated Nestorius.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

7176. BARUZI, JEAN. Le commentaire de Luther à l'Épître aux Hébreux. [Luther's commentary on Hebrews.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 461-498.

7177. BATTES, JULIUS. Das Vordringen der Franziskaner in Hessen und die Entwicklung der einzelnen Konvente bis zur Reformation. [The advance of the Franciscans in Hessa and the development of their convents up to the Reformation.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 18 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 309-340.

7178. BAUGH, ALBERT. Osbert of Clare, the Sarum Breviary, and the Middle-English Saint Anne in rime royal. *Speculum*. 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 106-113.—Osbert of Clare, prior of Westminster in the 12th century, composed a discourse on Saint Anne, which was incorporated in part in three *lectiones* of the first nocturne of matins for Saint Anne's day in the Sarum Breviary. A 15th century Middle-English poem on Saint Anne in rime royal paraphrases the latter rather than the original text of Osbert. The Latin of the Breviary and the English of the poem are printed in parallel columns.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

7179. BESNARD, PIERRE. Les Capucins de Chalons-sur-Saône. [The Capuchins of Chalons-sur-Saône.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*. 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 21-54.—A survey of this Capuchin convent founded in 1603 to advance the Catholic religion and to repulse heresy. Its establishment was made possible by the cooperation of the mayor, alderman, and people of the town, and by many generous contributions. The devotion of 40 hours was introduced early here; descriptions of various ceremonies are given. In conclusion there is a list of the benefactors, some official documents, and some verses by Père Gauthier, one of the monks.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

7180. BIHL, MICHAEL. Die heilige Elisabeth von Thüringen als Terziarin. [St. Elizabeth of Thuringia as tertiary.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 18 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 259-293.

7181. BONAIUTI, ERNESTO. Giocchino da Fiore. [Joachim de Floris.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (3) Jul. 1931: 305-323.—Studies the origins and the characteristics of the mission of Joachim and describes the first phase of the dissemination of his message.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

7182. BOROS, FORTUNATUS. Die hl. Elisabeth in der ungarischen Geschichte. [St. Elizabeth in Hungarian history.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 18 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 232-341.

7183. BÖRSTING, H. Ein Brief aus dem Kreise der hl. Katharina von Siena an die Kardinäle zu Anagni zur Abwendung des drohenden Schismas. [A letter from the circle of St. Catherine of Siena to the cardinals at Anagni with the object of averting the threatening schism.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 38 (3-4) 1930: 307-314.—From the Vatican manuscript Ross. 476 Börsting edits a four-page Latin letter to the cardinals at Anagni, which he attributes to Raimond of Capua, an associate of Catherine of Siena. Bliemetzrieder has ascribed to Raimond the tractate *Quid agitis* of September, 1378, which contains similar expressions. Börsting dates this letter in August of that year. The letter passionately exhorts the cardinals not to lend themselves to contention but to avert the threatening dangers and show themselves the friends of unity.—*J. T. McNeill*.

7184. BOUARD, MICHEL. de La mort de Grégoire XIII d'après un recit inédit de son médecin. [The death of Gregory XIII according to the unpublished account of his physician.] *Rev. Hist.* 168 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 91-97.—Michel Mercati, physician to Gregory XIII, wrote an account of the death of the pontiff on Apr. 8, 1585, which gives the details of the last hours of the pope. The account is far more human than the heroic account of Ciappi. Text and French translation are published for the first time.—*J. L. La Monte*.

7185. CALLEBAUT, ANDRÉ. Saint Antoine de Padoue, recherches sur ses trente premières années, notes, discussions, et documents. [St. Anthony of Padua, studies on his first 30 years, notes, discussions, and documents.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 24 (4) Oct. 1931: 449-494.—*Gray C. Boyce*.

7186. CARPENTER, MARJORIE. The paper that Romanos swallowed. *Speculum*. 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-22.—The origin of the *kontakion*, a hymn form of the Greek church credited to Romanos, is traced to both Syrian

and Greek sources. The Christmas *kontakion* is analyzed in detail. The dialogue form of the Nativity narrative is given a Syrian origin, but the language is derived from the Greek homily.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7187. CLEMEN, OTTO. Eine unbekannte Spott-schrift auf Luther und Melanchthon von 1545. [An unknown satire on Luther and Melanchthon of 1545.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103 (1) 1931: 115-121.—Clemen presents the text of a forgotten short nonsense dialogue in Latin in which Luther addresses Melanchthon and receives in reply only amusing variations of the last syllables of his own speeches. The title is: *Echo Melanchthonis resonabiliter respondens Martino Luthero, eiulanti et lamentanti in montibus furiosis, Wittenberg dictis.* "Wittenberg" (Mount of Madness) is here a pun on "Wittenberg," which is thus associated with the idea conveyed by the preceding two Latin words. An introductory note precedes the text, and in conclusion Clemen connects some of the allusions in the document with events of the year 1545.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7188. COLLINET, P. La règle de saint Benoit et la législation de Justinien. [The Rule of St. Benedict and the legislation of Justinian.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 104 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 272-278.—Dom John Chapman (*Saint Benedict and the sixth century*, ch. IV) has shown that the Rule of St. Benedict furnishes Justinian the basis for legislation regarding monasteries. The influence of the Rule first appears in a law of 530, 16 years before Justinian's conquest of southern Italy where Benedict lived. But Justinian from the beginning of his reign was in close relations with the papacy and much interested in the Catholic subjects of Arian barbarian rulers. Hence when desirous of improving the discipline of the numerous and sometimes troublesome monks of the East, he turned to the West to borrow from St. Benedict. He may have obtained the Rule directly from its author, or indirectly, through the pope.—*William M. Green.*

7189. CONNOLLY, R. H. The "Irish" and "Roman" texts of the canon of the mass. *J. Theol. Studies.* 33 (129) Oct. 1931: 27-33.—In the Roman canon, St. Felicity was meant to be the Roman, and not the African saint. New official texts have been modified by the former texts used in various regions, and evidences of a pre-Gregorian text of the Roman canon may be shown by a comparison of the *Post Secreta* of the *Missale Gothicum* with the corresponding portion of *De Sacramentis*; and a *Post Prædicationem* in the Mozarabic *Liber Ordinum*.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7190. CUERVO, M. Boletín de literatura agustiniana. [Augustine bibliography.] *Ciencia Tomista.* 23 (128) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 208-243.

7191. DAVID, C. W. The authorship of the "De expugnatione Lyxbonensi." *Speculum.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 50-57.—The author of this work, whose name has hitherto been hidden in a cryptic abbreviation, commonly read as *Osbern*, is traced to Suffolk. From internal evidence the writer is presumed to have been a priest attached to the service of Hervey de Glanvill, and intimately acquainted with the contingents from Suffolk. A search through documents of the Glanvill family reveals the name of Osbert, clerk of Bawdsey a village in Suffolk, as witness. This would be a logical extension of the *Osbert de Baldr* of the manuscript.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7192. ELSNER, SALESIUS. St. Elisabeth von Thüringen. [St. Elizabeth of Thuringia.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (3-4) Nov. 1931: 205-231.

7193. FANFANI, AMINTORE. Le soluzioni tomistiche e l'atteggiamento degli uomini dei secoli XIII e XIV di fronte ai problemi della ricchezza. [The Thomistic solutions and the attitude of the men of the 13th and 14th centuries toward the problem of riches.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliare.* 39-2 (5) Sep. 1931: 553-581.—In the 13th and 14th centuries—the

pre-capitalistic period—men accepted the doctrines of St. Thomas and the scholastics in regard to the riches of this world, even if they did not always follow them in practice. In any event, there was no opposing theory, so that the theoretical unity was maintained. These teachings are based on the fundamental principle of the *juste milieu*, the golden mean; sin consists in immoderation, in excesses. Riches are a gift of God, it is not wrong to seek riches if they are not made an end in themselves; there are licit and illicit means of acquiring wealth, and the use of illicit means, including usury, entails damnation; the true use of wealth is the satisfaction of needs, the superfluity to be used in the service of God.—*E. H. McNeal.*

7194. GILLET, MARTINO STANISLAO. Le Vénéérable Albert le Grand. [Albertus Magnus.] *Ann. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore e d. Ist. Superiore di Magistero "Maria Immacolata"* 1930-1931. 1931: 101-118.—The author emphasizes the universal character of Albertus' knowledge as scientist, philosopher, and theologian and his great influence on the 13th century. The personality of the saint is discussed in the second part of the article.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

7195. GRABMANN, MARTIN. Das Werk "De amore" des Andreas Capellanus und das Verurteilungsdekret des Bischofs Stephan Tempier von Paris vom 7. März 1277. [The "De amore" of Andreas Capellanus and the condemnation decree of Étienne Tempier, bishop of Paris, March 7, 1277.] *Speculum.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 75-79.—The heretofore unidentified title, *De amore*, appearing in the list of propositions condemned by the bishop of Paris in 1277, is the work of Andreas Capellanus, a 12th century writer—proved through comparison of its ideas with the episcopal condemnation in regard to illegitimate sexual love. The fact that this work should appear in the bishop's condemnation in 1277 would indicate that it was still widely read.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7196. GUIDI, PIETRO. Se la chiesa di S. Frediano sia stata in antico la cattedrale di Lucca. [Was the church of St. Frediano ever the cathedral of Lucca?] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 3 (2) 1931: 105-114.—The claim of the church of St. Frediano to having been the cathedral of Lucca is based on the existence of a medieval baptismal font in the church and the belief that in the middle ages only a cathedral could contain a baptismal font. But the font was placed in St. Frediano in the 11th century at which time it became permissible for more than one church in a town to possess a font and to perform baptisms.—*F. Edler.*

7197. HASELBECK, GALLUS. Die hl. Elisabeth und ihre Beichtväter Br. Rodeger und Konrad von Marburg. [St. Elizabeth and her fathers confessor, Rodeger and Conrad von Marburg.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 294-308.

7198. HORA, ENGELBERT. Zur Ehrenrettung Lanfranks des Erzbischofs von Canterbury (ca. 1005-1089). [In vindication of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, ca. 1005-1089.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 111 (2-3) 1930: 283-319.—Hora contends, against the charge laid by Böhmer in *Studien zur Geschichte der Theologie und der Kirche*, 1902, that Lanfranc is the author of the forged Canterbury Privileges. He cites Macdonald's attribution of the forgery to Eadmer (*Lanfranc, a study of his life, work and writings*), seeks to remove the suggestion of general obliquity in Lanfranc's character by which Böhmer supports his view, and presents him as behaving with honor and consistency in the various crises of his time.—*J. T. McNeill.*

7199. HRUBÝ, FRANTIŠEK. Kalvínský theolog a bouře opavská roku 1603. [A Calvinistic theologian and the revolution in Troppau in 1603.] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 593-601.—The vigorous Counter-Reformation activities of Rudolph II caused a vehement revolt in Troppau in 1603. The immediate cause was the substitution of a Catholic priest for a Lutheran

pastor in the city church. In February, 1604, the city populace took possession of the church by force and restored Protestant worship. The result was that the imperial ban was placed upon the city. Troppau remained rebellious until 1607 when imperial troops were sent against it and the rebellion was suppressed with considerable bloodshed and loss of property. The rapid economic decline of the city ensued. The revolt of Troppau aroused interest throughout Europe. New information is provided by a letter written by Amandus Polan of Polansdorf, a Calvinistic theologian born in Troppau, who died in 1610. It emphasizes the duty to resist temporal authority when it attempts to thwart the progress of God's kingdom on earth. Every city has the right to determine its own religion.—*Livingstone Porter*.

7200. HULL, R. Marsilius and the papacy. *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (226) Jan. 1932: 195-208.—The great influence of Marsilius in politico-religious thought is becoming more widely recognized, and scholars are beginning to restore to him the place which some 30 or 40 years ago was given to Ockham. Of particular interest is the question of his influence on Wyclif. In all of Wyclif there is no clear reference to Marsilius. The *Defensor Pacis* did not influence the conciliar movement of the 15th century. But with the reformers of the 16th century the case was different; in Marsilius they had a weapon which they were not slow to use. Zwingli was acquainted with Marsilius and the latter's influence is evident in his doctrines of the necessity of unity of jurisdiction and the distinction between the power of the keys and the power of jurisdiction.—*J. F. Dilworth*.

7201. KENNEDY, PATRICK J. The centenary of Ephesus: Some aspects. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (767) Nov. 1931: 458-467.—Acknowledgment of papal supremacy may be traced to the council of Ephesus in 431, although many scholars date such claims from Chalcedon in 451. Convoked to deal with the Nestorian heresy, the council of Ephesus (which represented the Eastern churches) acknowledged the universal pastorate of the papacy by its acceptance of the letter of Pope Celestine, even in the absence of the papal legates. Nestorius himself admitted Roman overlordship. The Anglican claim that the Eastern bishops were insincere and merely meant to follow polite forms is untenable.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

7202. LANDGRAF, ARTUR. Familienbildung bei Pauluskomentaren des 12. Jahrhunderts. [Group formation of commentaries on Paul in the 12th century.] *Biblica*. 13 (1) 1932: 61-72.

7203. MANSFIELD, M. Fra Salimbene of Parma: mendicant and gentleman, 1221-1289. *Dublin Rev.* 96 (380) Jan. 1932: 83-98.—The friar is studied as the typical mendicant and gentleman in the Franciscan order of his day. In his chronicle this poet in disguise holds up a clear mirror to his age while his feelings and experiences upon the round of daily alms-begging depict the convent routine with rare felicity.—*John J. O'Connor*.

7204. MARCUS, RALPH. The Armenian life of Marutha of Maipherkat. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 47-71.—The Armenian life of Marutha, a Syrian bishop of the 5th century, better known as Marutha of Maipherkat (or of Mesopotamia, as is revealed in the Greek sources), was translated from the Syriac by a certain Gagig, probably some time after the close of the 6th century. The Armenian text is found in *Vark' ew Vkeyabanout 'iunk' Srboc (Vitae et passionis sanctorum)*, Venice, 1874, II, pp. 17-32. L. H. Gray has rendered the above pages into French and these are reproduced here in English with notes. The translation throws interesting light on the activity of Marutha as mediator between the Byzantine emperors Arcadius

and Theodosius II, and the Sassanian king Yazdegerd (399-420).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

7205. MINGANA, A. Woodbrooke studies. Christian documents in Syriac, Arabic and Garshuni, edited and translated with a critical apparatus. 10. The Christian faith and the interpretation of the Nicene Creed. By Theodore of Mopsuestia (c. 350-428). *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester*. 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 200-318.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

7206. O'NEILL, F. St. John Chrysostom and a Gregorian professor. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (767) Nov. 1931: 507-519.—A comparative analysis of the teachings of St. John Chrysostom with the recent opinions of Père de la Taille shows that the latter misinterprets the former.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

7207. OTTAVIANO, CARMELO. Frammenti Abelardiani. [Fragments of Abelard's writings.] *Riv. di Cultura*. 17 (11) Nov. 1931: 425-445.

7208. ROSLAN, WŁADYSŁAW. Papieże o św. Augustynie. [St. Augustine and the popes.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46 (184) 1929: 38-45.—The works of St. Augustine have been studied and revered by many popes. They have been recommended for reading to the faithful.—*A. Walawender*.

7209. RUCKER, IGNAZ. Ephesinische Konzilakten in armenisch-georgischer Überlieferung. [The Armenian-Georgian version of the acts of the council at Ephesus.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (3) 1930: pp. 112.—Many scholars have attempted to give an adequate reconstruction of the acts of the council at Ephesus. A recent drive towards the solution of the problem was started by Loofs' *Nestoriana* (1905). The publication of the first volume of the *Acta Conciliorum Oecumenicorum*, ed. E. Schwartz (1927-1930) is an evidence of the great achievements of the patristic science, especially in regard to the Greek Ephesus acts. However, the task is far from complete. Rucker presents a complete survey of manuscripts of the Ephesus acts. Part I deals with the Greek, Latin, and Oriental (Coptic, Syrian, Arabian, Armenian, and Georgian) manuscripts. Part II is an analysis of the contents of two Georgian codices of the Museum of the Church Antiquities at Tiflis. Of these codices, one (No. 266) was written in 1776 and is a translation from the earlier Armenian version. The second codex (No. 618) is a transcript of the first, made in 1778. It is an important source for the history of the council at Ephesus as its text does not quite coincide with the published Greek version. The Armenian-Georgian version was known in Russia before the World War. It was referred to in the catalogue of the Georgian manuscripts at Tiflis, by Zhordania, in 1900. Later it was investigated by Kekelidze of Tiflis. Rucker has compiled a detailed comparative table of contents on the basis of both the Georgian (Armenian) and the Greek version.—*G. Vernadsky*.

7210. RUNCIMAN, STEVEN. Some remarks on the Image of Edessa. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3 (3) 1931: 238-252.—The "biography" of the Image of Edessa illustrates a great deal of history. A dim portrait of Christ on canvas, it first clearly appears in the 7th century as the most important miracle-working icon outside Constantinople. It was an important factor in defeating the iconoclasm of Leo the Isaurian. But though its fame was great in the East, and not least among the Moslems, its later history was a continuous decline. Reluctantly surrendered by the khalif in 944 after a very impressive influence on military events, it was taken with great honor to Constantinople. There, however, the competition of other relics much dimmed its glory; and about 1245, with many others, it was bought by Louis IX of France. Housed in the Sainte Chapelle in Paris and by no means well known, it was destroyed by the revolutionaries in 1792.—*H. D. Jordan*.

7211. SCHMIDT, WIELAND. Ein Bücherverzeichnis des St. Katharinenklosters zu Nürnberg. [An inventory of books in the nunnery of St. Catharine at Nuremberg.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 47 (4) Apr. 1930: 162-168.—Jostes in 1895 appraised the significance of the books in the nunnery of St. Catharine. Another inventory has become known. How much have these two manuscripts in common, and how much is unique for each? The first inventory was probably made because of reorganization of the nunnery between 1456 and 1469. The second lists 111 volumes, all church or liturgical books. This nunnery ranks high in its book collections, fully 450 volumes.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

7212. SÉRENT, ANTOINE de. Livres d'heures franciscains. [Franciscan books of hours.] *Rev. d'Hist. Franciscaine*. 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 5-20.—Leroquais has described 313 MSS of books of hours, 95 representing Roman usage, 77 Paris usage, 26 that of Rouen; the remainder include many dioceses and religious orders. The usage of Rome is the same as that of the Friars Minor, and Sérent here discusses three of the MSS described by Leroquais which are definitely of a Franciscan origin. The first (lat. 757), undoubtedly of Italian origin, presents the rare combination of a prayer book and a missal. The second (lat. 1352), written at the close of the 14th century, has a missal and a calendar of the saints of Padua. The third (lat. 9474) is that of Anne de Bretagne, written at the beginning of the 16th century.—*Margaret Janson Smith*.

7213. STEIN, I. H. The Latin text of Wyclif's Complaint. *Speculum*. 7 (1) 1932: 87-94.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

7214. TAKÁCS, INNOZENZ. Die Verehrung der hl. Elisabeth in Ungarn. [The adoration of St. Elizabeth in Hungary.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 18 (3-4) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 242-258.

7215. UNSIGNED. Zur Geschichte der Beginen im 13. Jahrhundert. [Contribution to the history of the Beguines in the 13th century.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (3) 1931: 296-320.—Only in recent times have the researches of Joseph Grevens given us a reliable picture of the beginnings and character of the Beguines. Etymology has as yet offered no satisfactory explanation of the name, nor is anything known of the founder. Completely lacking, too, is information concerning the identity of these women, from what circles they came, their reasons for joining the order, their number, their activities. Grevens approaches the problem through a study of the religious orders of the times, especially of the religious women's organizations about 1200. Documents are cited on the early history of the German Beguines.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

7216. VOÏNOVITCH, L. de. Autour de Saint-Sava. [Comment on Saint Sava.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev.*

Bleue. 69 (8) Apr. 18, 1931: 231-232.—A short sketch of the work of Saint Sava, the monk, who, in the 13th century, founded the Serbian national church.—*B. J. Hovde*.

7217. WITANOWSKI, M. R. Otto Schenking. Biskup wendenski, pierwszy opat komendatoryjny sulejowski. [Otto Schenking, bishop of Wenden, first abbé commendataire of Sulejowo.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45 (1) 1931: 25-40.—When Livonia was restored to Poland by the peace of Iam Zapolski, 1582, King Stephen Batory and Sigismund III supported Otto Schenking in his effort to restore the country to Roman Catholicism. The Jesuits cooperated with the bishop intermittently between the years 1585 and 1625 in crushing the Lutheran movement sponsored by the Swedes. An outline of the life of Schenking shows an unusually successful career.—*Frank Nowak*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7083, 7154, 7319)

7218. COHEN, BOAZ. קונטרס החשובות [The brochure of Responsa.] הצופה להכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh l'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (2) 1933: 115-194; (3-4) 1930: 211-355.—The Responsa of rabbis concerning questions of religious-legal authorities are very valuable in the study of all phases of conditions of Jewish life throughout the ages. The Responsa literature dates its beginning to the Gaonic age and continues to this day. The work by Dr. Cohen, of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, forms both an introduction to the study of Responsa literature and a bibliographical record based on the collection of all printed works in this field. At first 50 items dealing with the secondary literature of the subject are listed. Then follows an enumeration of 54 printed works of Gaonic Responsa. Later follow 144 post-Gaonic Responsa which have no titles, being listed according to the name of the author; after this 1,022 works according to title. Then follows a list of 545 various publications containing responsa. Indices of countries, authors, and publication places follow. The notion of authority in Jewish religious-legal matters first resting on the Bible, was later transferred to the Talmud and still later to the Shulchan Aruch. The author proposes the compilation of a code more scientific, modern, and methodical than the Shulchan Aruch which would necessitate a return to the authority of the Responsa literature.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

7219. LÖWINGER, D. S. בית המים [The House of Waters.] הצופה להכמת ישראל (*Hazofeh l'Hokhmat Israel*). 14 (3-4) 1930: 3-3.—An unknown work of R. Simeon b. Aderet on Mikvaot.—*Abraham G. Duker*.

EASTERN EUROPE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 5150, 5428)

7220. BROCKELMANN, C. Ein neues süd türkisches Sprachdenkmal. [A new monument of South-Turkish speech.] *Islamica*. 4 (2) 1930: 170-182.—Al-Khalil ibn Ahmed, known as Saifaddin al-Malik al-Kāmil, ruler of the small principality of Ḥiṣn Kaifā in northern Mesopotamia from 1432 to 1442, composed a diwān which contains 55 poems in Turkish. These exhibit peculiarities of orthography, grammar, syntax, and versification which provide an interesting parallel to the previously known specimens of old Ottoman Turkish, which is closely related. Both dialects represent a stage of development intermediate between

simple Turkish of Central Asia and the highly developed eclectic language of classical Ottoman writers.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7221. HOFER, JOHANNES. Der Sieger von Belgrad 1456. [The victor of Belgrade, 1456.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51 (2) 1931: 163-212.—Not John Hunyadi, but John of Capistrano, a Franciscan friar whom the pope had instructed to preach a crusade against Mohammed II, was the victor of Belgrade. He directed the successful though spontaneous counter-attack by his Crusaders after the repulse of the Turkish assault. Hunyadi, with only a handful of Hungarian regulars, had given up hope and had already betaken himself to a boat on the Save to direct the retreat into Hungary. The sources generally cited are less reliable than letters by Capis-

trano and John Tagliacozzo, a Franciscan monk who fought in the siege, whose credibility is enhanced by the straightforward account of his own cowardly conduct. (Critical bibliography of sources.)—*Major L. Younce.*

7223. TAESCHNER, FRANZ. Beitrüge zur Geschichte der Achis in Anatolien. [Contributions to the history of the akhis in Anatolia.] *Islamica*. 4(1) 1929: 1-47.—The akhis were craft guilds imbued with Islamic mysticism and closely related to the futuwwa associations found throughout the Moslem world. Especially during the 14th and 15th centuries they flourished within the disintegrating Seljuq empire of Anatolia, where their members formed an urban patrician class and occasionally controlled the local government, notably in Angora. Though closely associated with the Mevlevi dervishes in the earlier part of this period, the akhis later turned toward a less orthodox shi'a mysticism as they declined in importance under Ottoman rule, probably contributing both members and ideas to the growing Bektashi and Khalveti dervish orders, as well as to such purely economic organizations as the guild of tanners. (Critical bibliography of newly discovered sources and modern studies.)—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 7216-7217, 7485)

7224. GENOV, M. Kulturniyat zhivot na starite bulgari. [Cultural life of the early Bulgarians, 9th-10th century.] *Uchilishten Pregled*. 28(10) Dec. 1929: 1371-1379.—The beginning of Bulgarian culture is closely related to two great events: the conversion to Christianity and the invention of the Slavonic alphabet. That is why early Bulgarian culture is one-sided, being under the influence of Constantinople and serving the ends of the church.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7225. MISIAG, A. Kilka uwag o grobowcu Łokietka. [Notes on the tomb of the King Łokietek.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46(184) 1929: 46-60.—*A. Walawender.*

7226. MOSHIN, V. A. (МОШИН, В. А.) Варяго-русский вопрос. [The Varangian-Russian problem.] *Slavia*. 10(1) 1931: 109-136; (2) 1931: 343-379; (3) 1931: 501-537.—Since the early 18th century scholars have disputed the origins of the Russians (usually identified with the Varangians) who founded a state among the Eastern Slavs in the 9th century A.D. While most scholars affirmed that both the Varangians and the Russians were Norsemen, others suggested that the Russians (if not the Varangians) were Slavs or, at any rate, not Norsemen. In the 19th century the Norsemen theorists were victorious, but the 20th century witnessed a series of counter-attacks by the anti-Norseman group. Moshin presents a survey of the theories since the beginning of the controversy; this is especially valuable for the last three decades, because adequate bibliographies are lacking. While the Norseman school lacks unity, the anti-Norseman school shows great variety of opinion, centering on Slavs, Finns, Lithuanians, Magyars, Khazars, Goths, Georgians, Iranians, Celts, and Jews as the forefathers of the Russians. Moshin sums up the present stage of the controversy: (1) that the original Russians belonged to the Norsemen cannot be denied; (2) the foundation of Novgorod was a mere episode in the expansion of the Norsemen; (3) the influence of Scandinavian civilization on the Slavs was not deep; (4) the origin of the name "Varangians" and "Russians" has not been satisfactorily explained.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7227. MUTAFCHIEV, P. Küm filosofiyata na bulgarskata istoriya. Vizantinizmüt v srednovekovna Bulgaria. [On the philosophy of Bulgarian history. Byzantinism in medieval Bulgaria.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 3(1) 1931: 27-36.—The medieval history of Bulgaria represents a strange chain of rapid alternation of power and impotence: a synthesis of contradictions; of violent

risers and declines. All this is due chiefly to the influence of Byzantinism upon Bulgaria.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7228. RAFACZ, JOZEF. Kara "chazby" w Sieradzkim w XV wieku. [Penalty for larceny in the district of Sieradz in the 15th century.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45(1) 1931: 16-24.—Polish law in the middle ages showed great diversity on account of local differences of custom and particularism. A knowledge of the basic principles of that law cannot be attained without a careful study of the laws, customs, and procedure of the different districts. Among matters that were handled in different ways by the various districts are the penalties for larceny. In the 15th century in Sieradz larceny carried the death penalty when the criminal was caught in the act. A person found guilty of larceny but not caught in the act paid a fine. If the accused fled the country he was declared an outlaw. Money fines differed, a noble paying as much as three times the fine imposed upon a commoner.—*Frank Nowak.*

7229. SERGESCU, MARIE KASTERSKA. Albert Laski et ses relations avec les Roumains. [Albert Laski and his relations with the Rumanians.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 8(10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 253-273.—Laski, the Polish *voivode* of Sieradz, is identical with the Pole "Alasco," who was present at the discussion between Giordano Bruno and the Oxford professors in 1583, who figures in Bruno's *Cena delle Ceneri*, Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*, and Victor Hugo's *Amy Robart*, and was the guest and favorite of Queen Elizabeth. Born at Kesmark in Hungary in 1533, he became a Calvinist, and, at the head of a body of Polish Protestants, organized an expedition to place the adventurer, James Heraclide, on the Moldavian throne, occupied in 1531 by Alexander Lăpușneanu. At the second attempt he succeeded and Heraclide rewarded him with the title of Grand *Helman* of Moldavia and the castle of Hotin. But they quarrelled; Laski, deprived of Hotin, allied himself with another pretender, Stephen Tomsa, who became prince of Moldavia, and Heraclide perished on the scaffold. Tomsa was soon beheaded by the king of Poland at the request of the restored Lăpușneanu: the sole result of these expeditions was the discovery of a manuscript of Cicero's *De re publica* and the alleged tomb of Ovid. Laski never ceased, however, to dream of the Moldavian throne, and consulted "English magicians" as to his chances. Married to a rich Polish princess, he imprisoned her at Kesmark and supported the Habsburgs against Stephen Bathory for the Polish crown. Finally he made peace with Bathory, became a Catholic, married a Frenchwoman, and died in 1605—a "typical and curious figure of 16th century Poland."—*William Miller.*

7230. SKOK, P. Les origines de Raguse. [The origins of Ragusa.] *Slavia*. 10(3) 1931: 449-509.—The first historian who gave more or less precise information about the origins of Ragusa was the Byzantine emperor, Constantine Porphyrogenitus (*De administrando imperio*, c. 29). According to him, Ragusa was founded in the 7th century by Latin colonists who came from Epidaurum (likewise on the Adriatic Sea) after this town was destroyed by the Slavs (about 614 A.D.). Skok subjects Constantine Porphyrogenitus' and other available data to a minute analysis from the linguistic, topographic, and archaeological points of view. He concludes that while the original settlement was that founded by Latin colonists on the island of Ragusium, it became prominent only after fusion with the Slav settlement on the mainland, known as Dubrovnik. The united city gradually became completely Slavonic in its culture.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7231. ZMIGRODZKI, ZYMUNT. Realizacja planow dynastycznych Ludwika w Polsce. [The execution of the dynastic plans of Louis of Anjou in Poland.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45(1) 1931: 1-15.—A fundamental factor in the political program of Louis of Anjou in Poland was his

determination to establish his female heirs upon the throne of Poland. Three factors contributed toward the execution of his plans: the king, the regent Elizabeth, and the party of Little Poland. The Pact of Koszyce of 1374 was primarily the work of the party of Little Poland which devised this compromise with the party of Great Poland. At Koszyce the Polish

nobility for the first time appeared as a united class in its dealings with the king, and the pact proved to be the cornerstone of the vaunted Golden Liberty of the nobility. Despite the Pact of Koszyce the efforts of Louis were not a complete success, for the nobility altered the succession and the plans of the king to suit national needs.—*Frank Nowak.*

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 6930, 7102, 7141, 7226, 7262, 7412)

7232. BUGGE, ANDERS. The golden vanes of Viking ships. A discussion on a recent find at Källunge church, Gothland. *Acta Archaeol.* 2(2) 1931: 159-184.

7233. FALCE, ANTONIO. Illustrazione d'una moneta medievale lucchese. [Example of a medieval Lucchese coin.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 2(1) 1930: 3-24.—In the numismatic collection of the king of Italy is a medieval Lucchese silver coin with the names of an emperor Lothar and a duke Manfred on the faces. The emperor is probably King Lothar II, son of King Hugh of Arles (931-950). The duke must be Manfred, count of Parma, who was probably duke of Tuscany between 948 and 951.—*F. Edler.*

7234. HAMEL, A. G. van. On Ari's chronology. *Ark. f. Nordisk Filol.* 47(3) 1931: 197-215.—The Icelandic historian Ari's chronology is incorrect in at least one case. He followed two different chronological systems, one founded on the year of martyrization of St. Edmund, king of East-Anglia, 870, and the other on the reign of King Harold Fairhair. The synchronization of Edmund's martyrdom and Ingolf's settlement of Iceland must be correct. The calculation of the years of Harold Fairhair (80) is also correct in itself. But the chronological link established by Ari between the two systems is wrong. The king cannot have been 16 years old in the year of Ingolf's first visit to Iceland. The latter event was chronologically confused with the battle of Hafsrfjord, about 884 or later. Harold was born in 865. His reign was antedated by Ari by some 13 or 14 years. There is no longer sufficient ground for dating the first colonization of Iceland from the battle of Hafsrfjord, and we must modify the accepted view that the latter event was the chief cause of the Norwegian exodus to Iceland.—*A. B. Benson.*

7235. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. Factors in the preservation of Roman law. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(1) Nov. 1930: 1-47.—Christianity aided in preserving Roman law through its jurists (e.g. Paul, Tertullian, Augustine) and its literature (e.g. *Lex Dei*, Apostolic Constitutions) and by applying that law, modified by Christian principles, in its own courts. Even the barbarian invaders contributed to the process by recognizing the personality of law and permitting their Roman subjects to continue under their own; also by causing the preparation for such subjects of abridgments (*Leges Romanae*) of Roman law, such as Theodoric's Edict, Alaric's Breviary and the *Lex Romana Burgundiorum*. As the new nations advanced, legal compilations of a higher order appeared, usually with Roman elements. The official Roman compilations, the *Codex Theodosianus* and the *Corpus Juris*, were also great factors in preservation.

7236. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. The reception of Roman Law. *Natl. Univ. Law Rev.* 11(1) Jan. 1931: 23-89.—Roman law came into those regions which had not absorbed it during the ascendancy of the Roman state through a long process which began before the barbarian conquests. We see the effects of it in the *Leges Barbarorum*—rude collections purporting to contain merely the native law of a particular tribe or nation, but usually including features of Roman

origin. Such were the Visigothic laws of Euric (ca. 470), the *Forum Judicum*, the Frankish *Lex Salica*, and *Lex Ripuaria*, and the Lombard laws of Rothari (643 A.D.) and of Liutprand (8th cent. sq.). Later, compilations which contained more or less Roman law, displaced native custom, from the 13th century on. The reception was finally completed in countries like the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, and Scotland.

7237. LOTH, JOSEPH. L'étude et l'enseignement du droit dans le pays de Galles du X^e au XIII^e siècle. [The study and teaching of law in Wales, 10th to 13th centuries.] *Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett., C. R. d. Séances.* Apr.-Jul. 1931: 135-138.—Howel Da, who ruled Wales in the early 10th century, codified the customs of that country into a set of laws, between 942 and 948. The oldest manuscripts which are the foundations of the most ancient codex date from the 12th century. There seems to be no relation between these laws (which were humane and far from primitive: the king himself was subject to them) and Roman or canon law.—*Elvin Abeles.*

7238. MEYER, HERBERT. Sturmfahne und Standarte. [Pennants and standards.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 204-257.—Though the original red banner of the German lords is Germanic in origin and not derived from the Roman purple, both date back to a common Indo-Germanic red-blood banner. The blood banner ties up with the banner carried by a storming party in battle, the pennant affixed to a spear. When the chief carrying the storm-banner ceased to lead his forces in battle, two types of standards occur: the chief's banner and the storm-standard. In Germany there existed the red-blood banner and the black-gold (=red) eagle standard, in France the lily banner, blue with golden lilies (=red flames) and the oriflamme, in Anglo-Saxon England the golden dragon and a triangular white and gold banner. The English sources further equate the chief's banner and "standard," thus disposing of the theory that the latter term is derived from the Muslims. Both the dragon and "standard" are English, and only later received on the continent. The relationship of "standard" and "king's rod" leads Meyer to the conclusion that the pole of a standard was of such a length that it was impossible to use as a storm-banner and must have been set up. As such it became the sign of a court-site. Meyer then discusses the term "standard" in its usage for a mast affixed to wheels, upon the so-called banner-wagon. A few words on the modern "standard" conclude the study.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

7239. SCHNÜRER, GUSTAV. Sopra l'età e la provenienza del Volto Santo di Lucca. [Concerning the age and provenience of the holy crucifix of Lucca.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 1(1) 1929: 17-24; (2) 1929: 77-105.—The famous Lucchese crucifix, called the "Holy Face," was probably brought to Lucca between 780 and 797, possibly in 782. The representation of the figure of Christ, completely dressed, but with no crown, is characteristic of the crucifixes of the Eastern Pyrenees; the crucifix of Lucca is probably of Visigothic origin.—*F. Edler.*

7240. SOLARI, ARTURO. Lucca centro itinerario nell'antichità. [Lucca, a center of travel routes in antiquity.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 1(1) 1929: 25-30.—

In ancient times Lucca was a center from which roads led to Parma, Luni, Pisa, Rome, and Faenza.—*F. Edler.*

7241. WEBB, ROBERT. Ardmore and St. Declan. *J. Antiquarian Assn. Brit. Isles.* 2(3) Dec. 1931: 132-135.—At Ardmore, in Waterford county, Ireland, stand the remains of the cathedral, the round tower, and St. Declan's oratory. Of chief interest to the pilgrim is the narrow aperture in the Devonian rock, passage through which is supposed to bring relief from physical ailments. There are numerous other passages in various parts of the world, to which similar powers are attributed.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7242. WEINBERGER, W. Rev. of E. K. Rand: *Studies in the script of Tours. Gnomon.* 7(12) Dec. 1931: 656-660.—It is a pity that Rand's monumental work on the script of Tours and that of Köhler on Carolingian miniatures could not have been carried out in collaboration: as it is, they supplement each other admirably.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 6926, 6930, 7170, 7195, 7198, 7236-7237, 7262, 7285, 8053)

7243. BAUHOFFER, ARTHUR. Zwangsvollstreckung und Ungehorsamsverfahren im Schuldprozeß des zürcherischen Richtbriefes. [Execution and default procedure in debt actions of the Zurich direction-letter.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 70-92.—A study of the significant Zurich direction-letter (oldest redaction from the 13th century), and of F. E. Meyer's theories concerning it. Assuming that the direction-letter is a betting contract as Meyer contends, Bauhofer makes a detailed study of the cases in which execution occurs. If the wager contract is not consummated there occurs default after the judgment has been rendered. If there is default after summons, in the event of not complying with a judgment, the default procedure of the non-consummated wager is present. Non-fulfillment after consummated wager also leads to a default procedure, namely default of the command of the judge to perform, based on the wager. Finally there is default in the event that the debtor makes an oath that he has no property. The procedure for execution upon a debt in the Zurich direction-letter was still regularly a default process, but not exclusively such; on the other hand a pure procedure for execution with court determination of the obligation was still unknown in the first half of the 14th century.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

7244. BEYERLE, KONRAD. Die Anfänge des Kölner Schreinswesens. [The beginnings of chest-records in Cologne.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 318-509.—Many scholars have sought to explain the ecclesiastical flavor of the guilds and the city organization of early medieval Cologne. The earliest records, early 12th century, disclose the territorial correlation of the Cologne chest-records with the parishes. The later books of the corporations of officials show a tie-up with parochial associations. Beyerle traces these from the 9th century into the official corporations of later times. The parochial associations had ecclesiastical power and therefore we can understand the power of censure by the official corporations. But the parochial organs were also important in secular affairs and it is the development of this power in recordation of the land transfers of Cologne which is the central theme of this study. The position of the *Lex Ripuaria* (c. 59) dealing with land transfers does not aid in the understanding of law of conveyances at Cologne. The *Niederich Weistum*, however, of the late 11th century is significant, as is also the document of Bishop Betram of Metz (1197), written while resident in Cologne, which tells of written

documents, their recordation and preservation. Beyerle then defines the chest-record district, the content of the record and its handling and then contrasts the parochial custom with the younger jury custom. The concluding section deals with conveyancing, the terminology of chest-record entries, and the actual transactions of the parties involved and at greater length the real significance of chest-records, i.e. the attestation of the parishioner group and local officials as security for the accession of the property. In fact, with the entry of the judge into the transaction in the 12th century, it becomes an authoritative and valid community registration of title. An appendix presents the text of the *Niederich Weistum* and the bishop of Metz's document.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

7245. BIGONGIARI, DINO. Notes on the text of the "Defensor pacis" of Marsilius of Padua. *Speculum.* 7(1) Jan. 1932: 36-49.—Corrections and suggested emendations for the text as recently edited by Previté-Orton.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7246. BRACKMANN, ALBERT. Die Wandlung der Staatsanschauungen im Zeitalter Kaiser Friedrichs I. [Changes in political concepts in the age of the Emperor Frederick I.] *Hist. Z.* 145(1) Oct. 1931: 1-18.—The concentration of power in the hands of the ruler during the reign of the Hohenstaufens was part of a general European phenomenon. It was particularly evident in the various Norman kingdoms—in Normandy, Russia, Sicily, and England. This new concept of ruling power was exhibited not only in the persons of the rulers but also in men of secondary rank such as Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester. The idea found its literary expression in the works of Ordericus Vitalis and John of Salisbury. There was some interaction of influence between one state and another, but in general there was a parallel development in the various countries. The decline of this factor likewise took place in similar forms.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

7247. BRAEDER, ANNA. Zur Rolle des Körperlichen in der altfranzösischen Literatur mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Chansons des Gestes. [The role of the physical in the old French literature with special emphasis on the chansons des gestes.] *Giessener Beitr. z. Romanischen Philol.* (24) 1931: pp. 62.

7248. CELLI-FRAENTZEL, ANNA. Contemporary reports on the medieval Roman climate. *Speculum.* 7(1) Jan. 1932: 96-106.—Rome's reputation for an evil summer climate was widespread among foreigners in the middle ages. Many examples of death and sickness among Irish and English churchmen and German soldiers are cited. Its climate was probably Rome's chief protection against German domination in this period.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7249. COHEN, GUSTAVE. La "comédie" latine en France dans la seconde moitié du XII^e siècle. [The Latin comedy in France during the second half of the 12th century.] *Ann. Univ. Paris.* 6(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 525-539.—The Latin comedy continued to exist all through the middle ages and was not a Renaissance revival. The period under discussion is called the Golden Age of medieval French literature. The description of specific plays of this period is prefaced by an exposition on the greater importance of Latin over French in medieval satire.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

7250. LJUNGGREN, K. G. Hallands Runstenar. [The runic monuments of Halland.] *Ark. f. Nordisk Filol.* 47(3) 1931: 227-247.—The Swedish province of Halland has only four runic monuments, and the inscriptions are in some instances very defective. A careful re-reading of these runes brings out some new and interesting facts and readings. All Halland runestones date from a Christian period, from the 12th and 13th centuries. The Getinge-stone has Christian symbols upon it, and its ornamentation points to a possible influence from Västergötland in Sweden rather than

Denmark. Most famous is the runic monument from Holm. The differences in spelling of the word for "soul" testify to a competition in Sweden between the Christian missionaries of the German and English churches.—*A. B. Benson.*

7251. MANITIUS, M. Aus mittelalterlichen Bibliothekskatalogen. [From medieval catalogues of libraries.] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (4) 1931: 393-407.—This is a continuation of Manitius' article in volume 47 of the *Rheinisches Museum*, in which he gave philological items from the library catalogues to A.D. 1300, confined to classical authors known up to that time. The present list includes especially the authors rediscovered during the humanistic period, with some additional notices of the others.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

7252. PAINTER, SIDNEY. The rout of Winchester. *Speculum*. 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 70-75.—The detailed description of an incident in the struggle between Stephen of Blois and Matilda of Anjou for the English crown is recounted. An explanation is offered of apparent contradictions in the sources concerning the raising of the siege of Winchester. These discrepancies have been noted by Round and Paul Meyer, who rejected the authority of opposing evidence. It is suggested that the expedition to Wherwell on the part of 300 knights was a mere ruse to allow the countess of Anjou to escape to Ludgershall, and that thus all the sources are placed in practical accord.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7253. PAPPENHEIM, MAX. Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Seefrachtsvertrages. [The history of the development of the charter-party.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 51 1931: 175-203.—With the cessation of the early medieval sea commerce by companies two legal situations arose. Either the owner of the vessel turned over the ship to the businessman to transfer persons or goods (ship-lease), or the shipowner himself sailed the ship obligating himself to carry persons or goods for a consideration (work-contract). As far as goods are concerned it is a freight contract. But since the businessman usually accompanied his goods, it was not a pure contract for freight. In the course of time it became immaterial whether the owner accompanied his goods or not, which is significant in the development of factors. Though till recently the theory prevailed that the sea-freight contract (charter party) developed out of the ship-lease (v. Amira and Wagner), Pappenheim concludes that *Pisan constitutum usus* meant freight contract as well as ship-lease, while in the oldest Venetian statutes (13th cent.) both types of contract are to be found. Neither can be said to be older, for Labeo, the Roman jurist, distinguished between these types of *locationes-conductiones*. Finally Pappenheim takes up the evidence of the *nolieiar à scar*, which, contra to Wagner, he shows to be a type of charter-party, closely related, however, to the ship-lease on account of the conditions regarding the ship's crew. The prevalence of ship-leases in the sources should not mislead us, for contemporaneous with these we find a few instances of ship-lease and freight contracts side by side.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

7254. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. A note on the county court rolls. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (7) May 1930: 1110-1118.—The sheriff was as much a part of the court as the suitors, and Woodbine was in error in distinguishing between the "roll of the county court" and a "roll kept by the court itself." If the roll of coroner was a record that could be used against the court of the county, why not also "the county roll of common pleas"? Plucknett does not agree with Woodbine's criticism of Maitland on the matter of the authorship of the county rolls, and he takes exception to Woodbine's criticism of his (Plucknett's) own work based on the claim that suitors alone "are the county court itself." [See Entry 4: 7258.]—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7255. RIVERA, LUIGI. Le relazioni tra Lucca e Aquila nel medioevo (secc. XIII-XIV). [The relations between Lucca and Aquila in the middle ages (13th-14th centuries).] *Boll. Storico Lucchese*. 2 (2) 1930: 89-103.—Numerous Lucchesi became residents and sometimes citizens of Aquila, and several Lucchesi became captains of Aquila in the 14th century.—*F. Edler.*

7256. SAYLES, GEORGE. A dealer in wardrobe bills. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (2) Oct. 1931: 269-273.—From the record of the trial of Walter of Yarmouth in 1348, given here in transcript, it appears that a Florentine, Nicholas Bullet or Bulietti, had his place of business in Candlewick Street, where he was in the habit of buying or lending money upon bills issued from the King's wardrobe.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

7257. WILSING, N. Naturgefühl im Mittelalter. [Sensibility to nature in the middle ages.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1931: 349-364.—An unfavorable review of the work of G. Stockmayer, W. Ganzemüller, and K. Wührer, especially because of methodological deficiencies. An attempt to set up, with examples, the principles upon which further research on this theme must be based.—*E. N. Johnson.*

7258. WOODBINE, GEORGE E. County court rolls and county court records. *Harvard Law Rev.* 43 (7) May 1930: 1083-1110.—Until recently it has been doubted that the county courts, as such, kept rolls. Examples of rolls which were kept by sheriffs have been discovered, but they were not kept by the court itself, and the court was not therefore of necessity a court of record. Confusion of these rolls with court records has frequently occurred. In the case 20-21 Edw. I., 236, there is a very interesting point regarding the matter of court rolls versus court record, but the *roule de conte* in question is the *rotulus comitalis* of the sheriff. There are a number of historic reasons why the courts would not have kept their own records, and there is evidence to show that the *comitalis* was not a court of record. [See Entry 4: 7254.]—*Howard Britton Morris.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 6926, 6930, 7173, 7199-7200, 7211, 7213, 7221, 7306, 7379, 7461, 7464, 7520, 7532, 8036)

7259. AUDIN, MAURICE. La métallographie et le problème du livre. [Metallography and the problem of book production.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 11-52.—As the techniques developed in the production of the block book and of the typographic were so different, the former did not prepare the way for the latter. The Dutch experiments were the first steps made towards the printing of books, but the first definite technique was established in Mayence. Furthermore, there is evidence that the pretypographic process consisted of a casting method. In the discussion of the Strassburg law suit of 1439 "pieces," "a press," and "forms" are referred to. These must have been metallographic blocks obtained by casting, which Gutenberg attempted to use in his press. Moreover, in 1444 Procope Waldfoghel of Prague appeared in Avignon equipped with steel punches and iron and tin forms. As the documents make no mention of isolated letters, these "forms" must have been in a coherent mass. Therefore, Waldfoghel's process was not typographic, but metallographic. Gutenberg's and Waldfoghel's experiments, together with those in the Netherlands, illustrate the pretypographic period in which a number of methods were in a process of fermentation.—*D. Maier.*

7260. AUMONT, TOURNEUR. Le prophète breton Guinglauff au service du roi de France Charles VII. [The Breton prophet Guinglauff in the service of Charles VII]

of France.] *Ann. de Bretagne*. 39 (1) 1930: 1-17.—In the 15th century a number of rhetoricians composed poetry to order from popular legends. Guinglaiff wrote a prophecy which is a good example of the type called royal chant. He painted the disturbances of the 15th century: the English invasions, the problem of succession, the wars of heresy, the fears of the end of the world, and the resurrection of Arthur, the legendary defender of Brittany. Arthur comes and consults the prophet Guinglaiff, who appears to be a Breton cleric under the influence of Tours. The political purpose is obvious. It is the consultation of an oracle before a battle. Four themes appear: Guinglaiff is the great prophet; he predicts a series of disasters (the end of the world, the failure of the church, wars of succession, English cruelties), but Arthur is there who can save all. Some allusions to contemporary events permit us to date the poetry. It was composed before July 16, 1450. During this epoch the reputation of divine or diabolic messages increased much to the harm of the church. Guinglaiff's message comes from God. It was certainly composed by an old educated cleric, sympathetic with the king of France, Charles VII. His prophesy was an instrument of diplomatic propaganda before the Normandy campaign with the English, 1449-1450.—*H. Calvet*.

7261. BAUER, CLEMENS. Kirche, Staat und kapitalistischer Geist. [Church, state and the spirit of capitalism.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (2) 1931: 151-165.—This article attempts to show how church and state have actively aided in producing the spirit of capitalism. It discusses the origin and kind of financial need of church and state, the structure of economics and society during the early period of capitalism, the intimate connection between the financial interests of state and church and the interests of the individual speculator which gave rise to the capitalistic desire for gain, and the effects of financial stress on the function of state and church.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

7262. BOURGEOIS, EMILE. Note sur le recueil des ordonnances des rois de France. [Note on the collection of decrees of the French kings.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 91 Sep.-Oct. 1931: 287-299.—Some work was done by Aucoc, who collected the decrees of the Capetian kings. This was not the first step, however, for Louis XIV himself encouraged the movement during his day. Rocquain collected the decrees of Francis I, while various other French scholars have gathered and published the ordinances of other French kings. An especially monumental work was that of Isambert. Much remains to be done.—*J. A. Rickard*.

7263. DODU, GASTON. Louis XI. *Rev. Hist.* 168 (1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 43-86.—Brought up in a court which he considered the devil's hearth, Louis acquired an education above the average. On the throne there was no less sedentary a prince than he, and none less physically harassed. His indifference to clothes was in part temperamental but also for consorting with ordinary folk. His justice was revolutionary. His circular of July 25, 1466, reads like the summons to the estates general of 1789. In his dealings with Rome he was no less a precursor of the Revolution. His close affinity with Italian political morality is well attested in the 50% of his total correspondence which is with Italian princes. If professional diplomacy did not arrive with Louis XI, certainly its dissimulative character did. He was an expert manipulator of ambassadors, especially Italian ones. He fought when necessary though he was not willing generally to trust to the uncertain fortunes of battle. His avarice was not fictitious but he was prodigal with money for his political schemes. He was devout rather than bigoted, believing that a king must necessarily have religion. Cruel he was, pitiless for the weakness of others, delighting in punishing the guilty. A bad son, though he probably

cared for his mother, a bad father whose children were first of all pawns for his political policy, and a bad husband, for to Louis a wife was a *machine à enfants*. This man identified himself with France (*je suis France*) and so transformed western Europe and France that the latter completely dominated the former.—*E. N. Johnson*.

7264. FRANÇON, MARCEL, and BOOM, GH. de. *Activité littéraire à la cour de Marguerite d'Autriche: Michel Riz (Riccio)*. [Literary activity at the court of Marguerite of Austria: Michel Riz (Riccio).] *Modern Lang. J.* 16 (3) Dec. 1931: 249-251.—Literary activity, which was in eclipse in France from 1461 to 1515, found refuge at the court of Marguerite of Austria. As the daughter of the Maecenas, Maximilian, and as the heiress of the great fame of Burgundy, she was well able to establish a brilliant court. An article by Riz is cited.—*Edgar P. Dean*.

7265. FUNCK-BRENTANO. La politique italienne de François Ier. [The Italian policy of Francis I.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 91 Nov.-Dec. 1931: 406-424.—Historians have generally condemned Francis I as ambitious and desirous of conquest. He was however, primarily interested in the Renaissance and wanted France to come into contact with it and with Italy. Northern Italy was sympathetic with France, and there was much Italian sentiment in favor of French annexation of this region. French churchmen were to be found in large numbers in Italy, and vice versa. Many Italian officers served in the French army, navy, and the diplomatic service. St. Francis, Dante, Petrarch, and other Italians were venerated in France. During the period of French control of Piedmont, 1536-1559, the region became typically French in custom. When the French gave up all claims to Italy in 1559 they evacuated 189 cities and forts. Prominent Italian artists, artisans, military men, humanists, professors, and others, were welcomed into France. Francis I wished to conquer Italy in order to fuse Italians and French for their common good.—*J. A. Rickard*.

7266. GMELIN, HERMAN. Montaigne und die Natur. [Montaigne and nature.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (1) 1931: 26-43.—Montaigne's interest in nature is limited to her influence on man. He regards mother nature as the force that moves and sustains the world. "Suivre nature" is Montaigne's doctrine. His idea of a natural order appears most clearly in his discussion of political life. Of laws he would have as few as possible or none at all. These views influenced Rousseau. Mentally, as well as physically, man is a product of nature, and his natural inclinations are to be developed freely and fully. To prolong life by artificial means is a wrong against nature's course. Montaigne's language shows an abundance of metaphors and similes drawn from organic and inorganic nature.—*O. C. Burkhard*.

7267. GULYÁS, PAUL. Der Wiener Buchdrucker Rafael Hoffhalter und sein Sohn in Ungarn. [The Viennese printer, Rafael Hoffhalter, and his son in Hungary.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 198-208.—Rafael Hoffhalter was forced to leave Vienna in 1563 because of his Protestantism. In Debrecen, the headquarters of the Hungarian Calvinists, he issued two well-executed books in 1563. Then he went to Grosswardein and Karlsburg, where he printed books on Protestantism. Upon his death in 1568 his son, Rudolf, was excluded from the management of the Karlsburg press because he issued a pamphlet written by Peter Melius against the Unitarians under the fictitious imprint of Grosswardein. In 1573, however, he printed three books for the Reformed preacher, George Kultsar, at Alsöldendva, but intrigues soon forced him to leave the city. The following year, in Nedilcze, he handled the Croatian translation of the Hungarian law book, and three books on Protestantism by Michael Bulics. The heretical nature of his undertakings again brought him into con-

flict with the authorities, and he fled to Debrecen, where he died in 1586. Under Hoffhalter the Debrecen press issued schoolbooks, theological editions, and popular songs. This press was carried on after his death.—*D. Maier.*

7268. HELLEINER, KARL. Brandstiftung als Kriegsmittel. [Arson as a procedure of war.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 19 1929: 326-349.—Arson has been in constant use as a means of warfare and the Turks, the French, and Venice were the teachers of Europe in organized incendiary tactics. The latter organized fires in Vienna (1494), St. Polten (1474 and 1512), and Herzogenburg and Mödling (1512) in their struggle with Maximilian I. In 1540 it was discovered that several beggars who alleged that they were paid by the Turks were responsible for the fire at Salzburg. In 1548 there were again organized outbreaks which elicited a decree from King Ferdinand and this was renewed in 1551 and 1560 with promise of reward. Suspicion fell upon a society in south Tyrol dedicated to slaying by fire; but the arrest of a certain Bartholomé Meus revealed that the French were subsidizing these wholesale fires. In the following decade there are continual reports of such fires. Since the middle of the 17th century fear of arson by an enemy has left its impress in the law. The years 1663 and 1664 brought new Turkish fires to Salzburg and hence new legislation.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

7269. JONES, C. H. A quickly written manuscript. *Speculum.* 7 (1) Jan. 1932: 94-95.—A Latin manuscript of the 15th century containing the satires of Juvenal and Persius, now in the Harvard University Library (LP. 15. 2. 3.), has clues as to the time required to write it. The 96 leaves of the manuscript must have required 15 or 16 days to write, assuming that two whole days were required for the last 14 leaves which are included between *explicit* dates of the scribe of Oct. 4 and Oct. 6, 1471, and allowing extra time for ruling and illuminations.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

7270. KLAIBER, LUDWIG. Adolf Schäffer und seine Bibliothek altspanischer Drucke. [Adolf Schäffer and his library of early Spanish imprints.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 48 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 8-25.—Adolf Schäffer was born in Frankfurt a.M. in 1845, died there in 1928, a banker who retired from business in his forties and spent the rest of his life collecting books and objects of art. His library of early Spanish books has been given to the university of Freiburg for care, and is of great importance for study of Lope de Vega, comedies of various other authors, and Spanish literature in general.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7271. KLINKENBORG, MELE. Das Stralendorffsche Gutachten und die antikaiserliche Politik in Brandenburg-Preussen. [The Stralendorff memorandum and the anti-imperial policy of Brandenburg-Prussia.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44 (2) 1931: 229-247.—The forgery known as the *Stralendorffsche Gutachten* or *Diskurs und Bedenken über die Jülichschon Lande 1608* played a sensational rôle in Germany from the 17th to 19th centuries. These documents purported to be a communication to the emperor from one of his highest ministers. They appeared in 1609, when the question of the succession in Juliers arose. Several claimants appeared: Brandenburg, Pfalz-Neuburg and certain of the Saxon houses. The *Gutachten* proposed a plan by which Juliers might be acquired by the empire. The best claim to the territory was held by the Hohenzollerns. To permit its acquisition by Brandenburg would not be to the best interests of Austria. The pretensions of Saxony should be encouraged, and then, while Saxony and Brandenburg were quarreling, Austria could intervene. The *Gutachten* was permitted to fall into the hands of the Saxon government. That government saw through the deception and its purpose, viz., the estrangement of Saxony and Austria. But the forgery deceived the historians for a

long time. Droysen believed the documents authentic and it was not until 20 years later that Stieve questioned them. The author was Waldenfels of Saxe-Coburg and his purpose was to alienate electoral-Saxony from the imperial party and win it for the Protestant union party.—*Edgar Nixon.*

7272. MÁLYUSZ, ELEMÉR. Az 1498. évi 41. törvénycikk. [Article 41 of the laws of 1498.] *Századok.* 64 (9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 809-839.—The growth of large estates which began in the 15th century in Central Europe also brought great changes in Hungary. In the 14th century there had developed along with the serfs, nobility, and the bourgeois, a fairly independent group of tenant farmers. Due to the spread of private estates however, the situation of these tenants and the life of the serfs grew very much worse in the second half of the 15th century. The changed conditions also affected the cities. The bourgeois who were renting great areas from the overlord since the 13th century were now compelled to accept increasingly severe conditions of tenancy. This change was caused by the new conception as to the relationship of overlord and tenant, defined by article 41 of the laws of 1498.—*E. G. Varga.*

7273. MIROT, L., and LAZZARESCHI, E. Lettere di mercanti lucchesi da Bruges e da Parigi, 1407-1421. [Letters of Luchese merchants written from Bruges and Paris, 1407-1421.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 1 (3) 1929: 165-199.—Letters written to Paolo Guinigi, ruler of Lucca, and to his secretary, Guido Manfredi, by members of the Trenta and Rapondi families, wealthy Luchese silk merchants and bankers, who represented their firms in Bruges and Paris. The letters offer details on private life and customs as well as on French political events.—*F. Eller.*

7274. PENNINGTON, EDGAR LEGARE. Sir John Hawkins in Florida. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10 (2) Oct. 1931: 86-101.—Sir John Hawkins, in 1565, on one of his slaving and trading voyages to the West Indies, visited Florida, having become interested in the French colony of René de Landonnière established there. He found the colony in extreme need, chiefly because the colonists were unsuited for the work required; he helped them generously, even offering to transport them to French soil. The offer was refused because of French suspicion, but a boat was purchased from him.—*Adolph Stone.*

7275. PRENDEVILLE, P. L. A select bibliography of Irish economic history. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3 (2) Oct. 1931: 274-292.—Part I: From the earliest times to the 16th century.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

7276. RODOGANACHI, EMMANUEL. La manoeuvre de Marignan. [The maneuvers of Marignan.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69 (2) Jan. 17, 1931: 36-42.—A description of the campaigns resulting in the battle of Marignano, between Francis I and the Swiss, in 1515.—*B. J. Hovde.*

7277. ROOS, J. deV. Jan Bottelgier's "Somme rural" and will. *So. African Law J.* 48 (1) Feb. 1931: 4-8.—A note on what is believed to be the oldest printed law book in South Africa, printed at Delft in 1483. The *Somme rural* was designed as a summary of the law and custom of Holland at the beginning of the 15th century. Bottelgier was king's counsellor. The last chapter of the book, a translation of the essential parts of which is here given, is Bottelgier's testament, made in 1402.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

7278. SZILÁGYI, ROLAND. A magyar királyi kancellária szerepe az államkörmányzatban 1458-1526. [The role of the royal Hungarian chancellory in the administration of the state, 1458-1526.] *Turul.* 44 (3-4) 1930: 45-83.—Similarly as in western Europe the Hungarian feudal administration of the middle ages was transformed into a modern centralized government in the 15th and 16th century. In Hungary administration was concentrated in a single body, the royal council,

and the chancellory played an important role in government. The modernization was begun by Mathias Corvinus and completed by his successors. The royal council consisted of the highest dignitaries of the country, but since the 16th century, the diet introduced members of the lower nobility so that these outnumbered the others; the council was, so to say, democratized. At first the various branches of the administration were not separated from one another; Mathias Corvinus, however, ordered that the financial administration be separated and administered by a minister of finance. This was the first step in differentiation. Next to the royal council, the royal chancellory played an important role, because it did not confine itself merely to the drafting of documents, but gradually took over the functions of the royal council, especially since the introduction of chancellory secretaries in the early 16th century. This whole movement ties up with the democratization of the council. As the lower nobility gained power in the council, the functions of the chancellory secretaries are increased. The chancellory also had control of foreign affairs.—*Emma Bartoniek.*

7279. TAYLOR, FRANK. The chronicle of John Strecche for the reign of Henry V (1414-1422). *Bull. John Rylands Library, Manchester.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 137-187.—This chronicle in Latin is printed in full for

the first time, though of little value as a source of information for the outstanding events of the reign of Henry V, but it does give many interesting sidelights. We know little of the author, or of the sources upon which he drew.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7280. WRIGHT, B. A. Milton's first marriage—the circumstances of the marriage. *Modern Lang. Rev.* 27 (1) Jan. 1932: 6-23.

7281. ZEDLER, GOTTFRIED. Der holländische Frühdruck und die ersten Versuche Gutenbergs in Strassburg. [Early printing in the Netherlands and Gutenberg's first experiments in Strassburg.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 53-66.—Otto Hupp's contention that Gutenberg used steel punches is technically impossible in face of the early history of printing in the Netherlands, and it was the Dutch printers whom Gutenberg first sought to emulate. Whereas the Dutch printers produced a letter in two separate castings, Gutenberg tried to achieve this with only one casting. Typecasting must have started from a single letter with a wooden block and sand mould for the face, and a complementary metal mould for the body of the type. Charles Enschédé's theory that in early type production a method similar to that used by archaeologists in making rubbings from stone played a role, seems plausible.—*D. Maier.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 7164, 7167-7168, 7210, 7223)

7282. BJÖRKMAN, WALTER. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Staatskanzlei im islamischen Ägypten. [Studies in the history of the government secretariat in Moslem Egypt.] *Hamburgische Univ., Abhandl. a. d. Gebiet d. Auslandskunde.* 28 (Ser. B.) 1928: pp. 217.—Moslem administration took over the secretarial methods of its predecessors, the Persian and Byzantine empires; but in time Arabic became the language used, and under the Abbasids an extensive literature for the guidance of state secretaries was produced. Egypt under the caliphate had, of course, its provincial diwans. In its independence, under the Fatimids, the government correspondence was conducted by the highly-organized diwan-al-insha; its functions related to correspondence with foreign powers and the provinces, documents issued at the appointment of officials, government announcements and judicial decisions, and miscellaneous business (safe-conducts, preparation of forms of oaths, private correspondence of the ruler, etc.). Under the Ayyubids the office continued to grow in importance; under the Mamelukes all classes of business increased, and the chief of this diwan succeeded the vizier as chief minister, adding the official postal service to his immediate functions. The most extensive example of the literature produced by the training for the department is Qalqashandī's *Subh al-a'sha*, a work of great historical importance, now being published (written 814 A.H.). It begins with a summary of the sciences needed by the secretary, with a treatment of geography both of Moslem and non-Moslem countries. Further sections deal with the format of documents issued by the diwan, and its main classes of business: foreign correspondence, private letters of the sultan, diplomas of appointment, investiture with fiefs, oaths, safe-conducts, treaties, miscellaneous. Many examples are given both from Qalqashandī's own day and earlier periods. An appendix describes the postal system.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

7283. CASHEL, W. Ein Mahdī des 15. Jahrhunderts. [A mahdī of the 15th century.] *Islamica.* 4 (1) 1929: 48-93.—In 1436, while rival claimants were contending for the remnants of Tamerlane's empire, Sayyid Muḥammad ibn Falāḥ proclaimed himself mahdī in

Khūzistān (modern Arabistan in Persia) and succeeded in establishing there the unorthodox shi'a sect and state known as Musha'sha'. Expanding from the region of Huwēze and Shūshtar, the armies of the mahdī had plundered both Baghdad and Basra before his death in 1457. Under his son Sultan Muḥsin (died 1508) the state saw its heyday, but in 1508-9 lost its independence when Shah Ismā'īl Šefevī, leader of the shi'a revival in Persia, overran Khūzistān. However, descendants of Seyyid Muḥammad were left as provincial governors, and during the following century exercised semi-independent authority while Persians and Ottoman Turks were struggling for control of 'Irāq. Early in the 17th century the Musha'sha' realm was finally incorporated by Shah 'Abbās in the Persian kingdom as the province of Arabistan, but the local dynasty remained hereditary governors until 1921. (Valuable critical bibliography of sources).—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7284. EBERMANN, W. Bericht über die arabische Studien in Russland während der Jahre 1921-1927. [Arabic studies in Russia, 1921-1927.] *Islamica.* 4 (2) 1930: 121-158; (3) 1930: 202-248.—Abstracts and critical estimates are given of all the most important books and articles in the specified field which have been published by Russian orientalists during the period covered by the article.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7285. FERRAU, ANTONIO. I "Conforti politici" di Ibn Zafer e la fine della potenza mussulmana in Sicilia. [The "Political comforts" of Ibn Zafer and the end of Moslem rule in Sicily.] *Rassegna Ital.* 29 (154) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 614-623.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

7286. FISCHER, A. Grammatische arabische Miszellen. [Arabic grammatical miscellanies.] *Islamica.* 4 (1) 1929: 94-108.—Valuable additions and corrections to standard grammars of the Arabic language, with much illustrative material.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7287. KREMKOW, F. Das Wörterbuch der Dichter Mu'gam Aš-Šu'arā' von Al-Marzubānī. [The dictionary of poets by Al-Marzubānī: Mu'jam ash-Shu'arā'.] *Islamica.* 4 (3) 1930: 272-282.—Abū 'Abdallah Muḥammad b. Mūsā al-Marzubānī (296 or 297 to 384 A.H.), a wealthy scholar of Baghdad, composed this dictionary of poets, which contains brief biographies and quotations from their works. The Staatsbibliothek of Berlin acquired in 1927 a manuscript copy of the last third of this rare book. Beginning with the name 'Amr, it pre-

sents information of great value to the literary historian of the early 'Abbāsid period. (Folio 74 is reproduced and translated.)—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7288. MARGOLIOUTH, D. S., and HOLMYARD, E. J. Arabic documents from the Monneret collection. *Islamica*. 4(3) 1930: 249-271.—A number of 12th century Arabic documents which have been found near Asuān in Egypt are given in text and translation. They consist of alchemical prescriptions, love charms, dealers' accounts, and private letters.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

7289. SPIES, OTTO. Beiträge zur arabischen Literaturgeschichte. [Contributions to Arab bibliography.] *Abhandl. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 19(3) 1932: pp. 126.

7290. VASMER, R. Chronologie der arabischen Statthalter von Armenien in den Jahren 833-887. [The chronology of Arab governors of Armenia in the years 833-887.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 43(1) Jan. 1929: 41-47; (12) Dec. 1929: 718-727.—This study of a somewhat obscure period of Armenian history is based primarily on Arabic and Armenian sources. The author has also studied numismatic collections and studies in verifying names and dates. There is a list of the names of Arab governors and also a list of coins from the Armenian royal mint in that period. (Both in chronological order.)—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 7174, 7504, 8501)

7291. ARITAKA, I. The development of local self-government in China. *Shi-cho*. 1(1) Feb. 1931: 53-77.—In China, the system of self-government had a high development among farmers even in olden times, although its scope was comparatively small. In some village communities the farmers were allowed to formulate by-laws and to appoint officers, while others were more or less connected with the government. It is probable that from olden times five or ten families of a village or a town were brought together to constitute a unit for taxation and conscription. The administration of *Pi-lu* or *Lin-li* appearing in Chou-li and Kwantzu, as well as administration of *Shih* and *Wu* which Shan-yuan carried out under the Tsin dynasty, are examples. However, the system of *She* is far older and developed from the festival of the earth dedicated to She-chi (God of the Earth). In the period of civil wars, *She* meant a group of farm houses, but from the times of Tsin the administration of *Pi-lu* or *Lin-li* and of *Shih* and *Wu* were considered as established on the basis of the above mentioned *She* and made marked development. Contrariwise the system of *She* as a true self-governing body was slow to develop, and came to have a different meaning as in the case of *Pai-lien She* (White Lotus Society) in the ages of six dynasties. By the time of the Sun dynasty its meaning had changed to imply a secret society. In the Yuan dynasty, a system came to be generally in practice, whereby self-government was carried on under a chief of *She*, having authority and being elected by about 50 families. *Tung-shih tiao-ko* and *Yuan tien-chang* reveal the particulars of the above system, in which are contained almost all the matters necessary for the farmers' life. This is considered to have been the unprecedentedly complete self-governing system of village communities in China. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi.*

7292. ARITAKA, I. The farmer's life in the Yuan age in China. *Toyoshi-Ronso*. Jan. 1931: 945-997.—Farmers in China suffered constantly from the aggression of bureaucratic officials and the wealthy classes, from heavy taxation, forced labor, and exaction of farm rent. Especially in the Yuan age, the plight of the farmer was greatly aggravated, because the governing Mongolians were interested in stock-raising and had little under-

standing of agriculture. Chinghis Khan himself, at the time of his conquest of China, intended to pasture the whole territory and exterminate the Chinese. Later, he seemed to have paid some attention to agriculture, but, in actuality, crops were left to be trampled on by the horses of lords and other dignitaries; and sometimes farms were confiscated. Moreover, the issuing of nominal paper currency invited economic disturbances and destitute farmers, urban wage laborers, idlers, and robbers increased in number, so that many emigrated from the Che-kiang, Fo-kien and Kwang-tung provinces. In the latter part of the Yuan age, natural calamities combined with these other conditions led farmers into riots. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi.*

7293. HAMAGUCHI, S. From Fu Ping to the new military system. *Shigaku-Zasshi*. 41(11) Nov. 1931: 1-41; (12) Dec. 1931: 59-127.—The despotism under the feudal régime during the Tang dynasty was made possible by the establishment and protection of small farmers. The decline of imperial prestige, the waning of national power, and the political development of local military clans must be understood in the light of the economic change brought about by the sequestration of land from small landlords, so that farmers degenerated into serfdom. Such a drastic change could not but affect the upper structure of society. The military system of the Tang dynasty must also be understood in this light. During the Tang dynasty, as many as 95% of standing armies were stationed in Chang An, Lo Yang and the border-lands. This indicates the coming of aristocratic absolute monarchy. The burden of military service weighed heavily upon small farmers, especially in the Kuan Chung districts. The destitution of farmers, evasion of military service, and escape to other states brought heavy decreases in the number of military service men. Further, relaxation of public discipline and evasion of military service by the rich aggravated the situation. Thus, a new military system, quite different from the Fu Ping system, viz., a militia in the form of Tuan Chih Ping, Chien erh, and Kuang chi was adopted. The Kai Yuan and Tien Pao eras under Hsuan Tsung were transition periods. Soldiers now were children of officials, merchants, poverty stricken farmers, rascals, the unemployed, and barbarians. The supporter of the new system was not the emperor but the local military clans (Chieh to Shih) whose political predominance can only be understood by the above mentioned economic change. The military system of the Sung dynasty developed out of the Tang dynasty. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi.*

7294. HAMILTON, CLARENCE H. Hsüan Chuang and the Wei Shih philosophy. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51(4) Dec. 1931: 291-308.—The present study is collateral to a detailed examination of one of Hsüan Chuang's philosophical translations. Hsüan Chuang was a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim to India in the 7th century of our era, and the traditional founder of the idealistic school of Buddhist philosophy in China. The recent researches of Sylvain Levi, the series of Buddhist scriptures now being published in Nanking, and the recent work of La Vallée Poussin and Suzuki, raise interesting questions concerning this idealistic, or Wei Shih, school of Buddhist thought. The writer has investigated a number of Chinese sources, from which he draws the following conclusions. As a youth Hsüan Chuang was exposed to teaching of the Wei Shih school, particularly certain treatises of Asanga and Vasubandhu, which had already been translated into Chinese. But these translations were unsatisfactory, and Hsüan Chuang's journey to India was to enable him to correct these. It is evident that while in India, he used every opportunity to improve his knowledge of this school. On his return to China he made new translations of the principal works of this school, which showed great improvement over earlier translations.—*J. K. Shryock.*

7295. MORI, SHIKAZO. "Shui-king chu" ni inyo seru "Fa-Hien den." [Parallel passages in two early journeys to India by Fa-Hien and Li Tao-yuan.] *Toho Gakuho*. 1 Mar. 1931: 183-212.—Priest Fa-Hien of the East Tsin lamented the lack of Buddhistic canons in China, and in order to obtain some, he journeyed to India in 399 and came back in 416. The *Fo-kuo-ki* is his travel journal. A little over hundred years later when Li Tao-yuan was writing *Shui-king Chu*, he quoted freely from the *Fo-kuo-ki*, which hitherto no one had noticed. Fifteen long parallel passages besides many minor but important points are noted proving Li Tao-yuan's indebtedness to Fa-Hien.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7296. TSUKAMOTO, ZENRYU. Financial straits in the Sung age and Buddhism. *Toyoshi-Ronso*. Jan. 1931: 549-594.—The expense of maintaining armies on the border and tributes to northern barbarians brought the Sung dynasty into financial straits. It turned to the Buddhist organizations in search of new sources of revenue, and started three new levies—i.e., unregistered *To Tieh*, bargaining of the title of *Tai Shih*, as well as of the sanction to put on purple robes, and *Mien Ting Chien*. *To Tieh* was originally a permit to shave heads, given to those entering priesthood. Since the time of Emperor Shen Tsung, a considerable number of unregistered *To Tieh* were sold through local officials and merchants to people who wanted to escape from paying taxes and from obligatory military service. These permits came to be looked upon as government securities and speculation brought the price, which had been 130 kuan in the first year of Hsi ning (A.D. 1068), to 800 kuan, sometimes to 1,200 kuan, in the 50 years of Chia ting (A.D. 1212). Purple robes and *Tai Shih* were originally the symbols of archpriests, bestowed by the imperial court. But, like *To Tieh*, they also came to be bartered at around 200 kuan. The government took advantage of the corruption of the Buddhist organizations, and in the Southern Sung dynasty, *Mien Ting Chien* came to be imposed even on priests, which the spiritless Buddhist organizations paid without protest. The financial condition of the Buddhists rested in farms, tenants, slaves, forests, houses, stores, etc., belonging to the temples, as well as in contributions. Temples during the Sung dy-

nasty had their large farms cultivated by farmers who had been dispossessed by successive warfare and growing oppression. Buddhism thus came to lose its hold on the people in the Ming and Sung dynasties, but it was due to deterioration within as well as to the financial measures of the government. (Article in Japanese.)—*Ikeuchi*.

7297. TSUKAMOTO, ZENRYU. Inro bosatsu shinko ni tsuite. [On the worship of Yin-lu Bodhisattva.] *Toho Gakuho*. 1 Mar. 1931: 130-182.—There are two pictures of Inro bosatsu in the Stein collection brought from Tunfang, China, and a few others discovered in Russia and Korea, but no Buddhistic document mentions this bosatsu. Due to the similarity of their duty, Inro and Jizo bosatus are identified as one by some scholars, but both in paintings and in written records two bosatus appear side by side disproving such a theory. Two characters "in-ro" meaning "leading the way" were used in Chinese poetry as early as 788 A.D. Also the idea of a benevolent being leading a helpless mortal to a heavenly palace is found in every belief, for example, Mithra in Persia, Mitra in India, and Juwo in Japan. Therefore it is more likely Inro bosatsu was an early creation of the folk belief, when religion lacked mercy, and later he disappeared when the conception of many heavens was transformed into the one western blessed land of Amida Buddha where a definite traditional bosatsu guides the deceased.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7298. YAMAMOTO, KATSUTARO. Nihon bungaku ni araware taru keizai seikatsu. [Japanese economic life viewed through literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Kaza*. (2) Oct. 1931: 59-184.—Development of economic and social life from its early nomadic stage to the 16th century well-organized community. Three distinct stages are: (1) in 649 A.D., Japan was first organized into districts with governors, and every citizen, male and female above six years, was given an acre and two-thirds of an acre of land respectively to cultivate and maintain him; (2) the rise of the medieval manor as an economic unit in the 10th century; (3) the rise of wealth in the modern sense in Osaka in the 16th century when Hideyoshi built a castle and laid the foundation for the prosperous commercial city.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

7299. ADAMI, VITTORIO. L'alimentazione del soldato in guerra dal 1700 ai giorni nostri. [The war rations of the soldier from 1700 to our times.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 15(3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 259-272.—A technical study, supported by numerous tables showing the amount of rations per soldier in the following wars: French Revolutionary, Napoleonic, Crimean, Italian, Franco-Prussian, and the World War.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

7300. ENGELBRECHT, H. C. The bloody international. *World Tomorrow*. 14(10) Oct. 1931: 317-320.—Armament makers apparently have no fatherland and nothing to lose but their business. Both Prussian and Austrian armies were equipped with Krupp artillery in 1866; Dillingen, a large German arms company, was partly owned by French capital and had two Frenchmen on its board of directors; Vickers, a British company, supplied the Boers with the machine guns to be used against England, and Vickers-Terni built the modern Italian fleet, although Italy was officially a member of the Triple Alliance. British-built mines were responsible for British ship losses at the Dardanelles. Trading with the enemy, once war came, was a very general thing, e.g., vegetable oils from the British possessions in the Far East reached Germany all through the war by

way of Denmark, while German exports of iron and steel to Switzerland for a long time averaged 150,000 tons a month, much of it being subsequently smuggled over the frontier. Senator Posschl of Lubeck made a great display of his patriotism during war times, but he ran his Russian works on the plan "business as usual," supplying them with their raw materials from his more important Swedish works. Tried for treason, his acquittal met with the approval of the Kaiser.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

7301. FAUST, A. Rev. of Goldbeck: Der Mensch und sein Weltbild im Wandel vom Altertum zur Neuzeit. [Man and his picture of the world in the transition from antiquity to the modern age.] *Gnomon*. 7(11) Nov. 1931: 597-607.—Goldbeck's work has developed from an investigation of the historical origins of the mechanical view of the world in our modern astronomy to a study of the place of man in his changing conception of the world. He has done a service to philosophy and pedagogy as well as to astronomy in showing that the gap between the mathematical, scientific, and realistic view and the philological, historical, and humanistic ideal is not incapable of being bridged. His historical sketch indicates at every point how one-sided is a conception based on natural science alone.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7302. MOMBERT, PAUL. Die Anschauungen des

17. und 18. Jahrhunderts über die Abnahme der Bevölkerung. [The views of the 17th and 18th centuries about the decline of population.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 135 (4) Oct. 1931: 481-503.—In the 17th and 18th centuries, statesmen and theorists enthusiastically advocated and encouraged increase in population. In addition to the economic and political reasons usually emphasized in explanation of this attitude, an important cause has been given too little attention. That is the widespread belief, based on various foundations, that the population of the earth had been steadily declining since ancient times.—*L. D. Steefel.*

7303. PFAFF-GIESBERG, ROBERT. Sklaverei. [Slavery.] *Erdball.* 5 (7) 1931: 261-268.—Slavery, no matter when and in what form it appears, has had an economic basis. Its reduction and elimination is always a result of economic conditions in spite of the pretense of philosophic and moral causes, as proved by a survey of farmers and shepherds in the occidental *Kulturkreis*.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7304. PLISCHKE, HANS. Gefälschte Reisebeschreibungen. [False travel accounts.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (3-4) 1931: 37-42.—The knowledge of false travel accounts throughout the centuries is very important. No systematic study of these has ever been made. As a beginning the author discusses Sir John Mandeville, Dithmar Bleken, George Psalmanazar, Poutavary, Mai, Lapérouse, Jean Baptiste Douville, Farini, Frederick Cook, and Ferdinand Ossendowski.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7305. SÉE, HENRI. Histoire économique et sociale 1930-1931. [Social and economic history, 1930-1931.] *Rev. Hist.* 168 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 328-377.

7306. SELLIN, THORSTEN. The historical background of our prisons. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 1-5.—It was long assumed that corporal punishment could best intimidate the criminal and protect society. Imprisonment for reformatory purposes was tried in Holland in the 16th century. The Amsterdam workhouse for men, established in 1595, became the model for houses of correction in Germany, Belgium, England, and Scandinavia. In the American colonies under the influence of the Quakers and the Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Public Prisons penal reforms were attempted. To avoid the indiscriminate herding together of all prisoners the so-called Pennsylvania system confined prisoners in isolation day and night. The Pennsylvania system both in spirit and in architectural form spread throughout Europe. The Auburn system arose as a rival. Although silence was enforced the prisoners were permitted to work together during the day. The Auburn system served as the model for the American prisons.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 7001)

7307. BARBILLION, DR. Voyage au Levant de Tournefort. [Voyage of Tournefort to the Levant.] *Bull. de la Soc. Française d'Hist. de la Médecine.* 25 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 162-168.—Tournefort (1656-1708) was a botanist and physician enjoying the favor of Louis XIV, being in charge of the royal botanical gardens. He had been in charge of scientific missions to Portugal, Holland, England, and Spain. In the Levantine trip in 1702 he visited Asiatic and European Turkey and lands subject to the Porte.—*C. R. Hall.*

7308. BEESON, B. BARKER. Potain: his life and works. *Bull. Soc. Medic. Hist. Chicago.* 4 (2) Jul. 1930: 142-150.—Pierre Potain (1825-1901) was a brilliant French physician whose chief contribution to medical knowledge was a study of blood pressure.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7309. BORDEN, FRIEDRICH. Die deutsche Romantik und die Wissenschaft. [German romanticism

and science.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21 (1) 1931: 44-80.—This discussion begins with an analysis of various definitions of romanticism. It presents the romanticist attitude toward science and their interpretation of it, and shows the reasons for their failure to make constructive contributions to the field of scientific investigation.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

7310. COLLINS, D. C. Historic phases of appendicitis. *Ann. Surgery.* 94 Aug. 1931: 179-196.—The first written accounts of the appendix date from the early 16th century, and before the middle of the 18th little more was known than its existence and location. Up to the middle of the 19th century, pathologic studies were fundamentally incorrect. In the next generation there was introduced simple drainage of abscesses of the appendix. Pathologic studies finally had shown that appendicitis was significant and rules were laid down for its treatment. Early in the 20th century, the teachings of the pioneers in regard to acute appendicitis had been learnt by every surgeon; and fairly successful methods of surgical treatment were firmly established.—*P. Lief.*

7311. CRAWFURD, R. Place of medical societies in the progress of medicine. *Lancet.* 1 Jun. 13, 1931: 1275-1279.—The activities of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, of London, and of New York show how medical societies have aided in the diffusion of knowledge by discussions, papers, lectures, exhibitions of patients and specimens, demonstrations and the printing of proceedings, review of books, the abstracts of scientific articles, and the establishment of libraries. The history of the Royal Society and the first purely medical societies in Great Britain are sketched.—*P. Lief.*

7312. CUSHING, H. One hundred and fifty years: from tallow-dip to television. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 204 Jun. 11, 1931: 1235-1244.—One hundred and fifty years after the incorporation of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in 1781, the author describes the vigorous physicians of the Revolutionary era. Stopping 50 years later, 1831, he reviews the first experiments in surgical anaesthesia. Another half century saw the new knowledge in bacteriology and antiseptics. Finally, 1931 is reviewed as the author fancies old Dr. Holyoke of Salem, one of the pioneers of the Massachusetts Medical Society, would regard the present state of medicine.—*P. Lief.*

7313. DEMOLL, REINHARD. Der Wandel der biologischen Anschauungen in den letzten hundert Jahren. [The change in the attitude towards biology in the last hundred years.] *Zeitwende.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 54-66.—*D. Maier.*

7314. FRASER-HARRIS, D. F. Medical pioneers in science. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 367-382.—Since the death of Newton in 1727 there have been 9 presidents of the Royal Society who have held medical degrees, namely: Sir Hans Sloane, one of the founders of the British Museum; Sir John Pringle, "the Father of Military Hygiene"; William Hyde Wollaston, who stands only second to Faraday in physics and chemistry; Sir Benjamin Brodie, the most celebrated surgeon of his day in London; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, the botanist; Thomas Henry Huxley, the great protagonist of the doctrines of Darwin; Joseph, Lord Lister, who found surgery a dangerous art and left it a safe science; Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, one of the greatest living physiologists; and Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, who adumbrated "vitamins" in 1912.—*Alison Ewart.*

7315. HATTIE, W. H. Outwitting the mosquito. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (4) Jan. 1932: 463-471.—More than 50 years ago, while in Amoy, Patrick Manson proved that mosquitoes were instrumental in the spread of filariasis from man to man. His early work and that of his immediate disciples eventually brought many scientists into the investigation of mosquitoes. Resulting discoveries made the elimination of malaria and yellow fever feasible, made trade with, and colonization of, the

tropics reasonably safe, and permitted the construction of the Panama Canal without wastage of human life. Closely associated with Manson was Ronald Ross.—*Alison Ewart.*

7316. HELLMANN, C. DORIS. Jefferson's efforts towards the decimalization of United States weights and measures. *Isis.* 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 266-314.—In 1783 Jefferson, one of the committee to whom Morris' 1782 report was referred, proposed decimal division of the Spanish milled dollar, rejecting Morris' dollar composed of 1,000 of his very small units. Morris' idea was to have a money of account and a money of coinage. But when congress in 1786 adopted a complete decimal system of coinage, Jefferson's suggestions were followed. Actual minting awaited the act of 1792. The main features of Jefferson's 1790 plan for a decimal system of weights and measures were conceived independently of earlier French discussion (going back to 1670) and before Talleyrand's vain proposal for co-operation with the English. In 1791 the senate held it were better to await outcome of the matter in the British and French legislatures. Washington's messages of Oct. 25, 1791 and Jan. 8, 1795, and the house bill passed May 19, 1795 for experiments merely fell by the wayside. But Jefferson never slackened his efforts. In 1811 in a letter to the director of the mint, Patterson, he worked out a very complicated plan for world adoption of his metric system, and in a letter of Nov. 1, 1817 he gave Quincy Adams copious information for a report he was preparing. (Appendices listing MSS in Library of Department of State; texts of resolutions and of Jefferson's letters.)—*Major L. Younce.*

7317. JOHANNESSEN, F. History of quinine. *Münchener Mediz. Wochenschr.* 78 May 15, 1931: 843-844.—Undoubtedly used by Peruvians long before, the first recorded use of cinchona bark to cure fever was in the case of the governor of Loxa, Lopez de Canizares, in 1630. From Peru its use spread to Europe chiefly through the Jesuits. Various known in English medicine as "the bark," "crown" bark, from the cure of Charles II, and "peruvian bark," the bark gained its name from the famous case of the Countess of Cinchon. Though the Peruvian government sought to maintain a monopoly of the cinchona product, the seed was successfully planted elsewhere, and today the entire medical supply of the world is derived from Java. In the first half of the 19th century the potent fraction of the bark was isolated, and the alkaloid, cinchonine, and quinine, cinchonidine and quinine acid successively were abstracted by Gomes, Henry, Delondoe, Winkler, and Hofmann. Today quinine is used not only in malaria but also in grippe and lung inflammations.—*P. Lieff.*

7318. LEBENSOHN, JAMES E. The history of spectacles. *Bull. Soc. Med. Hist. Chicago.* 4(2) Jul. 1930: 229-234.—Spectacles may be traced back to the 13th century in both China and Europe, as the writings of Roger Bacon show. The use and fitting of the glasses was not scientific, and in China they served as a badge of social rank. During the 14th and 15th centuries eyeglasses enjoyed a wide usage and spectacle makers' guilds soon developed. With the 18th century came the beginning of the long series of improvements which has produced the modern eyeglass.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7319. PODOLSKY, E. Jewish contributions to medicine. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 154 Jul. 15, 1931: 91-93.—Jewish contributions to medicine have been of the highest order since the earliest times. During the middle ages Jews became the personal physicians of two popes, Leo X and Paul III. After the 15th century Jewish medical men of prominence became more numerous, being found as private physicians to nearly every European monarch. The author lists some of the leading Jewish figures in medicine and their work in pathology, ophthalmology, pharmacology, neurology, and psychiatry. The

Jew, Cesare Lombroso, was the greatest criminologist of the 19th century and did pioneering work in the conquest of pellagra.—*P. Lieff.*

7320. POWER, D'ARCY. Some bygone operations in surgery. VII. The operation on Nelson in 1797. *Brit. J. Surg.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 351-355.—Description of the wounding of Admiral Nelson, an incident of the action at Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, on the night of July 24, 1797. The admiral had been rowed to the shore near the conclusion of the bombardment, and was struck by a ball above the right elbow, shattering the arm and necessitating immediate amputation. This was performed by Thomas Eshelby, a young surgeon's mate. The operation was well done, though the patient underwent much pain afterwards, necessitating opiates at intervals.—*C. R. Hall.*

7321. PRIMROSE, A. Evolution of modern surgery. *New Engl. J. Med.* 204 Jun. 11, 1931: 1245-1253.—The two outstanding events that gave impetus to advance in modern surgery were the introduction of anaesthetics in 1846, and two decades later, of antiseptics. In that year Morton demonstrated the full value of ether as a general anaesthetic for surgical procedure. At the close of the century local anaesthetics were introduced, spinal anaesthesia being induced with cocaine in 1898, which was replaced by stovaine and later novocaine. Lister, building on Pasteur's discovery, solved the problem regarding wound infection in 1865.—*P. Lieff.*

7322. RIDDEL, W. R. Historical medicine: side-lights on disease in French Canada before conquest. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 134 Aug. 5, 1931: 143-145.—Widespread disease in New France was a frequent occurrence. Scurvy was the most frequent and its ravages the most dreaded. On Jacques Cartier's second expedition, on the St. Charles in 1535, it broke out with extreme violence, to which 25 succumbed. Similar outbreaks are reported at Quebec, Three Rivers, Port Royal, and Fort Frontenac. An epidemic of measles is first reported in Quebec in 1687, from which the Indians suffered especially severely. (Bibliography.)—*P. Lieff.*

7323. SARTON, GEORGE. The discovery of the mammalian egg and the foundation of modern embryology. *Isis.* 16-2 (49) Nov. 1931: 315-378.—In the 17th century new investigations in embryology by Fabricius, Harvey, Malpighi, Swammerdam, and Leeuwenhoek were unfortunately thrown into the background by unprofitable (at least premature) discussions between epigenesists and evolutionists and between the spermists and ovisists. In the 18th century only Caspar Wolf continued the efforts of Fabricius, Harvey, and Malpighi. Despite the immense authority of Haller's (1752) conclusion that only a fluid substance was carried to the uterus out of which "curdled" not only the chorion but the embryo itself, glimpses of the truth had already been seen by Cruikshank of Edinburgh (1797, confirmed by Prevost and Dumas) and the too little esteemed Czech Purkinje (1825). Karl von Baer's conclusive solution of 1827 was received with few discordant notes. After establishment of the cellular theory by Schwann in 1837, Baer's discovery was re-explained in the new language. Considering Baer, his colleagues Pander and Rathke, and predecessors Wolff and Purkinje, we may speak of the "Baltic founders of modern embryology." In his old age Baer wrote against Darwinism, only (like Cuvier) to become one of the pioneers of evolutionary philosophy—the fountain-head of the embryological approach to it. (Critical bibliography and iconography.)—*Major L. Younce.*

7324. SCHINGNITZ, WERNER. Die Tatsache Wissenschaft und ihre Geschichte. [The fact of science and its history.] *Arch. f. Kulturgesch.* 21(3) 1931: 257-289.—To establish a systematic and historical science of science (Scientiologie) the writer begins with a sketch of the historical situation of present day sciences and scientific criticism. In elaborating the definition of

"Scientiologie" he discusses its scope, materials, and the methods of observation.—*O. C. Burkhard.*

7325. WEEKS, MARY ELVIRA. The discovery of the elements. *J. Chem. Educ.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 4-30.—This article attempts to treat the story of the disclosure of the elements as a connected narrative. Sec. 1 deals with the elements known to the ancients as referred to in the writings of Pliny the Elder, Dioscorides, and in the Hindu and Hebrew Scriptures, namely: gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, mercury, carbon, and sulphur. In part 2 consideration is given to the importance of arsenic, antimony, bismuth, and phosphorus to the alchemists. Finally, the discovery of zinc, cobalt, nickel, and manganese is dealt with under the elements found in the 18th century. (Illus. and bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 7070, 7359, 7460, 7490)

7326. DETREZ, L. Un "Watteau" du musée de Lille: "Le bombardement de 1792." [A "Watteau" in the Lille Museum: "The bombardment of 1792."] *Rev. du Nord.* 16 (61) Feb. 1930: 5-29.—The bombardment of Lille by the Austrians, September, 1792, was not a great military event but it released a great wave of enthusiasm in France. As a reward the Convention decreed on Nov. 11 that the town had deserved well of the fatherland. The painter David proposed to the assembly that a monument be erected in the Quartier St. Sauveur. Louis Watteau was consulted, the nephew of the celebrated Antoine Watteau. He explained his ideas in a long letter to David which is cited in *extenso*. The projected monument was unveiled in 1845. Watteau has left other works which commemorate this siege. As a painter of historic scenes, he offered to paint five pictures of the bombardment. The district promised him 3,000 livres for the picture in 1793. After the success of these paintings, the artist was charged with arranging and classifying the artistic works seized in the convents or from the emigrés. This collection constituted the future Museum of Lille.—*H. Calvet.*

7327. EVANS, JOHN J., Jr. "I.C.H.," Lancaster pewterer. *Papers read before Lancaster County Hist. Soc.* 35 (13) Dec. 4, 1931: 301-313.—The "I.C.H." found upon pewter pieces near Lancaster refer to Johann Christoph Heyne. A German immigrant to this country, Heyne left few historical records save his handiwork so that we know little of his early days, or of the source of his models and forms.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7328. FRASER, ESTHER STEVENS. The John Hicks House, Cambridge, Mass. *Old-Time New Engl.* 22 (3) Jan. 1932: 99-113.

7329. GREEN, CHARLES. Old New England porcelain. *Old-Time New Engl.* 22 (3) Jan. 1932: 114-120.

7330. JÄCKEL, KURT. Richard Wagner in der französischen Literatur. [French studies on Richard Wagner.] *Sprache u. Kultur d. German.-Roman. Völker. C. Romanist. Reihe.* 3 1931: pp. 273.

7331. KNER, EMERICH. Ludwig Kozma als Buchkünstler. [Ludwig Kozma as a book artist.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 298-328.—Kozma, a famous contemporary Hungarian architect, devotes much of his time to artistic book production. His early work is purely linear, decorated with ornaments from Hungarian folk art. His work after 1927 shows the almost exclusive use of figural composition executed in woodcut, and is a synthesis of his former efforts. (Illus.)—*D. Maier.*

7332. NOVÁK, ARTHUR. Die tschechische Schriftproduktion. [Czech type production.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1930: 329-337.—In the early part of the 20th century the Czech book artist gave more attention to ornament than to typesetting. However, with the introduction of English, German, and American type forms, Czechoslovak book production was improved, and an

original type form was sought. This movement began before the World War under the leadership of Vojtech Preiszig, whose creation was executed in the government printing office at Prague from 1923 to 1925. Both Jaroslav Benda and Slavoboj Tusar have designed a poster type. The latter used his poster type as a model for a book type, which has been accepted as the first regular Czech type of decided character. In 1928 Karel Dyrnk produced two Roman type forms, and he is now working upon italics to correspond with them.—*D. Maier.*

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7073, 7381, 7403, 7407, 7416-7417, 7449, 7456, 7482, 7490, 8059, 8068)

7333. BRÉMOND, ARNOLD. Prolétariat français et Christianisme. [The French proletariat and Christianity.] *Stockholm.* (4) 1931: 323-333.—In the anti-clerical revolutionary Paris suburb of Ivry-sur-Seine the church is losing the support of the proletariat. The people are not irreligious. They are hostile to the intellectual frigidity and unpracticality of the church (Protestantism) and to arrogant clericalism (Catholicism). The French working people regard ritual as a form of magic, the church as a part of the capitalist system. They have a mysticism of their own which has developed heroic self-sacrificing personalities. On the other hand they have theories incompatible with the real gospel, sensuality is often a means of escape from the grind of work, and Marxian teaching has dispelled the sense of individual responsibility.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

7334. BURROUGHS, EDEN. An election sermon (1778). *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 43 (4) extra no. 172 1931: 51-69.—For a nation to be righteous the people must be righteous. First, the people must regard the worship and ordinance of God; second, the people must set themselves against all fraud, oppression, and unrighteousness. The sermon concludes with addresses to the governor and council, the house of representatives and to other ministers, insisting that the Governor be an example to his people and that the Representatives frame laws against fraud and oppression, that worship be observed, education be protected, and that his fellow ministers labor incessantly to strengthen the hands of the civil authority against all vice, immorality, and profaneness.—*Marie Le Cocq Herold.*

7335. CATTANI, GUGLIELMINA. Il Giansenismo e la legislazione ecclesiastica della Cisalpina. [Jansenism and the ecclesiastical legislation of the Cisalpine Republic.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 105-123.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7336. CHATTERTON-HILL, GEORGES. The Jesuit missions in South America. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (786) Jun. 1931: 750-756.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7337. CROSS, F. L. Edmund Husserl. *Church Quart. Rev.* 113 (226) Jan. 1932: 240-262.—Since Hegel no philosopher has exercised a wider influence in Germany than Edmund Husserl, the discoverer of the most radical philosophical doctrine known as "phenomenology." Husserl's influence on German thought has been enormous. Husserl has also exercised considerable influence on Catholic theologians who have invoked his system for apologetic purposes.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

7338. FUCHS, ALFRED. Jmenování biskupů. [The appointment of bishops.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 10 (11) Nov. 1931: 1120-1125.—A description of various processes of appointment in Czechoslovakia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, U. S., Australia, England, and Canada.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7339. GRUNAU, MARTIN. Die Mystik in den grossen Religionen. [Mysticism in the great religions.] *Jahrb. d. Schopenhauer Gesellsch.* 17 1930: 121-154.—Although Schopenhauer inclines to regard the historical and dogmatic portions of religion as true in an allegorical

sense only, his religious philosophy culminates in an unusually high evaluation of mysticism, which in his opinion constitutes an essential aspect of human nature and the peak of all religion. Mysticism, as well as asceticism and martyrdom, are for him illustrations of the negation of the will to live. An examination of the world religions in the light of newer works on the science of religion (Forke, Strothmann, Nobel, Lehmann, and especially Heiler) establishes the justice of Schopenhauer's evaluation and reveals the fundamental and recurrent character of mysticism.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7340. HOSSNER, W. Bericht über den XII. Internationalen Altkatholikenkongress in Wien vom 8. bis 10. September 1931. [The 12th international congress of Old Catholics, Sept. 8–10, 1931.] *Internat. Kirchliche Z.* 21 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1931: 193–316.

7341. LECLER, JOSEPH. Un adversaire des libertins au début du XVII^e siècle. [An opponent of the "libertins" in the beginning of the 17th century.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 209 (23) Dec. 5, 1931: 553–572.—Père Garasse has been praised by Sainte-Beuve for brilliant imagination and facetiousness of spirit; and the praise has been repeated by Balzac, Malherbe and, more recently, by Henri Bremond. His satire on the *libertins* was of a high order, but is not his only claim to fame. He met his death a victim of charity in serving the plague-stricken of Poitiers. He ranked high among the pulpit orators of his day, and his writings fill 12 volumes. In his literary attack on Théophile de Viau he was aiming at a wide-spread movement of scepticism and sensualism parading under the name of mysticism; but the bitterness of his irony and the roughness of style provoked even those in his own camp.—*G. G. Walsh*.

7342. MACKINTOSH, H. R. Great attacks on Christianity. V. Feuerbach and illusionism. *Expository Times.* 43 (5) Feb. 1932: 197–203.

7343. PRUD'HOMME, A. Le R. P. Grollier, premier apôtre du Mackenzie. [The Rev. Father Grollier, first apostle of the Mackenzie.] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 23 (3) May 1929: 57–69.—Père Grollier was born in 1826. He came from France to Saint-Boniface, Canada, with Mgr. Tache in 1852 and his first post was at Slave Lake. In 1859 he established his mission at Fort Good Hope and ministered to all the forts of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Mackenzie. He died in 1864.—*Alison Ewart*.

7344. RODENBERG, LUDWIG. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Lage Thüringens und die Aufgabe der Kirche. [The social and economic condition of Thuringia and the task of the church.] *Stockholm.* (4) 1931: 333–339.—During the last century Thuringia has experienced a remarkable transformation from agriculture to industry. Today only 30% of the population is in agricultural districts, while the industrial areas have 50%, with 12% in commerce and 4% in professional work. The agricultural element is reduced to lower conditions, due to the inadequacy of income from the legal inheritance grants and also to increasing birth control. Since 1923 industry has also been breaking down, with alarming unemployment, reaching as high as 35%. The church faces a condition illustrated by one parish of 296 families with 236 men unemployed. The decrease in birth rate is over 60% in three years.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

7345. ROSI, MICHELE. L'archivescovo Filippo Sardi e lo stato di Lucca. [Archbishop Philip Sardi and the state of Lucca.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 1 (1) 1929: 1–16.—In 1806 Napoleon insisted that the Concordat, established between France and the pope, be introduced into the principality of Lucca. The archbishop, Philip Sardi, backed by the pope, opposed the suppression of the monasteries and of the bishop's tribunal, but to no avail. After the fall of the principality the Austrian governor, Werklein, reopened churches and

restored religious orders, but refused to restore all the former sources of revenue to the orders and the ecclesiastical tribunal of the archbishop. The struggle between the archbishop and the government continued until the arrival of the regent, Maria Luisa, who fully restored to the church all its former possessions and rights in Lucca. (Appendix of documents.)—*F. Edler*.

7346. ROSTWOROWSKI, JAN. Apostol czci Bożego serca. [The apostle who honored the heart of God.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 207–280.—The beatification of W. O. Klaudius de la Colombiere caused joy to the Catholic world. This is a biography of the beatified monk.—*A. Walawender*.

7347. RZEWUSKI, T. Sto lat od śmierci Leona XII. [The hundredth anniversary of Leo XII.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 300–316.—Leo XII (†1829) did not belong to the great popes. His pontificate occurred at the time of the Holy Alliance. None the less he is credited with some great deeds, especially the great jubilee.—*A. Walawender*.

7348. SCHMIDT, G. PERLE. Mount Hope Church. *Palimpsest.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 454–462.—Mrs. Schmidt tells of the building, support, and influence of an Iowa church of 50 years ago. The conditions described are typical of those which existed throughout the state at that time.—*J. A. Swisher*.

7349. SPINKA, M. Molokane, the Russian "Spiritual Christians." *Congregational Quart.* 7 (1) Jan. 1929: 10–17.

7350. VERMEERSCH, ARTURO. L'enciclica "rerum novarum," avvenimento sociale. [The encyclical "rerum novarum" as a social event.] *Ann. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore e d. Ist. Superiore di Magistero "Maria Immacolata" 1930–1931.* 1931: 121–135.—Vermeersch commemorates the 40th anniversary of *rerum novarum* dwelling on the following points: (1) the timeliness of its publication; (2) the doctrine contained in the papal document opposed to socialism and to economic liberalism; (3) the influence exercised socially and politically.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

7351. VRBACKÝ, ANDREJ. Smrt slovenského biskupa v Juhoslávii. [The death of the Slovak bishop in Yugoslavia.] *Čechoslovák.* (10) Dec. 15, 1931: 330–331.—On Nov. 2, 1931, died the first Slovak Evangelical bishop of the Yugoslav Slovaks, Adam Veres, in Nový Sad. Born on Nov. 15, 1883, he did not limit his activity to religion, but founded in Gornjej Mitropolii a Slovak school, and helped to found others in Slankamen, Ilok and Luga. In 1930 he published a documentary volume, *Slovenská ev. kresťanská cirkev a. v. v kráľovstve Juhoslovanskom v slove a obrazoch* (Slovak Christian Evangelical church in the Yugoslav kingdom in words and pictures), which records the original settlements of Slovaks in Yugoslavia.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

7352. WATSON, CHARLES R. Rethinking missions. *Internat. Rev. Missions.* 21 (81) Jan. 1932: 106–118.—In view of the revolutionary changes since 1914, there must be rethinking in applied missions. The problems are chiefly: the scope of missions in the social and economic order; the attitude towards non-Christian religions and cultures; native leadership; methods; and field organisation of mission administration.—*H. W. Hering*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 7319, 7378, 7438, 7457, 8217)

7353. BOHM, E. Der Antisemitismus im Lichte der Psychoanalyse. [Anti-Semitism in the light of psychoanalysis.] *Menorah (Vienna).* 8 (7–8) 1930: 311–319.—When a human group is organized, their aggressive impulses must find an outlet against the world outside the group. In the middle ages Christendom was united and hence the aggressiveness could only be let out against those who stood outside the church, Saracens and Jews.

With the coming of the Reformation and the development of aggressions within the church, anti-Semitism diminished. It has continued wherever the medieval political system has been inherited, i.e., in the nobility and their sociological successors, the squirearchy, army officers, and officialdom. With the rise to power of the bourgeois, Jews were admitted to equality. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7354. DUKER, A. אדור הדרה. [A supplementary bibliography of Passover Haggadot.] *Kirjath Sepher*. 7(4) 1930: 574-584; 8(1) 1931: 100-121. —A supplementation of 170 items to the bibliography of Passover Haggadot of Yaari and Wiener who had preceded him. All their works are to be found in the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. [See Entry 4: 7361.] —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7355. FLINK, SOLOMON. A survey of Jewish life in Germany. *Jewish Forum*. 15(1) Jan. 1932: 21-27.

7356. HEILPRIN, I. חבורי רבי יום טוב ליפמן הלוי וכתביו [Bibliography of Rabbi Yom-Tob Lipman Heller's writings.] *Kirjath Sepher*. 7(1) 1930: 140-148. —This bibliography aims at completeness and covers all the manuscripts as well. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7357. KON, P. האכסמפלר היחיד של ספר הקונדס. [The only copy of the Sepher Ha-Kundas.] *Kirjath Sepher*. 8(1) 1931: 129-133. —Describes the only known copy of the parody *Book of the Kundos* (sprite) which was printed in Vilna in 1824. The book had been lost, but the author found it in the library of the University of Vilna among the censored books. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7358. POGRABINSKI, J. ביבליוגרפיה של מאמרי יהודק לייב גורדון [A bibliography of the essays and articles of J. L. Gordon.] *Kirjath Sepher*. 8(2) 1931: 249-262. —A bibliography of the articles and essays of J. L. Gordon, the Haskalah writer, on the occasion of the centenary of his birthday, arranged alphabetically according to four classes: science, publicistics, criticism, and feuilletons. Gordon employed numerous *noms de plumes* which makes the tracking down difficult. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7359. UNSIGNED. Was geschieht für die jüdischen Kunstdenkmäler in Polen? [What is happening to the monuments of Jewish art in Poland?] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8(5-6) 1930: 261-263. —There is no Jewish organization for collecting the art objects of their own race; and the situation is worse in Poland where there are so many valuable objects, e.g. ritual objects, tombstones, and synagogues. Only Lemberg has created such an institution with its *Kuratorium zur Erhaltung der jüdischen Kunstdenkmäler bei der jüdischen Gemeinden in Lemberg*, founded in 1925. In five years much has been accomplished in collecting, cataloguing, and studying. Activity also reaches out to other Galician cities. Thus there have been studies of the 17th century wooden synagogue of Janow, illustrations of which are here reproduced, and of various other synagogues and burial grounds, particularly of Zolkiew. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7360. WARSZAWIAK, J. Juden in der polnischen Literatur. [Jews in Polish literature.] *Menorah (Vienna)*. 8(9-10) 1930: 491-496. —Since 1914 many Jewish writers have taken part in the Polish literary scene. Always active as publishers, they now began to take an active part in the creation of the literature and in some cases as pioneers of new forms. Until that time if any Jew desired to play a part in Polish literature he had to sever all connection with the Jewish group, e.g. Juda Klaczko and W. Feldman. The two chief factors for the change are the growth of Jewish national consciousness, especially of Zionism; and the growth of the Jewish socialist labor movement. There is a brief survey of the chief figures in poetry, fiction, and criticism. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7361. YAARI, A. לקוטי בחר לקוטי [A further supplement to the bibliography of Passover Haggadot.]

Kirjath Sepher. 8(1) 1931: 122-126. —A further supplement to the supplementary bibliography of Duker. [See Entry 4: 7354.] —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

7362. YAARI, A. שני שירי חתונה לר' מ'ל. [Two epithalamia of Rabbi M. H. Luzatto.] *Kirjath Sepher*. 8(2) 1931: 266-274. —Two epithalamia by Rabbi Moses Hayyim Luzatto published from unique copies found in the Hebrew University Library at Jerusalem. —*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 7452, 7498, 7505, 7567, 8393, 8473)

7363. FLOROVSKI, A. V. Ocherk rusko-cheshskikh otnoshenii. [Survey of Russian-Czech relations.] *Slavyanski Glas*. 24(1) 1930: 8-19; (2-3) 1930: 56-68. —Due to their fundamentally different historical development, cultural intercourse between Russians and Czechs occurred very late. The Czechs were from the beginning under the influence of the West, while the Russians borrowed mostly from Byzantium. In the 19th century intercourse grew stronger. The Czechs began to look upon Russia as the leader of all Slavs. However, the geographical position of the two nations kept them apart. —*V. Sharenkoff*.

7364. HICKSON, G. F. Palmerston and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(3) 1931: 295-303. —The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 was in some points vague, but it did limit the freedom of action of the United States and was perhaps a victory for the British interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine. Palmerston, at any rate, was stiffer than Aberdeen in his attempts to delay American monopoly in the Caribbean, and largely for this reason maintained British rights in Honduras against American pressure. —*H. D. Jordan*.

7365. HORVÁTH, EUGÉN. Törökország semlegessége 1848-1849. [The neutrality of Turkey in 1848-1849.] *Történelmi Szemle*. 15(1-4) 1930: 46-96. —From the end of the 18th century, Russia's expansionist policy had a double goal: the union of all European Slavs under the tsar, and the capture of Constantinople. Metternich resisted Russian expansion and Hungary realized the threatening danger. In the March days of 1848 the Russophil party won out at Vienna. Vienna tried to put down the revolution by playing the various nationalities against each other. At first the Croats under Jelachich were sent against the Hungarians, after that the Rumanian and Transylvanian Saxons. When the imperial troops proved to be too weak, Baron Puchner called on the Rumanian troops in Moldavia in December, 1848. Moldavia and Wallachia had their own militia, but they were occupied by Turkish and Russian troops. During this conflict Turkey did not remain neutral. The imperial troops, pressed over the border of Wallachia, were not compelled to surrender their arms but were rather assisted by the Turkish government in reorganizing themselves and marching against Hungary. The same held true with the Russian troops in Wallachia on the basis of the treaty between the tsar and the Porte, May 1, 1849. Turkey surrendered its neutrality and thus destroyed the hope of the Hungarians that Turkish resistance would keep the Russians out of Hungary. The Russian occupation also made it impossible for the Hungarian government to establish contacts with other countries and the Rumanians refused an offer to join the Hungarians in a common movement against Russia. Still Hungary had powerful friends, especially the English ambassador in Constantinople and the English consul in Bucharest. —*Emma Bartoniek*.

7366. LÉVY, ROGER. Trente ans après, ou quelques aspects de la politique en Extrême-Orient. [Thirty years after, or some aspects of Far Eastern politics.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(708) Sep. 5, 1931: 1217-1220. —A review of the events of about 1900-1902, à propos the Bülow Memoirs. —*Luther H. Evans*.

7367. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. The expedition of Baron de Pointis against Cartagena. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 27(2) Jan. 1932: 237-254.—Louis XIV, his country exhausted by war, thought, in 1696, to tap the riches of Spanish America. He sent Desaugiers against the Spanish galleons and Baron de Pointis to the Caribbean. The British sent a fleet to intercept him, which failed. Another fleet was sent by the Dutch under Meese, which joined Neville. Ducasse and his buccaneers fought loyally with Pointis, Cartagena falling to them in April. Pointis collected a huge sum and sailed for France. Neville and Meese arrived too late to save Cartagena, and Pointis skillfully sailed away. Disease and lack of water forced him into Newfoundland, only to find there another English squadron, which he outwitted and escaped. The British made a desperate effort to intercept him on his way to Brest, but he slipped through the cordon of British ships and entered Brest in August. These exploits caused a wave of indignation against the navy in England, and, coupled with the occupation of Barcelona by the French, stiffened the stand of the French plenipotentiaries at Ryswyck, so that Louis XIV received better terms there than he expected.—*Max Savelle.*

7368. РОПОВ, А. (introd.). ПОПОВА, А. Турецкая Революция 1908-1909 гг. [The Turkish revolution of 1908-1909.] Красный Архив. (*Krasnyi Arkhiv.*) 43(6) 1930: 3-54; 44(1) 1931: 3-39; 45(2) 1931: 27-52.—The important documents published here by Popov present excerpts from the collection on "Turkish Constitution" in the files of the Archives of Foreign Policy (Архив Внешней Политики) in Moscow. They are part of the Russian diplomatic correspondence concerning the Near East. There are some reports of Petriaev, Russian agent in Macedonia, several dispatches and letters of the Russian ambassador in Constantinople Zinoviev, as well as the *chargé* Nelidov, reports of the Russian military agent in Constantinople, Holmsen, and other similar material. In addition there are a few telegrams and letters of Izvolsky and others. One of the most important documents is the minutes of the secret conference at the Russian ministry of foreign affairs on Aug. 3 (July 21, O.S.), 1908. Izvolsky drew attention to the possibility of anarchy in Turkey as a result of the revolution. In this case Russia should be obliged to occupy the Upper Bosphorus in order to protect the life of foreigners in Constantinople. Such steps should be taken

in agreement with the European concert. Complete military unpreparedness of Russia was emphasized. The decision was taken to prepare for eventual occupation of the upper Bosphorus, not by war but by a peaceful agreement. Hence hope for a Russo-Turkish rapprochement which was expressed by Izvolsky in his speech before the duma on Nov. 12, 1908. The documents give valuable information about the consecutive stages of the development of the revolutionary movement in Turkey in 1908. The attitude towards the Turkish events on the part of European powers are also recorded in the correspondence of Russian diplomats.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7369. RECOULY, RAYMOND. La crise de 1905. [The crisis of 1905.] *Rev. de France*, 12(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 415-436.—The Kaiser's landing at Tangier in 1905 originated with von Bülow. That spectacular action, followed by the conference of Algéciras, France always considered unpardonable, a humiliation which for many years poisoned the relations between the two countries. The reason for France's failure to answer it with a declaration of war was her lack of preparation and Russia's weakness. In the event at that time of a Franco-German war, England could extend to France only a very limited help. That is the reason why the other ministers held with Rouvier against Delcassé, who had to resign as foreign minister.—*Julian Park.*

7370. UNSIGNED. Les origines de la guerre: un sixième volume de documents français (tome II.—2^e série). [The origins of the war: a sixth volume of French documents (Vol. II, 2nd series).] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(692) May 1931: 685-691.—Selections from the volume appearing on May 23 concerning the Moroccan crisis, the Far Eastern question and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the Bagdad Railway.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7371. WARD, J. D. Sir Henry Bulwer and the United States archives. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(3) 1931: 304-313.—In 1856 Clayton, the secretary of state of 1850, charged that Bulwer had inserted in the American archives a letter Clayton had never received or seen which would have had the effect of excluding the Bay Islands from the self-denying clauses of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Clayton had really not seen this declaration, but while suspicion against Bulwer must remain, the case against him is not proven.—*H. D. Jordan.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 7300, 7306, 7311, 7314-7315, 7320-7321, 7364, 7367, 7371, 7394, 7401, 7404, 7498, 7505, 7528, 7532, 7534, 7539, 7543, 7546-7547, 7555, 7772, 8057, 8102, 8390, 8455, 8470, 8511)

7372. AMBROSE, GWILYM. English traders at Aleppo (1658-1756). *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3(2) Oct. 1931: 246-267.—A number of copybooks of letters written by factors at Aleppo to their employers in England, preserved among the records of the Levant Company at the Public Record Office, portray the life and business activity of English merchants at Aleppo in the 17th and 18th centuries, supplementing the standard account in Roger North's biography of his brother, Dudley. These letters cover the problems of buying, shipping, transporting, selling, and financing.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

7373. AMERY, L. S. Milner: the man. *Engl. Rev.* 54(1) Jan. 1932: 12-18.—In 1897 Alfred Milner became governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner in South Africa. He was prominent in the pre-war negotiations between the Boers and the British, attempting to induce the Republic of Transvaal to accept the British settlers as citizens with equal rights. The article, occa-

sioned by the publication of *The Milner Papers: South Africa, 1897-1899*, edited by Cecil Headlam (Cassell), is devoted principally to setting forth the British case against the Boers.—*Adolph Stone.*

7374. BALBIAN VERSTER, J. F. L. de. Psalmanasar, een geografisch-ethnographisch bedrog in de 18de eeuw. [Psalmanazar, a geographic-ethnographic hoax of the 18th century.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch. Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47(5) Sep. 1930: 842-853.—Account of the public and literary career of the young man who appeared in London in 1700, presenting himself as a Japanese born in Formosa, and as a newly-made convert to the Anglican church. After the loss of Formosa by the Dutch East India Company some 40 years earlier, knowledge of the island had faded from the memory of Europeans, and "Psalmanazar" was able to impose his writings concerning the islands (freely invented, since he had never been in the Orient) on English society. In his later years he repented his deceit, and left a manuscript recounting the apparent truth of his history, which was published after his death, in 1764. Despite the recantation, the hoax was still alive in France in the late 19th century.—*J. B. Leighly.*

7375. BORJANE, HENRY. Samuel Pepys, secré-

taire de l'amirauté britannique, et le désarmement naval. [Samuel Pepys, secretary of the British admiralty, and the question of naval disarmament.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue*. 70(2) Jan. 16, 1932: 53-56.—This article consists largely of extracts from Pepys's diaries, selected in view of the interest in disarmament. Every quotation is a plea for naval armament, made as piquantly as only Pepys could make it. Samuel Pepys was emphatically not a partisan of disarmament, except for others.—*B. J. Hovde*.

7376. CECIL, ALGERNON. Lord Rosebery. *Quart. Rev.* 258(511) Jan. 1932: 96-120.—*Chester Kirby*.

7377. HAMILTON, WALTON H. The ancient maxim caveat emptor. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1133-1187.—To this rule for the protection of sellers the courts have presumed that there attaches a long history, when in fact the rule is comparatively modern. The rules of Anglo-American law have been drafted from various sources: the civil law, the medieval church, the commune, the guild, the town, the fair, and the customs of the merchants; but from none of these can either the words *caveat emptor* or the idea behind them be drawn. A collectivist middle ages looked to the interests of the buyer as well as the seller. An individualist modern era of business insisted on a different attitude. The fact that the fabric from which the maxim was formed was thin did not hinder ingenious courts from building the amazing structure here described. Thus *caveat emptor* became a part of private law. For similar reasons it was carried over into public law.—*Charles Aikin*.

7378. HERZOG, I. John Selden and Jewish law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13(4) Nov. 1931: 236-245.—*Phillips Bradley*.

7379. HIRST, W. A. The Stuarts in history. *Dublin Rev.* 96(380) Jan. 1932: 26-49.—In the old school of history the Stuarts were glaringly misrepresented. James I and Charles I were enlightened men of culture; Charles II and James II shrewd men of affairs. All were far-seeing, able, and in advance of their times. But, except Charles II, their acting capacity was inferior to their designs. With their expulsion, friendship with France was turned into enmity and England received the Dutch gift of a 120 years' war with France.—*John J. O'Connor*.

7380. JENNINGS, W. I. Disraeli and the constitution. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13(4) Nov. 1931: 182-198.—Disraeli's influence on the constitution was in two directions: the introduction of an increased participation of the queen in the formation of policy; the development of the first permanent party organization, the Conservative Central Office. His early ideas, expressed in *Vindication of the English constitution in a letter to a noble and learned lord*, remained the basis of his political philosophy—the primacy of the crown, the representative character of the house of lords, as well as of the house of commons, the necessity for a strong Tory party.—*Phillips Bradley*.

7381. LEISEGANG, HERBERT. Robinson Crusoe und Daniel Defoe. Eine Würdigung des englischen Schriftstellers zu seinem 200. Todestag am 26 April 1931. [Robinson Crusoe and Daniel Defoe. An appreciation of the English writer at the bicentennial of his death April 26, 1931.] *Erdball*. 5(5) 1931: 178-180.—The longing to visit distant coasts transformed the Arab Robinson Crusoe of the 12th century into a recluse, who, arrived at a conception of his identity with God. Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, however, became the personification of human development. In an epoch of religious controversy, this novel conceived of Christianity in terms of brotherhood and tolerance. It opened the way for Lessing as the greatest advocate of religious tolerance. Therefore, this novel must be considered as of high ethical value.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

7382. McCracken, A. R. Signaling in the British navy, 1800. *U. S. Naval Inst., Proc.* 58(347) Jan. 1932: 45-48.—A consideration of two British signal books in the 18th century demonstrates that naval signals have been elaborate for some time, and sets forth many of the principles upon which signaling was founded.—*P. Lieff*.

7383. MARRIOTT, J. A. R. Lord Salisbury (1885-1892). *Quart. Rev.* 258(511) Jan. 1932: 79-95.—Except for some differences on ecclesiastical patronage, Salisbury got on very well with Queen Victoria. His relations with his colleagues were somewhat less satisfactory, because he did not lead with firmness. Salisbury took interest only in the foreign office, his own particular sphere. The incident which arose out of Lord Carnarvon's interview with Parnell in 1886 was one for which Salisbury by his passive attitude was partly responsible. In foreign affairs his peace with honor policy was sorely tried by the "pure cussedness" of France and thus in 1887 the cordiality of Anglo-German relationships reached its high-water mark. Above all Salisbury's colonial treaties mark him as a peacemaker.—*Chester Kirby*.

7384. MELVILLE, C. The story of a great Scots school. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 355-360.—An outline of the history of Edinburgh Ladies' College founded in 1694, in which the education of 930 girls is carried on today on the most advanced lines.—*Alison Ewart*.

7385. NETTELS, CURTIS. British policy and colonial money supply. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 3(2) Oct. 1931: 219-245.—At the close of the 17th century England had her own troubles with the coinage, while prevailing theory led the authorities to look anxiously at any independent development of the currency in the colonies, which might presage an undesirable development of manufactures and commerce. Beginning, therefore, with the Massachusetts Mint of 1652, every effort of the colonies to provide themselves with an adequate currency met with opposition from the mother country, especially since the colonies usually tried to inflate their currency. This was detrimental to the interests of creditors, and the British authorities took their part. By the proclamation of 1704 the Board of Trade attempted to standardize the value of the piece of eight in the colonies at 6 s. When colonial inflationist policy turned to the issue of credit notes, the home authorities opposed their legal tender features and in general expressed their dislike of paper money.—*Samuel Rezneck*.

7386. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. By-gone phases of criminal justice in England. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(4) Nov. 1931: 517-535.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

7387. SCHULZE-GÄVERNITZ, G. von. Die industrielle Revolution. [The industrial revolution.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66(2) Oct. 1931: 225-246.—The capitalistic spirit united in England with free industry and freedom and security of the individual to form the basis for the development of the industrial revolution. United with the development of technological inventions and their practical application, it led to the growth of the factory system. In the absence of the importation of laborers, large numbers reduced to poverty through the enclosure movement were willing to work in the unnatural factory environment. The factory was not the cause of the economic distress, but rather the previously existing economic distress was a prerequisite to the development of the factory.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

7388. SQUIRE, J. C. Portrait of Lord Rosebery. *Engl. Rev.* 54(1) Jan. 1932: 39-42.—A review of *Lord Rosebery* by the Marquess of Crew, Rosebery's son-in-law, setting forth the many virtues of the subject of the biography and indicating why he was not appreciated in public life.—*Adolph Stone*.

7389. SYKES, W. J. Horace Walpole's England. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 325–348.—Walpole's letters are used as a means of obtaining glimpses of life in London during the 50 years preceding the French Revolution, glimpses not only of great events but of details of daily life and custom.—*Alison Ewart.*

7390. TREVELYAN, G. M. Peterborough and Barcelona, 1705. *Cambridge Hist. J.* 3(3) 1931: 253–259.—John Richards, an artillery officer, had unique opportunities of seeing and judging Peterborough's part in the design against Montjuic and the assault which resulted in the capture of Barcelona. The relevant portions of Richards' *Narrative*, and of his *Diary*, herewith printed, show Peterborough's part as less than his own claim but far greater than his detractors have said.—*H. D. Jordan.*

7391. UNSIGNED. Guide to the historical publications of the societies of England and Wales. Second supplement: 1930. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* (suppl. 2) Nov. 1931: pp. 28.

7392. UNSIGNED. Relief work for the unemployed in the 17th century: Thomas Firmin, 1632–97. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1931: 629–641.—Greatly influenced by John Biddle, Thomas Firmin undertook social relief for the unemployed, financed at his own expense. He was a Non-Conformist who was none the less esteemed by the archbishop of Canterbury, and whose theories reflect the mercantilist philosophy of the age. His *Proposals for the employing of the poor* suggests that flax for spinning be supplied to the unemployed and bought back again after being dressed. To various objections he offers answers based on personal experience. Then he considers some factors which have a direct application to the establishment of the proposed workshop. It would provide employment and would remove all excuse for begging.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7393. WALLER, WILLIAM CHAPMAN (ed.). Extracts from the court books of the Weavers' Company of London, 1610–1730. *Publ. Huguenot Soc. London.* 33 1931: pp. xviii, 139.—The court books, which show the business transactions of the Weavers' Company of London, reveal the names of many foreigners of French and Dutch origin who were members of the Company between 1610 and 1730. The record is not complete in its earlier parts, some 51 entries being lost, but the volume for the years 1709–1721 is of a consecutive character. Members of all sorts, their admission, fines, duties, etc., are all set forth in chronological order. The spellings of proper names are frequently at variance with those employed in other roll-books of the period.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 6960–6961, 7322, 7343)

7394. AUDET, FRANCIS J. Herman-Witsius Ryland. *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 23(3) May 1929: 47–56.—Between the conquest of Canada in 1763 and the constitution of 1791 was a long period of transition. The power behind the throne during this period was Herman Witsius Ryland who came to Canada in 1793 as the private secretary of Lord Dorchester, and who in 1796 became secretary of the executive council of Lower Canada. Ryland was a prejudiced Englishman whose ambition was the anglicization of Quebec and he hoped to obtain this end by superimposing English education on the French population of Quebec.—*Alison Ewart.*

7395. BARBEAU, MARIUS. French Canada: its survival. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(4) Jan. 1932: 433–438.—The survival of the French-Canadians as an ethnic group is surprising, but the French-Canadians are an adaptable people and not immune from assimilation. Survival in the past is not a criterion for the future. It is questionable whether the French-Canadians will

indefinitely maintain their aloofness in the face of Americanization.—*Alison Ewart.*

7396. CARON, IVANHOË. Les Canadiens français et l'invasion américaine de 1774–1775. [The French Canadians and the American invasion of 1774–1775.] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 23(3) May 1929: 21–34.—That the French Canadians supported the Americans more than they did the English during the American invasion of 1774–75 is made clear by the evidence of an inquiry made in 1776 in the district of Quebec by three special commissioners, Baby, Taschereau, and Williams. The soldiers of Montgomery and Arnold wasted no time in gaining the confidence of the habitants and it is evident that insubordination in the district of Quebec was general. The clergy, the nobility, and the bourgeoisie remained loyal and thus saved Canada for the English.—*Alison Ewart.*

7397. HARVEY, D. C. Early settlements and social conditions in Prince Edward Island. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(4) Jan. 1932: 448–461.—Prior to the American Revolution, two specific returns with regard to the population of Prince Edward Island have been preserved: (1) In 1768 giving the population as 271; (2) in 1774 stating it as 1,215. The period between 1770 and 1774 was the most active period of immigration to the Island during the 18th century, coming mostly from Scotland. On the eve of the American Revolution the population was probably not more than 1,300. Settlements were placed at or near former French settlements and beside the sea. Life in these early days was a struggle for bare existence without social relaxation, educational, or religious facilities, and communication was very difficult.—*Alison Ewart.*

7398. KENNEY, JAMES F. The career of Henry Kelsey. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 23(3) May 1929: 37–71.—By reason of the discovery, among some papers donated in 1926 to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, of an old notebook entitled *Henry Kelsey his Pook*, it is possible to give a tentative outline of the life of Henry Kelsey who began his career in 1684 as an apprentice of the Hudson's Bay Company and ended it as governor-in-chief of the Hudson Bay domain, and who was the discoverer of the great Canadian plains.—*Alison Ewart.*

7399. LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE. La Nouvelle-France et sa survivance. [New France and her survival.] *Mém. de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sect. I.* 23(3) May 1929: 71–83.—Major Lanctôt gives a brief historical account of the colonization of Canada by the French. The birth-rate of the French Canadians has always been very large and they represent to-day a kind of ancient French province under a foreign allegiance. Their survival as a distinct people is a magnificent example of national energy.—*Alison Ewart.*

7400. LANDON, FRED. Negro colonization schemes in Upper Canada before 1860. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 23(3) May 1929: 73–80.—From 1820 to 1861 there was a continuous movement into Canada of Negroes. Several organized Negro settlements were established in Upper Canada. The most important and permanent colony was the Buxton or Elgin Association settlement established in Kent county in 1850 by Rev. William King. It is still a distinctly Negro community. There was a considerable Negro population along the Detroit River, especially after the organization of the Refugees' Home Society. About 10 miles from Windsor was a settlement called the Fugitives' Home, one in Essex county called the Sandwich Coloured Industrial Society, and the Dawn settlement near the present village of Dresden. The colonization idea had too much of paternalism and segregation in it to produce the best results.—*Alison Ewart.*

7401. LIVINGSTON, W. ROSS. Responsible government in Prince Edward Island. *Univ. Iowa Studies. Studies in Soc. Sci.* 9(4) Nov. 15, 1931: pp. 136.—Two

major problems faced government in Prince Edward Island, a land problem, based on large holding by absentee proprietors, and a popular wish for local self-government. These two questions were the center of conflict between the crown, the people, and the proprietors until 1851, when local government responsible to the people triumphed. The history of this conflict is further complicated by changes of government in England. Discusses this conflict from 1770 to 1851.—*Rufus D. Smith.*

7402. **MacMECHAN, ARCHIBALD.** Halifax in trade. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 151-174.—MacMechan recalls the military origin of Halifax, the slow settlement of Nova Scotia during the 19th century, the expansion of the fortress during every war, its shrinkage during peace. Many fortunes were built up during the war with Napoleon. One of the most spectacular was that of Abraham Cunard, trader and ship-builder at Chatham in 1820, who became interested in every trade of the province and was the founder of the Cunard Line. Before confederation Halifax had enjoyed a monopoly in trading with New England, the West Indies, and Britain. After confederation the new tariff for the whole dominion ended that monopoly. A revival of trade was noticed during the World War.—*B. Brouillette.*

7403. **MACLEOD, ADA.** The Glenaladale pioneers. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 311-324.—The motive of the Glenaladale settlement of Prince Edward Island was not so much an economic as a religious one. In 1772 the *Alexander* sailed from Scotland to British North America with 210 emigrants and these Scottish pioneers had a great influence on the upbuilding of church and society on Prince Edward Island.—*Alison Ewart.*

7404. **MARTIN, CHESTER.** Nova Scotia and Canadian reformers of 1848. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 23 (3) May 1929: 1-16.—The principles of responsible government were first adequately formulated in Upper Canada, they were first vindicated in practice in Nova Scotia, and they were most convincingly demonstrated in the united province of Canada.

The work of the men who achieved responsible government in Nova Scotia and Canada was closely correlated, not only among themselves but between themselves and their advisers in Great Britain. In Nova Scotia this co-operation is to be seen at its best. The movements in Nova Scotia and Canada, complementary though they were in method and temper, were colored by instinctive antipathies, but the Nova Scotian and Canadian reformers were deeply indebted to each other.—*Alison Ewart.*

7405. **PIERCE, LORNE.** Some unpublished letters of John Strachan, first bishop of Toronto. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 23 (3) May 1929: 25-35.—With an introductory sketch of Strachan's life, Pierce reprints several letters from Strachan to Solomon Jones who was one of the first four physicians in Upper Canada, a member of the parliament of Upper Canada, a judge, and a United Empire Loyalist. These letters offer interesting sidelights on the domestic life of Strachan during his early years at Cornwall, Ontario.—*Alison Ewart.*

7406. **WINTERBERG, W. J.** Early names of the Grand River, Ontario. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sect. II.* 23 (3) May 1929: 125-133.—The Grand River, Ontario, has been known by seven different names during the past 260 years. The origin of the names are discussed in chronological order. (Bibliography; list of maps.)—*Alison Ewart.*

IRELAND

7407. **DOWLING, P. J.** The Irish charter schools. *Dublin Rev.* 96 (380) Jan. 1932: 74-82.—In 1730 Archbishop Boulter conceived the idea of getting hold of the children of Catholics and bringing them up as Protestants. Out of this idea grew the charter school system. The number of Catholic children in charter schools during any one year was never more than 1,600; and these, when they had left, became Catholics again.—*John J. O'Connor.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 6919, 7772)

FRANCE

(See also Entries 7126, 7210, 7299-7300, 7308, 7326, 7330, 7333, 7341, 7345, 7367, 7369-7370, 7374, 7434, 7441, 7446-7447, 7452, 7483, 7497-7498, 7506, 7556, 7569, 7571, 8030, 8092, 8150-8151, 8194)

7408. **BAC, FERDINAND.** La jeunesse de la Princesse Mathilde et du Prince Napoléon, d'après des témoignages contemporains. [The youth of Princess Mathilda and Prince Napoleon, from contemporary witnesses.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 53-68; (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 257-279.—Among all the exiled years of the various Bonapartes, those of Jerome at Stuttgart are the least known. Reminiscences of their life there as told by governesses and others are here collected.—*Julian Park.*

7409. **BORDEAUX, HENRY.** Napoléon ou l'homme traqué. [Napoleon or the hunted fugitive.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (49) Dec. 5, 1931: 13-28.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

7410. **CABROL, F.** Talleyrand. *Dublin Rev.* 96 (380) Jan. 1932: 99-109.—A review of the three volume definitive biography of Talleyrand by Lacour-Gayet and a critical estimate of the character of the French statesman.—*John J. O'Connor.*

7411. **CROIX, CH.** Contribution à l'histoire du Cateau Cambrésis de 1814 à 1830. [Contribution to the history of Cateau Cambrésis, 1814-1830.] *Rev. du Nord.* 16 (62) May 1930: 81-96.—A series of notes concerning: (1) the requisitions in 1814: Cateau was taken during

the invasion of the Russian-French armies and heavy requisitions were made; (2) the first restoration: the mayor tried to stage a great celebration for the approaching arrival of Louis XVIII on April 9, 1814, but his plans could not be carried out; (3) the second restoration: Louis XVIII arrived at Cateau immediately after Waterloo and remained there June 24-26 with the Comte d'Artois and the Duc de Berry and issued a threatening proclamation; (4) the Russian occupation: from Jan. 15, 1816 until the evacuation of French territory; (5) some municipal orders in regard to the establishment of the white flag June 12, 1816, and the forbidding of inn keepers to serve liquor during the mass and during the loyalist festivals June 29, 1816; (6) a short history of the college of the town and some indications regarding elementary secular teaching, the school of the friars and of the sisters; (7) industry: textile industry was established there in 1803 by Ferdinand Joseph Ladicère, shortly afterwards associated with Alexander Piat. In 1817 their factory counted 5,000 spindles, in 1825, 14,000 spindles, and 1,000 workers. Domestic industry still predominated in the region. Various other industries were introduced at this time together with English machines. The restoration was for this region the beginning of a long period of industrial and commercial developments.—*H. Calvet.*

7412. **JOLY, HENRY.** La bibliothèque de Lyon. [The library of Lyons, France.] *Rev. d. Bibliot.* 39 (12) Dec. 1929: 377-387.—Library history in Lyons goes back to the time of Charlemagne, the abbot of Ile Barbe

writing to his friend the emperor about his manuscripts. With almost unbroken succession the collections have grown, being constantly increased by the efforts of the bishop of Lyons, during the Revolution by additions from nationalized monasteries and religious houses. The library received doubtful distinction in the middle of the 19th century by the thefts and pilferings and mutilations of its librarian, Dr. Montfalcon. Joly became librarian in 1923 when Cantinelli went to head the Saint Geneviève in Paris. An account of the administration, with statistics of use, growth, and publications follows.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7413. LABROUSIE, FRANÇOIS. Louis Latrade, député de la Corrèze. [Louis Latrade, deputy from Corrèze.] *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (136) Mar.–Apr.–May 1931: 8–12.—Louis Latrade, whose republicanism manifested itself in 1830, 1832 (funeral of General Lamarque), and 1833 (formation of the Société des droits de l'homme), became in 1848 one of Ledru-Rollin's government agents in the Dordogne and later a member of the Constituent Assembly. With Bourzat he organized an anti-Bonapartist group in Corrèze before December, 1848, and with him was proscribed and exiled in 1868. Returning in 1870 Latrade was made prefect of Corrèze by Gambetta, which office he held till elected to the National Assembly, where he played a leader's role in the Republican party during the exciting years 1875–7.—*Sherman Kent.*

7414. LENOIR, RAYMOND. Les astres et les nombres chez Auguste Comte. [The meaning of stars and numbers to Auguste Comte.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 274–302.—*D. Maier.*

7415. MARION, M. Un grand homme d'état: Pierre Magne. [A great statesman: Pierre Magne.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue*. 69 (7) Apr. 4, 1931: 193–200.—A biographical sketch of Pierre Magne, finance minister of Napoleon III from 1855 until the liberalization of the empire, for a short time in 1870–71, and again in the government of Thiers. Although Pierre Magne was a convinced Bonapartist and a political conservative, he served his country even under political systems of which he disapproved.—*B. J. Hovde.*

7416. MATHIEZ, A. L'abbé Grégoire. *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 8 (4) 1931: 345–348.—Grégoire, the saint of the Revolution who found his justification for the great reform movement in the teachings of Christ, recognized Robespierre as his political guide, shaping all his acts and utterances in accord with the views of the Incorruptible. Like most of the constitutional clergy, Grégoire benefited by the powerful protection of Robespierre. This republican bishop not only never retracted his oath to the civil constitution, even under the Concordat, but never joined, in the slightest degree, in the general effort to blacken the memory of Robespierre, when such became the fashion after Thermidor.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7417. MATHIEZ, A. La politique religieuse du Directoire depuis le complot babouviste jusqu'aux approches des élections de l'an V. [The religious policy of the Directory from the conspiracy of Babeuf until the eve of the elections of the year V.] *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 8 (4) 1931: 335–344.—The Directory early adopted a policy of religious concessions, as urged by the royalists in the councils, in order to conciliate the Catholics. The menace of the red specter represented by the democratic offensive under Babeuf was the excuse for the sudden abandonment of the repressive legislation of the Terror. Beginning in May, 1796, after Babeuf's conspiracy had been thwarted, several measures in behalf of refractory priests and their property were enacted and negotiations were opened with the pope on political and religious questions. However, when the approach of the elections of the year V filled it with terror at a probable royalist triumph, the Directory

once more began to combat the priestly peril, which it had strengthened, after discarding its lawful weapons.—*A. D. Beeler.*

7418. MENZEL, WALTER. Der Kampf gegen den Epikureismus in der französischen Literatur des 18. Jahrhunderts. [The conflict against Epicureanism in French literature in the 18th century.] *Sprache u. Kultur d. German.-Roman. Völker. C. Romanist. Reihe*. 7 1931: pp. 167.

7419. MONDADON, LOUIS de. Un chrétien devant les tombes. Les lettres de deuil de Louis Veuillot. [A Christian before the tombs. Mourning letters of Louis Veuillot.] *Études. Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 209 (23) Dec. 5, 1931: 533–552.—The letters of Louis Veuillot, now in course of publication, will fill 13 volumes and will contain much important material in the fields of history, philosophy, journalism, and apologetics. Veuillot adds to the *esprit* of Voltaire, a warmth of heart and an imagination as delicate as that of Mme. Sévigné. Especially moving are his letters on the death of his wife and children; and they portray the great polemist in an unfamiliar light.—*G. G. Walsh.*

7420. MONTGELAS, MAX. Die drei Invasionen Frankreichs. [The three invasions of France.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 2–35.—An answer to the official French thesis that France needs security because her territory has been subject to four (claim at the Washington Conference in 1922) or three (claim before the League of Nations in 1931) invasions during the century 1814–1914. The invasion of 1814 was a weak compensation for Napoleon's invasion of all of Europe. France herself acknowledged the invasion of 1815 to have been in support of her legal king against a usurper. The invasion of 1870 was the result of insults, provocations, a declaration of war, and acts of war initiated by France. The invasion of 1914 was not due to inferior armaments of France and Russia, but to inadequate use of their military preponderance.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

7421. MOULIN, RENÉ. Une grande vedette de la trahison: M. de Talleyrand. [A notable vedette of treason: M. de Talleyrand.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue*. 70 (1) Jan. 2, 1932: 20–25.—*B. J. Hovde.*

7422. PALGEN, RUDOLF. Die Weltanschauung Henri Bergsons. [Henri Bergson's Weltanschauung.] *Sprache u. Kultur d. German.-Roman. Völker. C. Romanist. Reihe*. 1 1929: pp. 146.

7423. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Un projet de désarmement de Napoleon III (1863). [A disarmament project of Napoleon III (1863).] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 Nov.–Dec. 1931: 471–486.—Though he engaged in several wars, Napoleon III was nevertheless an ardent advocate of world peace, and once, shortly after the Polish insurrection of 1863, he advocated disarmament. In 1856 and again in 1860 there appeared anonymous articles, written or inspired by the French emperor, suggesting a movement toward world peace. The 1863 proposal was made to the sovereigns of Europe inviting them to a congress at Paris to consider disarmament. Bismarck favored the project, but Russia opposed it. Austria wavered; she was favorable if such a plan did not seek to restore Polish independence. The British government felt that the time was inopportune. This opposition doomed the movement to failure.—*J. A. Rickard.*

7424. PONTEIL, FÉLIX. L'agitation ouvrière dans le Haut Rhin en juin-juillet 1847. [Labor troubles in Haut Rhin in June–July, 1847.] *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (138) Sep.–Oct.–Nov. 1931: 155–167.—The food crisis in 1847 and the tax on bread caused 300 or 400 desperate workers at Mulhouse (members of the society *l'Expansion*) first to demand of the mayor a lowering of food prices, and second to stir up a major riot in the streets of the city. Soldiers called to quell the disturbance were forced to fire on the mob, killing four workers. Men from

Mulhouse appear to have attempted to stir up a similar riot in Thann, Guebwiller, and Sainte Marie-aux-Mines. Other Haut Rhin cities were threatened and took prompt action to lower food prices, and increase the forces of order. These outbreaks were not the result of an unsatisfactory political situation, nor due to the foreign element in the labor class, but were deliberately planned by societies organized along the doctrines of Cabet.—*Sherman Kent*.

7425. RECOULY, RAYMOND. *La crise de 1875. [The crisis of 1875.]* *Rev. de France*. 12 (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 229-244.—France, weakened both by her defeat and the Commune, concentrated her whole effort on domestic reorganization. This prevented her from taking much interest in European affairs. The war-scare of 1875 opened the way for reentry into the European concert, and thenceforward no great event happened without her being directly or indirectly interested. The German attempt to force France to decrease her army, which had just been strengthened by adding a fourth battalion to each regiment, constituted a real danger to world peace.—*Julian Park*.

7426. RENARD, GEORGES. *Mes souvenirs 1870-71. [My recollections, 1870-71.]* *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (136) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 13-36; (137) Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1931: 57-81; (138) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1931: 117-126.—I. The War. II. The Commune. Recollections of the days of 1870-71 written in 1915 describing life in the army, the siege of Paris from the inside, and the social upheaval during the Commune.—*Sherman Kent*.

7427. SCHNERB, ROBERT. *Le département du Puy-de-Dôme d'avril à septembre 1848. [The department of Puy-de-Dôme from April to September, 1848.]* *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (137) Jun.-Jul.-Aug. 1931: 87-104.—After the revolution, economic conditions were such in Puy-de-Dôme that many were unable to pay the increased tax and many more were facing actual starvation. Two elections under universal suffrage were held at this time (municipal elections July 30, 1848 and cantonal elections September, 1848) which demonstrated (1) that comparatively few men were interested in exercising their new electoral privileges; (2) that election frauds were as common and as flagrant as ever before; (3) that those who did vote were largely motivated by antipathy to the new liberal government and strove to return conservatives to office.—*Sherman Kent*.

7428. SOREAU, EDMOND. *La loi le Chapelier. [The law of Chapelier.]* *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 8 (4) 1931: 287-314.—The Chapelier law of June 14, 1791, which prohibited non-political associations of citizens of the same status or profession, both urban and rural, was not a provisional measure, but remained a part of the organic law until March 21, 1884. Despite the prohibition, laborers secretly maintained their organizations throughout the Revolution. After the Terror, such organizations operated almost in the open. Under the Directory, although harrassed by Fouché, they worked hard to obtain higher wages for their members. As embodied in the Code Napoléon, the law of Chapelier was directed against employers and employees alike. This revolutionary measure, originally enacted by capitalists, remained a part of the fundamental law of France for almost a century.—*A. D. Beeler*.

7429. STEIN, AUREL. *The International Colonial Exhibition in Paris and the Indian visitor.* *Asiatic Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 599-605.

7430. VAUTHIER, GABRIEL. *Lettre écrite par Porchal, en mars 1848 pour proposer en France la création des collèges de jeunes filles. [A letter written by*

Porchal in March, 1848, proposing the creation of girls' schools in France.] *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (136) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 46-48.—*Sherman Kent*.

7431. WATERS, R. S. *Ballooning in the French army during the Revolutionary wars.* *Army Quart.* 23 (2) Jan. 1932: 327-340.—After a series of experiments antedating the Revolution, Coutelle and de Morveau set to work in 1792 on the first war balloon made. It was first used in the battle of Fleurus in June, 1794, with fair results, but the ground apparatus proved a target for howitzer attack. The balloon was moved by towing it by hand at an elevation of a few feet. After good service in the field, the *Entreprenant* met a series of accidents, and a new type of balloon proved a failure. A training school was established at Meudon and a number of new balloons were constructed. With the coming of Hoche and Napoleon, the balloon was discredited, and not used again in the French army for 40 years.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

7432. ZÉVAËS, ALEXANDRE. *Pierre Dupont, chansonnier de 1848. [Pierre Dupont, song writer of 1848.]* *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (136) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 36-45.—Just as the Restoration had its Béranger, so the declining years of the July monarchy had its Dupont, and in him found a faithful interpreter of its liberal doctrines. Twelve of his trenchant verses are here reprinted in their historical background.—*Sherman Kent*.

7433. ZÉVAËS, ALEXANDRE. *Une candidature féministe en 1849. [A woman's candidacy in 1849.]* *Révolution de 1848*. 28 (138) Sep.-Oct.-Nov. 1931: 127-134.—Jeanne Deroin is to be placed with Pauline Roland among the early French feminists. In 1848 she founded the journal, *L'opinion des femmes*, and edited it in collaboration with Désirée Gay, Henriette, an artist, and Jean Mace. Although a Socialist in politics she found her staunchest opponent in Proudhon who fought woman's suffrage with characteristic fervor, and was forced to seek support in the ranks of the less radical reformers. She was not well received at political clubs, and the right to speak for her own candidacy was denied her in five of the seven meetings she attended. Finally on April 21 she was accepted as a candidate by a Democratic-Socialist committee and received a dozen or so votes.—*Sherman Kent*.

BELGIUM

(See also Entries 5571, 8393)

7434. HENNEBERT, ARLETTE. *Les représentants en mission en Belgique après Thermidor. [The representatives on mission in Belgium after Thermidor.]* *Ann. Hist. de la Révol. Française*. 8 (4) 1931: 315-334.—From Jourdain's victory at Fleurus, June 26, 1794, until Sept. 24, 1795, the French representatives on mission were the supreme rulers in conquered Belgium. Until Robespierre's death, that country was subjected to the ruthless pillage of the French, but, with the Thermidorian reaction, the tendency toward administrative organization developed under the leadership of representatives Briez and Haussmann who suppressed many of the abuses of the French régime. By the close of 1794 eight districts existed under the control of central authorities. Early in 1795, the French revealed their intention of hastening the union of Belgium with France through the systematic destruction of the old Belgian institutions, but it was not until 1797 that the nine Belgian departments came to enjoy the same rights as the rest of the republic.—*A. D. Beeler*.

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 5291, 6926, 7367, 8186, 8393)

7435. BOER, M. G. de. Het amsterdamsche stadsbestuur in moeilijkheden. [The town council of Amsterdam in difficulties.] *Tijdschr. v. Gesch.* 46 (1) 1931: 1–27.—The Batavian revolution of 1795 gave Amsterdam a town council of but lukewarm revolutionary spirit, not willing to give up the old influential position of the city in political matters. The extreme democrats, mostly from the lower classes, organized in clubs of the French type, were eager to carry through their levelling principles in matters politic to the bitter end and one member of the council, Wiselius, encouraged them in their riotous behavior. Details of the contest and of its dramatic moments form the body of the article.—*P. J. van Winter.*

7436. SCHMIDT, EDUARD. Die Klassifizierung der Gefangenen in Holland vor 100 Jahren. [The classification of prisoners in Holland 100 years ago.] *Strafvollzug.* 21 (9–10) Sep.–Oct. 1931: 272–277.—The 600–700 prisoners at Leeuwarden are classified into six groups: (1) the specially dangerous; (2) those with commuted death sentences, lifers, recidivists, and those with sentences ten years or over in length; disciplinary cases from higher classes; (3) first offenders with long sentences; prisoners of the second class, who seem specially fitted for the third or have been promoted as a reward; disciplinary cases from the fourth class; (4) short-term first offenders; third class prisoners who have merited promotion; prisoners engaged in maintenance work in kitchen or office; (5) all first offenders under 21; (6) occasional or accidental first offenders over 21 years of good background, etc. These groups were separately housed and the punishments and privileges in the different classes show a "progressive" system of prison treatment, on the order of that recently established in some of the German states.—*Thorsten Sellin.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 7299, 7335, 7345, 7362, 7450, 7507, 7510–7511, 7513, 8041–8042, 8215, 8582)

7437. BIZZARI, DINA. Problemi di indirizzo e di metodo nella storia del diritto italiano. [Problems concerning direction and method in Italian legal history.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (3) 1931: 348–374.—A review of recent works on Italian legal history and an evaluation of the tendency manifested by the writers in this field towards a critical revision of previous concepts. The new methods and aims of Italian legal history have occasioned considerable comment. Bizzari attempts to give a comprehensive view of this movement.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7438. BUTI, VITTORIO. Il Collegio Rabbinico di Rodi e la missione d'Italia in Oriente. [The Rabbinical College of Rhodes and the mission of Italy in the Near East.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (6) Jun. 1931: 458–462.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7439. CERINI, MATHEO. L'uomo del Parini. [Parini's ideal.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (1) Jun. 15, 1929: 90–103.—The author compares Parini's ideal of man with that of Guicciardini. While Guicciardini believes it essential for human action to look for practical, concrete advantages and while his ideal man is the expert politician concerned with morals only in the abstract, Parini affirms the mission and the moral duty of man which was of great influence upon the spiritual world of Manzoni.—*G. Calogero.*

7440. GUIDOTTI, EMMA. Intorno ad alcuni corrispondenti lucchesi del Muratori. [Some Lucchese correspondents of Muratori.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 3 (1) 1931: 3–14.—*F. Edler.*

7441. LA VOLPE, GIULIO. Gioacchino Murat, re di Napoli: amministrazione e riforme economiche (1808–1815). [Joachim Murat, King of Naples: administration and economic reforms (1808–1815).] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 15 (1–2) Jan.–Apr. 1931: 124–141.—This installment treats the following subjects: the abolition of feudalism; the division of the vast estates of the communes, of the great feudatories, of the church, of the state, and even of private citizens; the various criticisms levelled against the abolition of feudalism; the economic results of the destruction of feudalism and the division of the great estates; and the subsequent economic-social turmoil. The article closes with an appreciation of Murat's work considered as a whole. It is not true that the reforms of the "French decade" in the Kingdom of Naples formed a violent and unfortunate interlude in the development of southern Italy. Murat's reforms were continued under the restored Bourbon régime. Unfortunately, however, the Bourbons did not complete the good work begun by the French. (Bibliography.) [See Entry 3: 10746].—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7442. LAZZARESCHI, EUGENIO. Stefano Orsetti alla battaglia di Peterwaradino. [Stephen Orsetti at the battle of Peterwardein.] *Boll. Storico Lucchese.* 1 (1) 1929: 128–136.—Letters are published which describe the battle of Peterwardein against the Turks (1716) and the bravery of Colonel Stephen Orsetti of Lucca.—*F. Edler.*

7443. MAURI, ANGELO. Pietro Verri riformatore. [Pietro Verri as reformer.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliari.* 39–2 (5) Sep. 1931: 513–552.—The life and works of Pietro Verri fall mainly in the period when Joseph II and Leopold II ruled Lombardy, although he lived to experience the disturbances of the revolutionary and Jacobin movement in Milan. The period of Austrian rule, coming after the obscurantist Spanish régime, contained in its enlightened reforms the germs of the Risorgimento. Verri shared in the intellectual movement of his times, which came to Lombardy from across the Alps; he read Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Helvetius, and belonged to the circle of young liberals which included Beccaria. His real career was in economics and politics, and his active life was spent in public administrative service and in public writings. He exercised considerable influence on his times by his writings: *Observations on the use of torture*, *History of Milan*, and *Thoughts on the political state of Milan*.—*E. H. McNeal.*

7444. MONTI, GENNARO MARIA. Studi di storia angioina. [Studies in Angevin history.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (3) 1931: 324–347.—More than in internal causes, the fundamental cause of the decadence of the Kingdom of Naples is to be sought in the formation in Italy of other political entities, which, although weak individually, when united, prevented Angevin predominance. Decadence set in under Robert of Anjou.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7445. PASQUALI, GIORGIO. Biblioteche. [Libraries.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (1) Jun. 15, 1929: 46–61.—An article written on the occasion of the international congress of librarians in Rome, 1929. The author examines the lack of organization among Italian libraries over against other modern libraries, especially those of Germany, and he makes various proposals to change this situation.—*G. Calogero.*

7446. PELLEGRINI, CARLO. I romantici francesi e l'Italia. [French romanticists and Italy.] *Civiltà Moderna.* 1 (1) Jun. 15, 1929: 79–89.—The author discusses Noli's book *Les romantiques français et l'Italie* (Paris, Hachette, 1928) which studies the form in which French culture of the romantic period grew and developed in Italy. Pellegrini corrects many errors in this volume.—*G. Calogero.*

7447. PERONI, BALDO. La passione dell'indi-

pendenza nella Lombardia occupata dai francesi (1796–1797). [The passion for independence in Lombardy during the French occupation (1796–97).] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 15 (1–2) Jan.–Apr. 1931: 60–104.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

7448. ROSI, MICHELE. Due amici di Val di Serchio: G. Giorgi e A. Mordini. [Two friends from the Serchio Valley: G. Giorgi and A. Mordini.] *Boll. Storico*

Lucchese. 3 (1) 1931: 15–46.—Antonio Mordini joined Garibaldi in June, 1860. He held numerous government offices, among them the ministry of public works (1869) and the prefecture of Naples (1872). Giorgio Giorgi practiced medicine in Bagni di Lucca. Their correspondence for the years 1860–1865, which is here published, describes some of the political events of those years.—F. Edler.

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 6930–6931, 6940, 7070, 7073, 7077, 7157, 7270, 7299–7300, 7309, 7323, 7330, 7337, 7339, 7344, 7355, 7366, 7369, 7408, 7420, 7425, 7567, 7571, 7573, 7772, 8036, 8040, 8044, 8175)

7449. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Die Antworten Bunsens auf die Note der Kurie vom 15. März 1836. [The answer of Bunsen to the note of the Curia of March 15, 1836.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 38 (3–4) 1930: 281–306.—On March 15, 1836, a note was sent from the Curia to Bunsen at the Prussian legation. This Bunsen acknowledged on the 17th, proposing on account of the gravity of the matters in discussion to postpone his reply for some days. The ensuing correspondence between Bunsen and the Prussian foreign minister, Ancillon, is reproduced. The reply was sent to the papal secretary, Lambruschini, on April 15. It was in two parts. Some notes are given on Part I, illustrating the dishonest tactics of Bunsen. This is followed by the text (French) of Part II. It presents the Prussian viewpoint of such matters as: correspondence of Prussian bishops with Rome; alleged government infringements of episcopal functions; divorce of mixed marriages; nomination of curés; suppression of a gymnasium at Erfurt, and other alleged grievances.—J. T. McNeill.

7450. BEICHE, FRIEDRICH. Bismarck und Italien. Ein Beitrag zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges 1866. [Bismarck and Italy. A contribution to the history of the preliminaries of the War of 1866.] *Hist. Studien*. (208) 1931: pp. 134.—L. D. Steefel.

7451. BÖTTGER, WILLY. Grundlagen und Triebkräfte der preussischen Kleinbahnpolitik. [Basis of forces behind Prussian policy affecting minor railway lines.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 9 (4) 1931: 141–154.—A history of the minor railway lines up to the outbreak of the war.

7452. DISCH, KARL. Der Kabinettsrat Beyme und die auswärtige Politik Preussens in den Jahren 1805–06. [Beyme and Prussian foreign policy, 1805–1806.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44 (2) 1931: 331–366.—Lehmann's biography of Stein leaves the impression that Beyme opposed the former's reform program. This was not the case, for when Stein resigned in 1808 he suggested Beyme as executor of his reform program. To inaugurate this program, Beyme needed peace. His opposition to joining the Second Coalition is thus explained. The motives for declaring for neutrality in 1805 are then analyzed. When (Aug. 8, 1805) Talleyrand offered Hardenberg Hanover and an alliance with France, the latter accepted conditionally. Beyme, however, advised delay. Alexander's note of Aug. 19 to Frederick indicated that a secret understanding between Austria and Russia was very likely. Beyme advised mobilization in East Prussia to guard Prussia's neutrality. At this point he advised against the French treaty because it would lead to war. Should war break out between France and Russia allied with Austria, Prussia must declare her neutrality and deny to both combatants transit across the northern territories. By Oct. 18, however, Beyme was for declaring war against France. The Coalition should be joined but

Prussia's special interests should be preserved by the liberation of Holland.—Edgar Nixon.

7453. DORN, WALTER L. The Prussian bureaucracy in the eighteenth century. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (3) Sep. 1931: 403–423.—The precarious position of Prussia in Europe in the 18th century explains the development of the disciplined Prussian bureaucracy. The supreme goal was a maximum public revenue for the growing financial needs of the army necessary for Prussia's existence, and this it efficiently provided. The king was the actual head of all departments and he alone came in daily contact with all branches of the administration. Frederick the Great was the ideal monarch for utilizing the system to the fullest extent, for he took his royal office seriously and worked methodically, attending personally to all reports sent him by members of the bureaucracy.—H. P. Lattin.

7454. FEDERHOFER, FRANZ. Die Bibliothek des Cassineums zu Donauwörth. [The library of the Cassineum at Donauwörth.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen*. 48 (5) May 1931: 220–226.—Ludwig Auer (1839–1914) founded the Cassineum at Donauwörth for study of pedagogy, and he planned a library as an integral part of the equipment, also a printing plant and a bookstore, but funds were insufficient for complete realization of his ideal. The Cassineum was formally opened in 1875, the library in 1876. Traber was first librarian; he died in 1926. Supplementary to the library is a pedagogical museum, and more closely connected is a manuscript or archives department for the care of unpublished material.—H. M. Lydenberg.

7455. FRAHM, FRIEDERICH. Entstehungs- und Entwicklungsgeschichte der preussischen Verfassung. [Origin and development of the Prussian constitution.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44 (2) 1931: 248–301.—Frederick William IV failed to crush the agitation for a constitution in 1848 because his ministers would not support drastic measures. After refusing the draft of May 16, the king offered to consider a plan based on the Belgian constitution which made certain concessions. But the most important prerogatives remained with the crown: control of the army, the bureaucracy, and the veto. The commission of the Assembly markedly reduced these formidable powers. The *Volkswehr* became a militia for the defence of the constitution. On Sept. 7, when the National Assembly made further assault on the king's control of the army, the Auerswald-Hansemann ministry resigned. The king now demanded the removal of the Assembly from Berlin and the withdrawal of the offending resolution, otherwise the Landtag would be dissolved. The issue would be decided as soon as a ministry would enact his program. It was fortunate that Brandenburg was appointed. Civil war was avoided. Brandenburg and the other ministers, Ladenberg, Manteuffel, and Strotha, restored order and the authority within the state. They carried through their program with such tact that no blood-letting resulted. By the proclamation of the constitution of Dec. 5, further radical agitation became pointless. When the refusal of the king to accept the final draft threatened to reopen the whole struggle, the ministry once more achieved a peaceable conclusion. The Prus-

sian constitution was the work of self-sacrificing, faithful men who guided the state between the extremes of absolutism and revolutionary radicalism.—*Edgar Nixon.*

7456. FUNK, PHILIPP. Aus dem Leben schwäbischer Reichsstifte im Jahrhundert vor der Säkularisation. [Life in the imperial abbeys in Swabia during the century prior to their secularization.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51 (2) 1931: 145–162.—These little ecclesiastical states have been grievously slighted by a historiography concerned only with the post-secularization territorial divisions of South Germany. Yet they contributed significantly to the Baroque and Rococo cultures and the Enlightenment, particularly in architecture, estate management, crafts, music, education, the drama, and the physical sciences, not only as *ancilla theologiae* but for their own inherent worth, as witness Ulrich Schiegg, one of the first aeronauts (1784), at the Carolingian foundation of Ottebeuren. At the same time these foundations fostered an indigenous culture by stimulating native Swabian arts and handicrafts. (Bibliography.)—*Major L. Younce.*

7457. GOLDSTEIN, J. Die geistige Bedeutung Walther Rathenau's. [The cultural importance of W. Rathenau.] *Morgen.* 6 (2) 1930: 107–111.—The combination of industrialist and author, politician and philosopher exemplified in Rathenau is unexampled in Germany. In him Goethe lived again with his joy in life, and with his faith; for Rathenau's Teutonism consisted in the metaphysical need, the mind for principles, the combination of joy in life and religious humility in face of the world mystery. Spirit for him was the meaning and goal of all material work. In the epoch of German idealism this belief was widely held, but in the world of *Realpolitik* these ideals were impotent.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

7458. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS. Freiheit und Gebundenheit bei Ernst Moritz Arndt. [Freedom and subjection in Ernst Moritz Arndt.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1931: 312–319.—Through all the vicissitudes of his life, Arndt was fascinated by the problem of freedom and necessity. Man is a free being, but other powers, over which he has no control, surround him on every side: powers of earth and of heaven. Arndt preached not simply freedom, but freedom, limited. His concept of freedom is not the airy construction of the 18th century. Freedom becomes of use for practical life only when it is surrounded by limitations. These limitations are not artificial products of subtle reasoning but are deduced from his rich personal experience and from his systematic observation of the development of nations.—*L. D. Steefel.*

7459. HEYDEMANN, VIKTOR. Staats- und Flugschriften aus dem Anfang des Siebenjährigen Krieges. [State manifestos and pamphleteering at the beginning of the Seven Years' War.] *Forsch. z. Brandenburg. u. Preuss. Gesch.* 44 (2) 1931: 302–330.—When Frederick, on Aug. 29, 1756, crossed the Saxon boundaries, he issued a manifesto, giving the reason for this invasion, viz., the laws of war, the unfortunate circumstances of the times, and his own safety. Early in September he issued an *exposé* in which he disclosed the machinations of the Austrian government. Since the treaty of St. Petersburg in 1745 Vienna had attempted to foment disunion between the Russians and Prussians. With the outbreak of the war between France and England, Austria allied herself with France, obtained thereby a free hand in Germany, and began military preparations against Prussia. When Dresden was captured the archives were opened and the secret article 4 of the Russian treaty made known. This provided for the reconquest of Silesia and Glatz. Both parties were to furnish 60,000 men when Prussia attacked. Frederick now demanded: who was the assailant—he who makes all preparations to destroy his neighbor, or he who seeks to

defend himself against the threatened onslaught? The three manifestos of the king gave rise to a series of literary skirmishes which are here discussed.—*Edgar Nixon.*

7460. LEYH, GEORG. Schinkels Entwurf für einen Neubau der Königlichen Bibliothek in Berlin. [Schinkel's plan for a new building for the Royal Library in Berlin.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 48 (3) Mar. 1931: 113–119.—The 150th anniversary of the birth (b. Mar. 13, 1781) of this German architect is the occasion for reproduction of his plan for a new building for the Prussian Royal Library, made about 1835 but generally unknown until displayed in the Old Berlin exhibition of 1930. It shows a building 228×133 feet, a rectangle with two inner courts separated by a circular reading room. His plan deserves consideration in the progress from Della Santa in 1816 to de Laborde in 1845 in the study of buildings for large libraries.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7461. MÜHLHAUSEN. Forstgeschichtliches aus der Lüneburger Heide. [Some forest history from the Lüneburger Heath.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 63 (6) Jun. 1931: 305–319; (7) Jul. 1931: 394–408.—An historical account, back to 1419, of the forests which until 1850 belonged to the Benedictine monastery of St. Michael, in Lüneberg, Prussia.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7462. NEUMANN, CARL. Unerkannte Rede Heinrichs von Treitschke. [An unrecognized address of Heinrich von Treitschke.] *Hist. Z.* 145 (1) Oct. 1931: 131–135.—The speech delivered by Crown Prince Frederick at the 500th anniversary celebration of the University of Heidelberg on Aug. 3, 1886 was composed by Heinrich von Treitschke for the prince.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

7463. RUST, WERNER. Die Einnahmen der Kurfürstlichen Bibliothek in Berlin. [The income of the library of the Elector in Berlin.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46 (4) Apr. 1929: 162–167.—Income for the Berlin library in the time of the Great Elector (1620–1688) depended on fines, fees, and similar sources, the yearly average about 324 thaler, equivalent to something like 2,500 marks at present value.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7464. SCHLOTTENLOHER, KARL. Die Stadtbibliothek in Windsheim. [The Windsheim city library.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46 (5) May 1929: 213–218.—Windsheim in Bavaria has as the foundation of its library the collection of the Augustinian monastery taken by the city when the monastery was closed in 1525, and its 5,000 volumes give a good idea of the intellectual interests of that period, largely theological of course. It has 150 manuscripts and 110 incunabula, with a striking collection of early engravings. It serves now primarily as a book museum, current library service being provided by the Progymnasium and a popular library.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7465. SCHNEIDER, ALFRED. Die neu erworbene Haase-Korrespondenz der Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Breslau. [Correspondence of Haase newly acquired by the Breslau library.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 48 (7) Jul. 1931: 324–328.—The university library at Breslau has recently acquired the correspondence of Haase, the professor of philology who died in 1867, about 1,000 letters from 250 writers, an important source of information about the point of view of German scholars in the first half of the 19th century.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7466. STENZEL, JULIUS. Hegels Auffassung der griechischen Philosophie. [Hegel's conception of Greek philosophy.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 8 (1) 1932: 40–50.

7467. UNSIGNED. Mit welchen Gründen kämpfte der Grossgrundbesitz den Stein-Hardenbergschen "Sozialismus"? [How the great landholders

fought the "socialism" of Stein and Hardenberg.] *Jahrb. d. Bodenreform.* 25 (2) Apr. 1929: 75-92.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 7182, 7331-7332, 7363, 7365, 7450, 7548, 7566, 7569, 7570, 7574, 7772)

7468. BISZTRAY, JULES de. La bibliothèque de l'université de Budapest et le bureau central bibliographique des bibliothèques publiques de Hongrie. [The library of Budapest university and the central bibliographical bureau of Hungarian public libraries.] *Rev. d. Bibliot.* 40 (7-12) Aug.-Dec. 1930: 263-274.—Mention is made of the library of Matthias Corvinus, of the collections of the learned societies, and more detailed account of the university library, founded by Cardinal Pierre Pázmány in 1635, now owning 650,000 volumes, 1,100 books printed in the 15th century, 3,200 manuscripts. The central bibliographical bureau was founded in 1923, to serve as the medium for international exchange of books, and also as the center for bibliographical information in Hungary. It publishes a monthly catalogue of accessions in the five most important libraries of the country. It has published also a bibliography of Hungarian works in philosophy, 1901-1925.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7469. ČEJCHAN, VÁCLAV. Bakuninova "Provo-lání k Slovanům" před tiskovým soudem pražským r. 1849. [Bakunin's "Proclamation to the Slavs" before the Prague press court in 1849.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 23 (9) Nov. 1931: 664-684.—Based on newly discovered material in the Czechoslovak ministry of the interior. The investigation proved that Bakunin's publications spread abroad. This *Proclamation* was circulated especially in northeastern Bohemia, probably because this district would be first reached by the Russian army in case of a revolution. But the ideas of Bakunin had little influence on Czech public opinion at that time.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7470. FLAJSĚANS, VÁCLAV. Jak to vlastně bylo? [How was it in reality?] *Český Časopis Hist.* 37 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 473-511.—From 1816 onwards the Czech nationalist movement was nurtured by the supposedly medieval epic poems forged by Wenzel Hanka, librarian of the Museum Library in Prague. In 1853 the chief of the police in Prague, A. Páumann, attempted to have the forgeries scientifically exposed in order to cool the patriotic ardor of the Czechs. This attempt failed and the immediate result was increased effort on the part of the Czechs to prove the authenticity of the ques-

tioned documents, principally the *Rukopis Král-véd-vorský* and the *Rukopis Zelenohorský*.—*Livingstone Porter.*

7471. TABORSKY, OTTÓ. Az 1836: 21. t.-c. létrejötte. [The origin of article 21 of the law of 1836.] *Századok.* 64 (7-8) Aug.-Oct. 1930: 738-767; (9-10) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 840-876.—Transylvania was frequently embroiled with the Hapsburgs for political and religious reasons. In these conflicts the Transylvanians were generally victorious and their princes succeeded frequently in extending their territory. Thus they conquered the so-called "Partium," a large area of Hungary which remained under the administration of Transylvania even after 1690 when the Hapsburgs assumed control. This separation continued until 1836 when the Hungarian diet decided in article 21 of the laws to reunite Partium with Hungary. The author describes in detail the weary parliamentary debates and the social movements which preceded the adoption of this article.—*E. G. Varga.*

SWITZERLAND

(See also Entries 5850, 6927)

7472. ESCHER, HERMANN. Schweizerisches Bibliothekswesen: eine Skizze. [A sketch of Swiss libraries.] *Zentralbl. f. Bibliothekswesen.* 46 (4) Apr. 1929: 218-248.—Swiss libraries go back to the collections of the Benedictines and other monks. Switzerland lacked the princes that enriched Italy with libraries during the Renaissance, though the library of the university of Basel dates back to 1460. Reformation and Counter-Reformation saw many libraries established, and collections of books grew during the times of the French Revolution and the troubles of the 19th century. In 1868 a statistical record counted 2,000 libraries with about 2½ million volumes, an average of 933 volumes to every 1,000 inhabitants, about 1,250 volumes per library. In 1911 there were 5,800 libraries with 9,400,000 volumes, 2,480 volumes for each 1,000 inhabitants, about 1,620 volumes per library. Research libraries increased from 272 in 1863 to 1,355 in 1911, their collections from 1,500,000 volumes to 6,500,000. In 1897 a national library association was formed, and it has done much to bring together all forms of library activity.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

7473. KAYSER, EMIL. Die Neuenburger Revolution vor 100 Jahren (September und Dezember 1831). [The revolution in Neuchâtel a hundred years ago.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 539-604.—*L. D. Steefel.*

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 7072, 7284, 7349, 7358, 7363, 7365, 7368, 7469, 7482, 7487, 7491-7492, 7498, 8188, 8228-8229)

7474. KRIVOSHEINA, E. Причины передачи власти Петроградским СР и СД буржуазии в Февральскую революцию. [The causes of the handing over of the government's authority by the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies to the bourgeoisie during the February revolution.] *Советское Государство и Революция Права.* (*Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Revoliutsiia Prava.*) (1) 1931: 134-144; (2) 1931: 130-144.—The February revolution of 1917 resulted in the overthrow of the imperial regime; on Feb. 27 (March 12) the Duma elected a provisional committee to direct the movement, and this committee was to be replaced by the Provisional Government. Simultaneously, the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was formed. This second body was the nucleus

of the future Soviet government. From the first there existed a rivalry between the two organizations, as each desired to control the country. At the same time, both tried to avoid a rupture as neither was confident of its own strength. This complicated situation lasted until Nov. 7, when the Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government. The Provisional Government was a government of the bourgeoisie. In looking for the motives of the Soviet support of the bourgeoisie in March, 1917, Mme. Krivosheina analyzes the articles and pamphlets published during the spring of 1917 by the Mensheviks. The Mensheviks believed that, the revolution was a bourgeois, i.e., a political, and not a social revolution. Therefore, it was essential not to estrange the bourgeoisie. The Mensheviks were not "defeatists" and opposed the idea of a separate peace with Germany. The defense of the country against the Germans was one of the important motives which led the Menshevik leaders to an agreement with the bourgeoisie.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7475. LAPIN, N. (introd.) ЛАПИН, Н. Из

дневника Константина Романова. [Excerpts from the diary of Constantine Romanov.] Красный Архив. (*Krasnyi Arkhiv*). 43 (6) 1930: 92–115; 44 (1) 1931: 126–151; 45 (2) 1931: 112–129.—The diary of the Grand Duke Constantine, nephew of Alexander II, contains no startling revelation but it reflects the mentality of the conservative wing of the highest circles. Grand Duke Constantine was not an extreme reactionary (his father, bearing the same name, was known for his liberalism). He was the president of the Academy of Science, the chief director of the military schools, the curator of the Women's Pedagogical Institute in St. Petersburg, as well as the chairman of several learned societies. In addition, he was a poet and a lover of poetry, music, and the theatre. In a sense he was a kind of middleman between the emperor and the intelligentsia. Before his death (June, 1915) he deposited his diary with the Academy of Science to be kept sealed for 90 years after his death. The books were discovered by the Soviet committee which was entrusted with the "cleansing" (*chistka*) of the Academy in 1929. Sixty-five books were found, comprising the period from May 21, 1870 to Nov. 21, 1913, and from July 19, 1914 to May 12, 1915. The missing books were "taken prisoner by the Germans." The editors of the *Krasnyi Arkhiv* have now published excerpts of the diary from Aug. 10, 1904, to Nov. 3, 1906, bearing on the troublesome period of the Japanese war, the First Revolution, and the conflict between the Czar and the first duma. Most of the excerpts show animosity against the revolutionary movement as well as deep sadness for Russia's fate.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7476. MANNING, CLARENCE A. Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 366–381.—An analysis of the social and political philosophy of Turgenev, the most western of all the Russian writers, as revealed in his novels, stories, and sketches.—*E. M. Violette.*

7477. OPECHOWSKI, ANTONI. Čtvrt století běloruského tisku. [A quarter century of the White-Russian press.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 23 (9) Nov. 1931: 652–656.—The White-Russian press dates from the *Naši doli* in 1906. The first newspaper appeared in 1863; it was founded by a revolutionary Pole, Konstanty Kalinowski, under the name of *Mužyckaja Pravda*. It had nationalistic and socialistic tendencies. Kalinowski was hanged for publishing it. In 1870 a group of Latvian-White-Russian emigrants in Paris published the *Zmova* in three languages; it was removed to Switzerland. The only copy in existence is in Warsaw. In 1883–1884 the *Homan* was published secretly in Minsk, and only a few copies survive in Vilna and Warsaw.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7478. POL, K. ПОЛЬ, К. Большевики и довоенный II Интернационал. [The Bolsheviks and the pre-war Second International.] Пролетарская Революция. (*Proletarskaja Revoliutsiia*). 109 (2) 1931: 22–58; 110 (3) 1931: 111–112; (4–5) 1931: 35–79.—The second convention of the Russian Social Democratic Party resulted in a split between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks (1903). The former advocated implacable revolutionary methods, while the latter favored more moderate tactics. This deviation soon assumed for Lenin, the Bolshevik leader, an international aspect.

He started a fight against moderate tendencies not only within the Russian Social Democracy, but also in the international socialist movement. He was opposed to the attempt of the leading socialist groups in the Stuttgart congress of 1907 to approve the colonial policy of their respective "capitalist" governments. This was a policy of imperialist plunder, and he protested energetically against its approval. Lenin's theory of imperialism subsequently formed the foundation of the policies of the Communist International. After the Stuttgart congress Lenin became suspicious of the sincerity of the revolutionary ardor of the leaders of the Second International. Before the World War he was already preparing the organization of the "left group" within the International.—*G. Vernadsky.*

7479. POPRUZHENKO, M. Lichnost' Imperatora Aleksandra II. [Personality of Czar Alexander II.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 25 (1–2) 1931: 25–35.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

POLAND

(See also Entries 7075, 7356, 7359–7360)

7480. URBAN, JAN. Uniwersytet Batorego. [The university of Batory.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 1–9.—At the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the university in Vilna, the author discusses the foundation and growth of this academy.—*A. Walawender.*

7481. URBAN, JAN. Wystawa. [A Polish exhibition.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (183) 1929: 209–214.—The author praises the Polish exhibition in Posen in 1929 which was a review of Polish life and work. It is to be regretted that Catholicism was not represented at this exhibition.—*A. Walawender.*

7482. WILIŃSKI, W. Jerzy Krzażanicz a Polska. [Jerzy Krzażanicz and Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 61–86.—Jerzy Krzażanicz was a many-sided man, historian, missionary, philosopher, pan-Slavist, philologist, theologian, and political scientist. His program was twofold, the necessity of church unity and the necessity of Slavic unity. His ideas were rejected in Rome, in Poland, and in Moscow and for that reason Krzażanicz always remained in solitude.—*A. Walawender.*

7483. ZALESKI, Z. L. Gustave Flaubert et ses amitiés polonaises. [Flaubert's interest in Poland.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 Nov.–Dec. 1931: 425–470.—Flaubert became interested in the Polish revolution of 1831, because he had friends who wrote on the subject. He journeyed east from France in 1849 and 1850, and was greatly impressed with the personality and work of the Polish patriot, Koscielski. He was also on familiar terms with the Polish author Chojecki and with many other friends of Polish independence. He himself favored that cause and wanted Louis Philippe to aid the Poles.—*J. A. Rickard.*

7484. ZBORUCKI, ZYGMUNT. Sprawa Benedykta Sobeckiego, emigranta popowstaniowego. [The case of Benedict Sobecki, emigrant after the November uprising of 1830.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 45 (1) 1931: 41–52.—*Frank Nowak.*

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 7299, 7307, 7351, 7365, 7368, 7372, 7438, 7442, 7566, 8234, 8236)

7485. ANGELOV, B. Knigata v stara Bŭlgaria i neinata sŭdba prez vekovete (IX–XVIII). [Books in early Bulgaria and during the 9th–18th centuries.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 29 (1) Jan. 1930: 1–29.—Bulgarian culture developed under the influence of Byzantium. The first books were translations from Greek, exclu-

sively religious and dogmatic in character. They have been very expensive because of difficulty in making. There occurred a crisis in the production of books in the 18th century when printed books began to spread into Bulgaria. The manuscripts from churches and monasteries had to give way to printed books. Thus the old books were thrown away and often destroyed, until in the 19th century Slavonic and Bulgarian scholars began to collect and preserve them.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7486. BOBCEV, N. Dr. Franyo Rachi i bŭlgarite. [Dr. Franjo Rački and the Bulgarians.] *Slavyanski Glas.*

23 (3) 1929: 84-88.—An article on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Croatian academician and scholar Franjo Rački. Some of his numerous works he devoted to Bulgarian history. He was one of the greatest workers for Slavonic unity and brotherhood.—V. Sharenkoff.

7487. BOBCHEV, S. S. *Tvortzite na bulgarskoto osvobozhdenie*. [Creators of Bulgarian liberation.] *Uchilishten Pregled*. 28 (9) Nov. 1929: 1243-1256.—The Russians who by the will of the czar shed their blood in the Balkans are not the only makers of the Bulgarian free state. To this group belong all the workers for cultural and ecclesiastical regeneration who prepared the way of the revolutionary leaders. The awakening of the Bulgarian nation led to political uprisings and finally provoked the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 for liberation.—V. Sharenkoff.

7488. BONELLI, LUIGI. *La confraternita religiosa dei Bektashi in un romanzo turco di Ya'qub Qadri*. [The religious brotherhood of the Bektashi as described in a novel by the Turkish writer Ya'qub Qadri.] *Oriente Moderno*. 11 (5) May 1931: 243-258.—Consists largely of translations from the novel *Nur Baba* by one of the greatest living Turkish writers. Sheds light on this religious sect which was closely associated with the Janisaries and the domestic politics of the Ottoman Empire.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

7489. FISCHER, A. *Drei Gedichte von Tefvik Fikret und zwei Mehmed 'Akif*. [Three poems by Tefvik Fikret and two by Mehmed 'Akif.] *Islamica*. 4 (2) 1930: 183-199.—These poems, whose Turkish text has already been published by Fischer in his *Anthologie aus der neuzeitlichen türkischen Literatur*, are here presented in an annotated scholarly translation. They include Fikret's *Fishermen*, *Before a Picture*, and *Red Crescent*, and Akif's *Back-basket* and *Resolution*—all outstanding examples of modern Ottoman poetry.—W. L. Wright, Jr.

7490. PROTICH, ANDREI. *Zografüt i vüzrazhdaneto na bulgarskiya narod*. [Icon painters and the renaissance of the Bulgarian nation.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 5 (6) 1930: 479-482; (7-8) 1930: 553-563.—Of all participants in the Bulgarian regeneration icon-painters were inspired earliest and deepest by Father Paisii. This is due to the high position which icon-painters held in the Turkish empire, among their own people and the Balkan Christians. In 1839 the Turkish government gave permission to Bulgarians to build churches. Before that Bulgarian icon-painters were obliged to travel and work among other nations. Thus they came under various influences and introduced new ideas into their own country. The use of Bulgarian inscriptions on the icons was important for the Bulgarian renaissance. Previous to this time such things were forbidden by the Greek clergy. Religious art was improved and a new impetus was given to Bulgarian nation.—V. Sharenkoff.

7491. STANEV, N. *Velikoto delo na tzaryo-osvoboditelya Aleksandra II*. [The great deed of the Czar Liberator, Alexander II.] *Slavyanski Glas*. 25 (1-2) 1931: 17-24.—Alexander II, with the loss of 200,000 lives, imposed on Turkey the Treaty of San Stefano which included almost all Bulgarians in one state. After the imperfect treaty of Berlin, the czar granted a liberal constitution to the two Bulgarian states. Present day Bulgaria is indebted to the czar for its democratic constitution, drafted by representatives of the whole nation. During his life he remained a democrat, opposing his officials who sought to suspend the new constitution.—V. Sharenkoff.

7492. STOYANOV, M. *Dostoyevski osvoboditel*. *Za bashibozushkite zverstva i za zverstvata vüobshte*. [Dostoyevski as liberator. On the cruelties of the bashibazuks.] *Bulgarska Misul*. 6 (4) 1931: 253-256.—No other man felt so deeply the suffering of the Bulgarians under the Turks as Dostoyevski. The April uprising,

1876, and the cruelties committed by the Turkish irregulars are described masterfully by him. He is not only a great artist, he takes the side of the oppressed. He advocates the war of liberation; the only solution of the Eastern Question and the only way of stopping the massacre of Christians is to deprive the Turks of their arms. The Bulgarians must be liberated once for all and Christians must be armed. Dostoyevski is a slavophil and panslavist but he is not a narrow nationalist. He writes about the terrible crimes of the Turks and is shocked that suddenly the Europeans began to love the "bloody savages."—V. Sharenkoff.

7493. ZLATOUSTOVA, EK. *Devicheskoto obrazovanie v Bülaria sled osvobozhdenieto*. [Woman's education in Bulgaria after the liberation.] *Uchilishten Pregled*. 29 (10) 1930: 1521-1540.—The history of Bulgarian regeneration and freedom is closely associated with the development of Bulgarian schools. The aim of the educational institutions in the newly created country was to prepare personnel for the state machine. At first women were not treated as equals, but gradually they gained more rights. They now study at secondary and professional schools as well as at the university and take an active part in the building of Bulgaria.—V. Sharenkoff.

MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 2133, 3791)

7494. ABRAHAMIAN, R. *Khachadour Apoviani Andib Namagnère*. [Unpublished letters of Khachadour Abovian.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 43 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1929: 395-407.—These are the four unpublished letters of K. Abovian (1805-1848), the distinguished Armenian scholar, which were found in the archives of the Armenian primate at Nor-Chougha in 1926. The letters are important because they form one of the very few means through which we come to know K. Abovian. The first one was written in September, 1829, at the time of his ascent to Mount Ararat with the German scientist F. Parrott; the second was written in July, 1830, while on his way to the University of Dorpat; the third in August, 1830, upon his arrival at the university; and the fourth also written from Dorpat in February, 1833, shortly before his return to Armenia.—A. O. Sarkissian.

7495. AKINIAN, P. N. *Hamarhod Dêghêgakir kîdagan Oughêvoroutianes i Hayasdan*. [A brief report of my scientific journey to Armenia.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 43 (4) Apr. 1929: 193-208.—The author, one of the fathers at the Mekhitharist Congregation of Vienna, went to Armenia in 1924 for the purpose of preparing a catalogue of the Armenian MSS found at the monastery of Etchmiadzin. There he found some 7,000 MSS, all well preserved and in good condition. By April, 1928, he catalogued over 5,000 of these in both alphabetical and in chronological order, with a short biographical sketch of the author of each MS. In addition he prepared a catalogue of the 1,100 MSS found at Erivan (the present capital city of Armenia), and during a short sojourn to Moscow he also prepared a catalogue of the 300 Armenian MSS found at the Lazarian Institute of that city.—A. O. Sarkissian.

7496. GIANNINI, AMADEO. *La costituzione persiana*. [The Persian constitution.] *Oltremare*. 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 317-334.—The liberal and constitutional movement in Persia goes back for its origin to the last decades of the 19th century. In several respects its development was parallel to the similar movement in Turkey. The liberal agitators were at first compelled to operate from abroad. The nationalist and religious character of their program however, soon attracted considerable support from within the country. The adhesion of the Ulema was decisive, and helps explain the conserva-

tive character of the constitution, especially in the religious provisions. This constitution was forced from the shah in 1906 and 1907. It was modified slightly in 1909 and 1925. Giannini traces the constitutional history of Persia since 1906 and then proceeds to analyze the constitution itself.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7497. UNSIGNED. *La mission de Desbassyns de Richemont en Perse en 1825.* [Desbassyns de Richemont's mission to Persia in 1825.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18(3) May 1930: 310-312.—Richemont went from France as a commissioner to India in 1825 with instructions to open diplomatic relations en route with the Persian court. He briefly describes his itinerary through Germany, Poland, South Russia and the cities of Tiflis, Tabriz, Teheran, Isfahan, Shiraz, and Bushire.—*E. J. Knapton.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 6881, 7366, 8448)

7498. CLYDE, PAUL HIBBERT. *Railway politics and the open door in China, 1916-1917.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 25(4) Oct. 1931: 642-657.—The Hay open door of 1899 sought the limitation of special privileges enjoyed by certain powers in China. It did not originally include equal opportunity for commerce and industry. Not until 1916 when American railway interests obtained from China concessions to build lines in the Russian, French, and British spheres of influence was the issue clarified. The Americans contended that the policy stood for a completely open market, fuller assertion of sovereign rights by China, and abolition of all claims to spheres of interest. The European powers contended that the policy as announced by Hay took cognizance of their special privileges. The upshot of this issue was the redefinition of the open door at the Washington Conference in 1922.—*William B. Ballis.*

7499. CRANSTON, EARL. *Setting the pace for Japan.* *World Tomorrow.* 15(1) Jan. 1932: 10-14.—A review of European and American dealings with China since 1830, showing the way in which force has been used by the European states to secure a treaty and special privileges in China, privileges which were then defended by a further use of force and an insistence upon the preservation of treaty rights.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

7500. HANCOCK, W. K. *Politics in Pitcairn.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(651) May 1931: 575-588.—The vicissitudes of patriarchal government among the mutineer islanders on Pitcairn during the first half of the 19th century.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

7501. KIMURA, TAKESHI. *Shakai shosetsu kenkyu.* [Study of Japanese social fiction.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* (11) May 1931: 199-226.—*Nihon no shorai*, or *Future of Japan*, (1887) is the earliest example of political-social fiction and deals with such problems as universal suffrage, women and politics, political parties, and universal language, in the year 2,100. Between 1900 to 1910 there appeared numerous social fiction as well as essays and definitions on this particular class of novel. This is largely due to the two factors: (1) the industrial revolution, and (2) the introduction of liberal thought and Christianity which caused intellectual conflicts.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7502. OSATAKE, TAKESHI. *Nihon bungaku ni araware taru hanzai mondai.* [Crimes in Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* (2) Oct. 1931: 185-198.—Crime is closely bound up with sin in the religious

and moral sense in early Japanese thought. Therefore in the 18th century Norinaga Motoori included disease, ugliness, hatred, and natural calamities in his definition of crime. The primitive religious invocation mentions two types of sins: heavenly and earthly. The first includes such crimes as destroying dykes and ditches, skinning living animals. Since the mythical beings of the time according to Japanese traditions, were farmers, all that affected farming was considered the worst kind of sin. The earthly crimes are murder, exhumation of a body, incest, insect pest, falling of a thunderbolt, and stealing of cattle. In 692 because of the prevalence of gambling, games of all sorts were forbidden, but without effect. Abortion among the lower class was an open secret, and is even sung in poems. Stealing, banditry, piracy, pick-pocketing and in fact all the known crimes in history appear in Japanese literature.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7503. OZAKI, KYUYA. *Edo bungaku to yuri seikatsu.* [Literature of the Edo period, 1603-1867, and the life of pleasure quarters.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* (2) Oct. 1931: 327-406.—The two central themes of Edo literature are pleasure quarters and the theatre. The former was represented by courtesans and the latter by actors. Novels, essays, plays, popular poetry, all deal with human relations that center around the two. The writer lists 98 titles which he considers the most representative and analyzes the atmosphere of the age.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7504. TAKIMOTO, SEIICHI. *Nihon bungaku ni araware taru shakai mondai.* [Social problems in Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* (2) Oct. 1931: 1-24.—Medieval Japanese literature of the upper class is full of sympathy and consideration for the lower classes, who were not at all class-conscious. This attitude of the upper class is due to the two early influences: (1) the introduction of Buddhism in the formative period of society taught the fundamental unity of mankind and mercy as the greatest of all virtues; (2) the teachings of Confucius made Japanese society democratic, upholding peace and wise government, denouncing tyranny and oppression as the worst crime, and above all identifying the interests of the ruler and ruled. The situation changed when the feudal system was introduced and the country was governed by the warriors: centuries of civil war and misery resulted. Literature of the period transfers the value of life from this world into the other, but among a few writers we find radical communistic thought, the outstanding exponent being Umetsuji, lord of Hida, who died in exile on 1861. Even earlier the discontent of the lower classes creeps into literature, but since the ruling class was mostly illiterate, the social problems dealt with in literature escaped official notice. Therefore those who consider present day socialistic tendencies as pure occidental importations are grossly mistaken.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7505. TSIANG, T. F. *New light on Chinese diplomacy, 1836-1849.* *J. Modern Hist.* 3(4) Dec. 1931: 578-591.—The Palace Museum at Peiping is publishing a collection of original manuscripts of the Tsing dynasty under the title "Beginning and end of the management of barbarian affairs," which is to cast new light on Chinese diplomacy. There are to be three series; the first, covering the period 1836-1849, has already appeared. This article deals with the contents and significance of the first collection, which contains papers on the opium question and relations with England and other foreign nations.—*Herbert Wender.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 7088, 8147)

7506. BARTHOUS, LOUIS. L'initiation coloniale du maréchal Lyautey à Madagascar et dans L'Oranais. [The colonial training of Marshal Lyautey in Madagascar and the region of Oran.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 1-3.—Lyautey's experiences as Gallieni's subaltern in Madagascar, and later in the region about Oran in Algiers. Here Lyautey learned the business of colonial war and administration, and prepared himself for his later notable work in Morocco.—*B. J. Hovde.*

7507. CESARI, CESARE. Perchè non andammo a Chisimaio nel 1886. [Why we did not go to Kismayu in 1886.] *Oltremare.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 38-39.—In 1885 an Italian warship under Captain Fecarotto arrived at Zanzibar and at once friendly relations were established with the local sultan. The negotiations were aided by the latter's Russian physician, Dr. Gregory. The sultan expressed a lively desire to open permanent relations with the Italian government. He even went so far as to propose to Filonardi, the only Italian resident in Zanzibar, the cession of Kismayu and the region of the Juba in order to forestall Germany, whose warships had been suspiciously cruising about in those waters. The British government encouraged the sultan to make this offer to the Italians. It was, however, refused by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, di Robilant, to avoid friction with Germany.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7508. CUALIER, L. Traditions congolaises. [Congo traditions.] *Congo.* 2(2) Sep. 1931: 193-208.—The political organization of the old Congo territory can best be compared to the old European feudal system. The king was represented in the different provinces by chieftains, each with his own territorial jurisdiction. These had other chieftains of tribes or villages under their dependence. This organization continued until 1666, when the royal government lost all influence, and the different provinces, villages, and districts became independent. A list of kings is given from Ntimu Mimi a Lukeni (15th century) to Pedro VII. The king was elected by the big feudal lords. Although the old king was allowed to nominate his successor, the story of the elections is a series of fratricidal wars between the various pretenders.—*J. F. Vanderheijden.*

7509. GENOVIE, LINA. La prima esplorazione dell'Uebi Scebeli. [The first exploration of the Webi Shebeli.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(7) Jul. 1931: 534-545.—The American explorer, Donaldson Smith, created a furore when he attempted to give his own name to the Webi Shebeli after his explorations in Somalia, 1894-95. If anyone is entitled to have his name substituted for the already quite satisfactory one given it by the natives, it would be Captain Haines, the superior officer of Lieutenant William Christopher, who explored the Webi Shebeli in 1843. The bulk of the article is devoted to a description of the chief additions to geographical knowledge made by Christopher's explorations.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7510. MANFREDI, SILIO. Albori della nostra storia coloniale—Il conte Luigi Torelli. [The beginnings in our colonial history—Count Luigi Torelli.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(9) Sep. 1931: 723-729.—A brief résumé of the activities of Torelli (1810-1887): army officer upon various occasions, member of the Piedmontese ministry in 1848, provisional governor of the Valtellina in 1859, senator from 1860 onwards, several times a prefect, and in 1864 minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce under La Marmora. In this latter capacity he attempted to persuade the government to establish a penal colony on the Nicobar Islands. He also intensified the search for commercial colonies, or "factories." He sponsored Giuseppe Sapeto, of whom

Manfredi reproduces a project found in the Torelli archives at Tirano. This document, probably drawn up in 1865, describes attempts by France, Austria, and Great Britain to occupy various points along the route to India, and emphasizes the necessity for Italy of the occupation of a station on this route. Sapeto suggests Adulis as the most satisfactory location for his Italian commercial station. Eventually such a station was acquired (1869) at Assab by Sapeto on behalf of the Rubattino Company.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7511. TREVIS, RENATO. Sulle orme della seconda spedizione Böttge "Da Brava a Lugh." [On the trail of the second Böttge expedition "From Brava to Lugh."] *Rev. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 425-441.—Extracts from the correspondence of V. Böttge, Ugo Ferrandi, V. Filonardi, and G. Trevis during one of the most critical periods in the history of Italian Somaliland, the latter part of 1895.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

7512. WEULERSSE, M. J. Le problème indigène en Afrique Australe. Le Lessouto (Bassoutoland). [The native problem in South Africa. The Basuto (Basutoland).] *Bull. d. l'Assoc. de Géog. Français.* (45) Dec. 1930: 89-91.—The Basutos, fleeing from the Zulus, took refuge in the highlands of Basutoland about 1820. In 1863 the Basutos put themselves under an English protectorate to prevent Boer aggression. Basutoland is now a native state almost free from white exploitation. The old Bantu economy survives as a unit. The country is overpopulated and more than 80,000 Basutos emigrate to the Rand compounds annually.—*Otis P. Starkey.*

7513. ZAGHI, CARLO. Enrico Baudi di Vesme. *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(8) Aug. 1931: 628-637.—A description of the explorations made in the Somali country by an officer of the Italian army. The first expedition (1895) was of a private nature, aided chiefly by Guido Cora, editor of *Cosmos*, and resulted in the explorations of the little known region in southeastern Abyssinia called Ogaden. The following year he undertook an expedition in the Somali peninsula and along the Webi Shebeli. The article closes with an account of the difficulties encountered in and around Harrar due to the strained relations between Italy and Shoa.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 4790, 5189, 5327)

7514. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Idée fixe: The mind of Christopher Columbus. *Hispanic-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11(3) Aug. 1931: 289-301.—The Portuguese established commerce routes from Iceland to the Madeiras, the Canaries, and Guinea. Columbus, who sailed on this route, married a girl from Madeira. He was probably influenced by the circle of his wife's environment. Columbus probably saw the map made by Beharin published in 1492. He looked for Antillia on the parallel of Gomera. When he did not find it there, he decided to go on to Cipangu. He first thought that Cuba was Cathay, then Ophir, then Antillia. On his first trip, he minimized the distance, to quiet the fears of the sailors; on the second, he exaggerated the distance to prove the nearness to India; on the third, he thought the earth must be shaped like a pear; on the fourth, he ran upon Central America, and heard of mines of gold and silver, which he believed to be in Cipangu, and of the river Ganges, ten days journey to the westward. All these were rationalizations of his fixed idea, i.e., that he must reach Asia, and that he would discover and rule rich lands there.—*Max Savelle.*

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6964, 6978, 7274, 7306, 7312, 7316, 7327-7329, 7334, 7348, 7364, 7371, 7377, 7385, 7396, 7400, 7498, 7555, 7563, 7569, 7572, 7920, 8046, 8085, 8171, 8247, 8331, 8431, 8433, 8470, 8473, 8653, 8727, 8730)

7515. APPLETON, MARGUERITE. Rhode Island's first court of admiralty. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 148-158.—Admiralty jurisdiction was first exercised in Rhode Island in 1653 as a result of a letter from the council of state in England giving authority to issue privateering commissions. The tribunal that was set up, however, was not a court of admiralty but rather the general court of trials hearing prize cases. For 40 years after 1654 there is no further mention of such a court. In 1694, during King William's War, the governor and council were authorized to act as a court of admiralty. Two years later controversy arose when England proceeded to establish its own admiralty courts and two officials were commissioned for Rhode Island. The colonial government attempted to carry on its own admiralty system in the face of the royal decree of 1696 and Dudley's commission of 1701 as vice-admiral for all New England. Not until the local court was abolished by an order in council in 1704 was the issue settled, and thereafter Rhode Island remained under the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty in Boston.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7516. AUCHAMPAUGH, PHILIP G. James Buchanan, the squire from Lancaster. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (221) Jan. 1932: 15-32.—This number completes the article begun in the issue of October, 1931. A pleasing picture of James Buchanan in his home community. Buchanan was a kindly, good humored, sensible man, with unusually agreeable manners. The people of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, his home town, admired and respected him as a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a good man. In his country seat at Wheatland he lived the life of a country gentleman, dispensing hospitality and good cheer. His personal integrity was unblemished.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

7517. BLOOM, LANSING B. A campaign against the Moqui pueblos. *New Mexico Hist. Rev.* 6 (2) Apr. 1931: 158-230.—Ca. 15 years ago Col. Ralph E. Twitchel prepared an annotated translation of an old Spanish archive at Sante Fé which is here published. It is an attempt, beginning Aug. 16, 1716, of the governor of New Mexico (Don Felix Martinez) to extend Spanish and Franciscan authority over a group of Hopi towns. The attempt was a failure. The document throws some light on the movements of the Jemez people, especially upon the identity and history of the old pueblo of San Juan de los Xemes. The earliest letter is dated April 30, 1716. The documents under consideration present a report of the expedition under Martinez from April until October, 1716.—*Herbert I. Bloom.*

7518. BRADLEY, SETH B. The origin of the Denver mountain parks system. *Colorado Mag.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 26-29.—The Denver Real Estate Exchange in November, 1910, after inviting John Brisben Walker to speak on the subject, took the first official action to inaugurate Denver's wonderful mountain parks system, by appointing a committee headed by Kingsley A. Pence.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7519. COULOMB, CHARLES A. George Washington in recent biographies. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 70-80.—An examination of some of the recent biographies of Washington reveals two important trends: (1) efforts are being made to get more exact information on Washington, and (2) writers are dealing with some particular phase of Washington rather than with his general career. The author gives a brief discussion and analysis of twelve recent publications on Washington.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

7520. CROUSE, NELLIS M. Causes of the great migration. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 3-36.—

The Puritan movement to New England was most pronounced in the southeastern counties and in the region of the Wash. Contemporary with it there was here a textile depression traceable to the closing of Spanish ports to English cloth (1622), the prohibition of that commodity in Holland, the Thirty Years War, and the shortage of ready coin. There was, moreover, during the years 1630-1633 a scarcity of grain because of poor harvests and crop failures. Yet the worst of the depression was over by 1634, while emigration continued uninterruptedly for five or six years. Thus one must look to the religious controversies of these years for the most fundamental explanation of this movement of population. Those forced to inhospitable regions by economic pressure are usually drawn from the poorer classes, and this element was not well represented in New England. Laud's alarm at New England's growth is also an indication of religion's dominant role. The number of freemen in Massachusetts, whose political privileges were based on the prerequisite of church membership, is not an adequate measure of those coming for religious reasons. Many who migrated because of opposition to Anglicanism were unable or unwilling to join the church as set up here, while not all who became church members became freemen because of a desire to avoid the duties involved.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7521. DODD, DOROTHY. The new city of Pensacola. A real estate development of 1835-37. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 224-241.—Between 1835 and 1837 Florida had a real estate boom on the water-front near Pensacola where a grand development called the New City of Pensacola was projected. The basis for the boom was a railroad to run from the New City to Columbus, Ga. which was to make the New City a port of export for cotton and of import for plantation necessities. A syndicate obtained the land necessary, got northern capital for the railroad, engaged in high-pressure sales activities, and met with considerable initial success. The prices of lots in that vicinity soared. But the panic of 1837 put an end to the project.—*Adolph Stone.*

7522. DODGE, NATHAN P. Early emigration through and to Council Bluffs. *Ann. Iowa.* 18 (3) Jan. 1932: 163-179.—Council Bluffs was a way-station on the western route. The first people to pass through were the Whitmans on their way to missionize Oregon and help establish the American claim to that region. The gold strike in California and that in Colorado in '59 brought many transients; on the return many disappointed prospectors wanted to burn the town because of the deceptive accounts of Colorado mines published in Council Bluffs papers. The city itself achieved its real start when the Mormon colony settled there from 1846 to 1852. There is considerable comment on the first settlers.—*Adolph Stone.*

7523. DUBELL, SUSAN I. A pioneer home. *Palimpsest.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 445-452.—This is a story of an Iowa pioneer home—a log cabin with its fireplace and cellar, and homemade furniture—and of how house cleaning was done in those early days.—*J. A. Swisher.*

7524. ERIKSSON, J. V. De första Européerna I södra Förenta Staterna. [The first Europeans in the southern U. S.] *Jorden Runt.* (2) Aug. 1930: 483-496.

7525. GUMMERE, RICHARD MOTT. Apollo on Locust Street. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56 (221) Jan. 1932: 68-92.—A discriminating account of Pennsylvania literary lights in the colonial era. While the colonial literature of New England was theological and that of Virginia was political, Philadelphia was more cosmopolitan and welcomed literature for its own sake.

especially when in a classical setting. Here the part played in the development of culture by the tradition of Greece and Rome is outstanding.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

7526. HAMILTON, J. G. de ROULHAC. Lamar of Mississippi. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 77-89.—Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar of Mississippi was the first political leader to become "reconstructed" after the Civil War. Without giving up his belief that the Southern cause had been right he set himself the task of promoting better relations between North and South. In his eulogy of Charles Sumner in the House of Representatives he asserted his creed—"My countrymen! know one another and you will love one another." In recognition of this spirit, as well as of his ability, Lamar was chosen as a member of Cleveland's cabinet and later as one of the associate justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.—*Florence E. Smith.*

7527. HAY, ROBSON (ed.). Letters of Mrs. Ann Biddle Wilkinson from Kentucky, 1788-89. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 56(221) Jan. 1932: 33-55.—These letters, written by the wife of General James Wilkinson to her father, John Biddle of Philadelphia, give sidelights on the early life of the Kentucky wilderness.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

7528. HICKMAN, EMILY. Colonial writs of assistance. *New Engl. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 83-104.—First authorized in England by a statute of Charles II, these writs were introduced into the colonies in 1755, coincident with a vigorous attempt on the part of royal officials to suppress illegal wartime trade with the French in Canada. There was no serious trouble over them until 1761 when the colonial merchants determined to challenge them. The British won in the test case in Massachusetts in 1761, and when the attorney-general rendered an adverse decision in 1766, provision was made for them in the Townshend Acts of the following year. But in spite of this last fact and regardless of a new ruling by the attorney-general that colonial courts must issue the writs, the British officials down to the time of the Revolution were unsuccessful except in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and temporarily in New York and South Carolina. The contest was of great importance, because all the colonies were involved and because the issue enabled all to become familiar with the legal arguments involved, particularly with Otis' theory that an act against the constitution is void.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7529. HOLDEN, W. C. The problem of hands on the Spur ranch. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(3) Jan. 1932: 194-207.—Among the problems that the managers of this half million acre cattle ranch had constantly before them was the matter of employing, controlling, directing, and discharging scores of men necessary in carrying on the ranch routine. For the period 1885 to 1909 the average number of hands by months was 40, and the average monthly wage was between \$30 and \$35. There were 17 different classes of work to be done; actual work with cattle on the ranch was second in importance.—*William C. Binkley.*

7530. KELLEY, M. A. R. George Washington—America's first agricultural engineer. *Agric. Engin.* 13(2) Feb. 1932: 29-30.

7531. LANDIS, D. B. Evolution of the bicycle and its history in Lancaster county. *Papers read before Lancaster County Hist. Soc.* 35(12) Nov. 1931: 279-299.—Invented in Europe in the early 19th century, a crude form of bicycle was soon in use in the United States where it enjoyed popularity for about twenty years. After years of neglect, patents were issued in 1866 for two-wheeled velocipedes, both in England and in the United States, but neither approximated the subsequent "high wheel." By 1870 the craze for bicycles was well under way, and the high wheel machine was soon in vogue, only to give way to the present form in

the early 1890's. A number of bicycle clubs were formed in Lancaster and did good service in the promotion of interest in good roads.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7532. LINDSLEY, CHARLES E. The English regicides in America. *Mag. Hist. with Notes and Queries.* 44(3) extra no. 175 1931: 41-58.—A reprint of the Rev. Charles E. Lindsley's address before the Westchester County Historical Association in 1893 on the three English regicides who fled to America. William Goffe, Edward Whalley, and John Dixwell, mistrusting the mercy of Charles II, fled in 1660 to Massachusetts Bay. They were troubled considerably by the pursuit of the king's agents, but were greatly aided by the colonists. Goffe and Whalley received shelter and assistance from Dr. Davenport in New Haven; Dixwell, less bothered, lived quietly in New Haven as a retired merchant. Judge's Cave, near New Haven, where the first two hid, is still visited, and the gravestones of all three are still standing. The romantic *Fifth Reader* story of how Goffe appeared suddenly, sword in hand, to help the Puritans beat off an Indian attack during King Philip's War is told, and an original poem on the same subject closes the article.—*Adolph Stone.*

7533. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing in Texas. *Southw. Hist. Quart.* 35(3) Jan. 1932: 173-193.—The first printing press in Texas was set up by Samuel Bangs in 1817; the first newspaper appeared in 1819; and from that date to the establishment of the republic in 1836 the publication of newspapers was decidedly transitory. Of nine papers established during that period, only one, *The Telegraph and Texas Register*, survived. During the period of the republic, printing passed beyond the pioneer stage, with the result that before Texas was annexed to the United States at least 17 towns had weekly newspaper service, while several dailies had been attempted. [Bibliography].—*William C. Binkley.*

7534. MACASSEY, LYNDEN LIVINGSTON. The part played by members of the inns of court of England in the formation of the United States. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(11) Nov. 1931: 740-744.—This article briefly describes the role played by such men as John Dickinson, John Rutledge, Thomas MacKean, Jared Ingersoll, Will Livingston, Thomas Heyward, Thomas Lynch, Arthur Middleton, William Paca, Edmund Burke, and John Dunning in the establishment of the United States. All of these men were trained in English legal practice at the inns of court.—*F. R. Aumann.*

7535. MOODY, ROBERT E. Samuel Ely: fore-runner of Shays. *New Engl. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 105-134.—A native of North Lyme, Conn., a graduate of Yale in 1764, Ely had a brief and stormy career in the ministry at Somers, Conn., winning the condemnation of Timothy Dwight as an arrant demagogue. Turning up later in western Massachusetts, he became particularly active in the extra-legal conventions of the farmers seeking some way out of the pains of the economic readjustment necessary after 1780. For a time a fugitive from Massachusetts, he was active in Vermont where the issue of lands and Vermont's relations to other states gave him a fertile field to work in. Banished from there for 18 months, he was jailed in Massachusetts, and after his release in 1783 he concealed his movements for a time and did not participate in Shay's Rebellion. Then he appeared in Maine where the new settlers attempted to assert squatters' rights against the proprietors. The controversy centered around the question of timber rights, behind which lay the proprietors' desire to promote agriculture and thus increase the value of their remaining lands.—*A. B. Forbes.*

7536. MOTT, DAVID C. Index to abandoned towns of Iowa. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(3) Jan. 1932: 189-220.

7537. PETERSEN, WILLIAM J. The mines of Spain. *Palimpsest.* 12(11) Nov. 1931: 405-440.—Under

this title, Petersen presents the story of early lead mining in the upper Mississippi valley. Nicolas Perrot, Jean Marie Cardinal, and Julien Dubuque were primarily interested in these activities. The land title dispute as it appears in the case of *Chouteau v. Malony* presents an interesting phase of this early historic setting.—*J. A. Swisher.*

7538. POET, S. E. The story of Tin Cup, Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 9(1) Jan. 1932: 30-38.—A mining camp in Gunnison county which in May, 1880, contained 1453 men and 42 women. For a decade it flourished and boasted of a piped water system with fire plugs along its broad streets in addition to 20 saloons. By 1912 it was practically deserted.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7539. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Benjamin Franklin and colonial money. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. II.* 23(3) May 1929: 105-114.—For some time before 1776 there was much dispute over currency, legal tender, etc., in the American colonies, the difficulty being chiefly in respect to lack of currency to transact business. The Board of Trade reported in 1764 on several petitions referred relating to the legal tender character still annexed to the paper bills of credit in some of the New England colonies. Benjamin Franklin undertook to answer some statements in this report. The true reason for gold and silver leaving the colonies was the requirements of English merchants. He does not approve of the scheme for a bank like the Bank of England with sufficient cash to pay the bills at sight as there was not enough money in the colonies to justify such a scheme, and he concludes: "No method has hitherto been formed to establish a medium of trade, in lieu of money, equal in all its advantages, to bills of credit."—*Alison Ewart.*

7540. ROBINSON, T. RALPH. A fifty million dollar orange from Brazil and other gifts of the Americas to the citrus fruit industry. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 65(11) Nov. 1931: 1145-1150.—This short discussion of the growing of citrus fruits in the Americas is devoted chiefly to the products of the United States, especially the grapefruit, which originated in the Americas and has only lately become important, and the navel orange, introduced into California from Bahia, Brazil in 1873. Ca. \$50,000,000 worth of navel oranges are produced in this country annually. The growing of lemons and acid limes are also briefly considered.—*Adolph Stone.*

7541. SCOTT, P. G. Pioneer experiences in southern Colorado. *Colorado Mag.* 9(1) Jan. 1932: 21-25.—Anecdotes of a tenderfoot in Kit Carson and Las Animas in the 70's.—*P. S. Fritz.*

7542. SIEBERT, WILBUR H. Slavery in East Florida, 1776 to 1785. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(3) Jan. 1932: 139-161.—The advent of the American Revolution complicated the status of the slave in East Florida, for there occurred an influx of slaves from the colonies. The large number of slaves of anomalous position necessitated a new law, passed in 1782 for a two year period, the provisions of which are given at length. The law restricted the freedom of transit of slaves so that the authorities might more easily discover the masterless, vagabond slaves. Slaves were used considerably for military work by the British. Most of the Negro refugees were dispersed after 1783, going chiefly back to the States, to the British West Indies, or fleeing westward by themselves.—*Adolph Stone.*

7543. UNSIGNED. A narrative of the excursion and ravages of the King's troops under the command of General Gage (1775). *Mag. Hist. with Notes and Queries.* 44(3) extra no. 175 1931: 9-36.—A reprint of a pamphlet printed in May, 1775, by order of the

Provincial Congress in order to stop the numerous falsehoods concerning Lexington and Concord. It consists of a short account of the incidents of April 19, 1775, with many depositions made before a notary by officers and soldiers of the colonials who took part in the battle, by British soldiers who had been wounded and left behind, by eye-witnesses, etc., all of which went to demonstrate that the British fired first at Lexington and Concord without provocation, that in retreat they ravaged and burnt the country, committing various atrocities, and that the colonials had not scalped wounded British soldiers, but on the contrary had treated them with kindness. Most of the depositions were taken April 25, 1775. A list of those killed and wounded in the two conflicts is appended.—*Adolph Stone.*

7544. UNSIGNED. An account of the fire at Harvard College (1764). *Mag. Hist. with Notes & Queries.* 44(3) extra no. 175 1931: 59-64.—A reprint of a contemporary article describing the destruction by fire of Harvard Hall, one of the oldest of the college buildings, in January, 1774. An enumeration of the contents of the library and of the scientific apparatus, all of which were destroyed, is included.—*Adolph Stone.*

7545. UNSIGNED. Bloomfield's military company in 1898. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(3) Jan. 1932: 221-227.

7546. UNSIGNED. Letters of James Innerarity. The War of 1812. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(3) Jan. 1932: 134-138.—The problems which the War of 1812 brought to an English firm holding land and trading in Florida are discussed in these letters by the Florida representative of Panton, Leslie and Co.—*Adolph Stone.*

7547. UNSIGNED. The Forbes purchase—a letter from James Innerarity to William Simpson, partners of John Forbes and Company. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10(2) Oct. 1931: 102-108.—When William Innerarity came to conclude the deal he had made with a Seminole chief for a grant of land he found the higher chief unwilling to grant as much territory, due to stories that the grant was to be peopled with "vagabond Americans" from Georgia and Carolina and not with substantial English, French, and Spanish settlers. Innerarity denied the stories, but was forced to compromise on the extent of the grant.—*Adolph Stone.*

7548. VOČADLO, O. Bohemian pioneers in America. *Central Europ. Observer.* 9(47) Nov. 20, 1931: 669-670.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7549. WAX, ANTHONY S. Calumet and Hecla copper mines: an episode in the economic development of Michigan. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16(1) Winter 1932: 5-41.—After a brief sketch of the early development of the Michigan copper country, the author discusses the discovery and development of the Calumet and Hecla lodes, emphasizing the far-sighted policy and leadership of that company. One section treats the Michigan copper strike of 1913. [Table of production; bibliography.]—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

7550. WILSON, ELLIS E. Buffalo wallows and trails in Black Hawk County. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(3) Jan. 1932: 181-188.

7551. WRIGHT, D. SANDS. Iowa State Normal School. *Palimpsest.* 13(1) Jan. 1932: 1-5.—Wright presents the story of the founding of the Iowa State Normal School; also a history of the first decade of its activities, and a character sketch of James Cleland Gilchrist and Moses Willard Bartlett, two of the men closely associated with the early history of the school.—*J. A. Swisher.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 6969, 7004-7005, 7317, 7336, 7367, 7553, 8431, 8433, 8473, 8586, 8726)

7552. AITON, ARTHUR S., and WHEELER, BENJAMIN W. The first American mint. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (2) May 1931: 198-215.—By the royal cedula of May 11, 1535, the coinage of money in America was established, at the mint built in Mexico City. It is from the system then established that we get the American dollar sign and the expression "two-bits." The coinage of money here was made imperative by the absence of a native coinage system. The cedula of 1535, prescribed the procedure of the mint, limiting it to the manufacture of silver and copper coins, which were to follow the general characteristics of Spanish coins. The new money proved unsatisfactory and was revised. Much counterfeiting went on, and a very strict supervision was maintained by royal "visitors," or inspectors.—*Max Savelle.*

7553. CAMERON, C. R. Colonization of immigrants in Brazil. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (4) Oct. 1931: 36-46.—The Brazilian government has encouraged the immigration of Europeans since the early 19th century. Largely because of the developments of Brazil's coffee plantations, agriculturists have been the most desired class. Some of the inducements offered to immigrants were the payment of traveling expenses, free land (or the right to purchase land on favorable terms), remission of taxes for a specified period, etc. Many immigrant colonies have been formed; but these colonies have not proved to be greatly successful.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

7554. CORDOBA, PEDRO TOMÁS de. Recuerdos sobre la campaña de Costa Firme. [Notes on the campaign of Costa Firme.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 156-200.—General Pablo Morillo was replaced as commander-in-chief of the Spanish expeditionary forces of Costa Firme by Gen. Miguel de La Torre. The situation was a difficult one. From Guayaquil, Cumaná, and Guayana came word of defeat at the hands of the insurgents. Hastily Morillo concluded a truce with Bolívar. This armistice was a failure due to the effective work of the privateers which, under the rebel banner, harassed the coast towns. The rebels further violated the armistice by occupying Maracaibo, whose governor joined the rebellion. La Torre prepared for war. He suffered defeat at Caracas at the hands of Bolívar and his 700 ill-disciplined men. Then the royal general hastened to the plain of Carabobo with the intention of keeping separated the two divisions of Bolívar's forces. There, however, both rebel divisions fell upon him and he was decisively defeated. With sadly depleted ranks La Torre retired to Puerto Cabello.—*F. Grossman.*

7555. HILL, LAWRENCE. The abolition of the African slave trade to Brazil. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (2) May 1931: 169-197.—The African slave trade is the most important subject in the relations between the United States and Brazil in the 19th century. Eradication of the traffic depended upon concerted action, and Great Britain took the lead. Her program included treaties, and cruisers on the African coast. By 1842 she had treaties with nearly all European and American nations. But the Brazilian treaty of 1826, giving Great Britain the right of visit and search on Brazilian vessels, failed to stop the traffic. One great obstacle was the great profits derived from the trade. But the chief obstacle was the use of American vessels and the American flag by the traders, and the refusal of the United States to permit visit and search of American vessels. The presidents often mentioned the abuses to congress, but congress refused to act. The judiciary,

also, was lax. Most of the vessels for the trade were built in New England, where the abolition of the slave trade was opposed for this very reason. The squadron of ships sent to the African coast by the United States under the Webster-Ashburton treaty was laughed at by the slave-traders. The Anglo-American rivalry was keenest in Brazil and the British believed American laxity was due to "self-interest" and a desire for Latin American trade.—*Max Savelle.*

7556. KEY-AYALA, S. Adiciones, raspaduras y enmiendas. [Additions, erasures, and corrections.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 201-203.—Pedro Antonio Leleux was a Frenchman who, attracted by the struggle for freedom of the Spanish colonies, came to Tierra Firme to aid the republic. He was offered Venezuelan citizenship because of his assistance in the organization of the first congress. The rank of captain was granted him by Miranda under whom he served throughout both campaigns. After Miranda's defeat he accompanied Bolívar to New Granada. What suddenly terminated Leleux's career and caused his return to France is not revealed by Venezuelan archives. In 1841 he sent a petition to General Páez, president of Venezuela, asking for the rank of colonel (with salary) and the Order of the Liberators. This petition was refused.—*F. Grossman.*

7557. LECUNA, VICENTE. Carabobo. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 145-155.—Bolívar divided his army into three divisions with the intention of advancing upon La Torre and his 15,000 Spaniards at Caracas. La Torre with half his men advanced against the middle rebel force under Bolívar. The right and left rebel forces fell upon Caracas and captured the city. Thus La Torre found himself between two rebel fires on the plains of Carabobo. Bolívar feigned a frontal attack so as to permit Gen. Páez to fall upon the Spaniards from the left flank. La Torre was completely routed and was forced to retire to Puerto Cabello with but 2,500 of his original 10,000 men.—*F. Grossman.*

7558. NAVARRO, NICOLÁS E. Exéquias del Libertador en Angostura. [Obsequies of the Liberator in Angostura.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 218-224.—Citation from a description of the funeral of Simón Bolívar by M. J. Rivas published in 1843. This excerpt contains the funeral oration of Bishop Talavera in which he proposes the erection of a memorial statute of the Great Liberator and renaming Angostura, Bolívar City.—*F. Grossman.*

7559. NUÑEZ y DOMÍNGUEZ, JOSÉ de J. Bolívar y México. [Bolívar and Mexico: Mexican experiences of a biographer of Bolívar.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 207-217.—Felipe Larrazábal, biographer, statesman, scholar, musician, visited Mexico in January, 1868. Immediately after the election of Juárez in 1868, Mexico was in a state of political ferment, three factions striving for leadership—Lerdo's, Porfirio Díaz's, and Huerta's. Larrazábal remained in Mexico until May of that year. With the exception of a short period of imprisonment due to an indiscreet letter criticizing the Juárez government, his stay was pleasant. He was feted as befitted so renowned a biographer and friend of the Great Liberator.—*F. Grossman.*

7560. PALACIOS, ENRIQUE JUAN. Diferentes aspectos del espíritu hispánico en la transformación del nuevo mundo. [Various aspects of Spanish influence on the culture of the new world.] *Quetzalcoatl.* 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 9-15.—Spanish genius and valor was largely responsible for the discoveries, conquests, and the early cultural evolution in America. Cortés, Pizarro, Sahagún, Motolinia, and Mendieta are cited as examples.—*Eduardo Noguera.*

7561. SAAVEDRA, FRANCESCO de. Proclama de Boves. [The proclamation of Boves.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 258-260.—Sorely wounded as a result of his impetuous attack on the forces of Bolívar at San Mateo, José Tomás Boves issued this proclamation to his "unhappy children who are groaning under the yoke of the tyrants." To them he declares his intention to free them from the cruelties and tortures inflicted upon them by Bolívar. Let them flee from the tyrant and turn to Boves where they would be assured of just treatment worthy of free men. Otherwise he would be compelled to fight tyranny with the sword and bring death to Bolívar and his supporters.—*F. Grossman*.

7562. URPIÑ, JUAN de. Documentos de la historia colonial de Venezuela. [Venezuelan colonial documents.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 14 (54) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 252-257.—This is a letter written to the king of Spain by Juan de Urpín, dated June 1, 1638. It reports the progress of the conquest in Cumaná. A surprise attack was made on a band of natives that landed at Caracas resulting in complete de-

feat of the enemy. Two cities were founded in Cumaná—New Barcelona and Tarragona. Urpín requests royal permission to complete the pacification of the Indians in the district.—*F. Grossman*.

7563. WALTERMATH, KUNO. Ursprünge der mexikanischen Staatspolitik. [How a national policy in Mexico originated.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (5) May 1931: 379-383.—Porfirio Díaz' policy of nationalization must not be explained as Marxian. It is an effort to avoid the return of an annexation of Mexican territory by the U. S. His agrarian reform aimed at barring Americans from purchasing large estates. The more the U. S. government backed its capitalists the more radically the reform was carried out later. National principles make Mexico overlook that her neighbor would not think of absorbing a land with a population that cannot be assimilated.—*Werner Neuse*.

7564. YNSFRÁN, PABLO M. Paraguay. Its discovery and settlement; its two languages; its products and customs. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union*. 65 (12) Dec. 1931: 1217-1229.—*Max Savelle*.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 7299, 7420, 8621)

7565. BINKLEY, ROBERT C. New light on the Paris peace conference. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (3) Sep. 1931: 335-361; (4) Dec. 1931: 509-547.—The Miller diary, the Peace conference document published by Lapradelle in Paris, and the documents accessible at the Hoover War Library and at Yale permit a beginning in appraising the Paris peace conference. In the period from the armistice to the peace conference, plans for the conference were worked out, based upon French drafts. In November the principles of the settlement were foremost in the discussion, in December the membership of the conference, and in January the agenda especially in respect of the relation of "settlement of the war" to "organization of the peace." The French foreign office plans were devices to shift the conference away from its Wilsonian basis. In the organization of the conference two jurisdictions were opposed—that of the Plenary Conference and the Supreme Council—the former occupied with permanent organization of peace, the latter with settling the war and keeping order in Europe. In February there was a tendency to transfer pressing problems from the category of peace conference to that of armistice administration, which was converted into a definitive peace by expanding its scope. At the end of February the conference turned away from the problem of international organization to the more contentious problem of war settlement. The ground not conquered for international institutions by Feb. 28 was not conquered at all. Thereafter there was increasing tension among the allies.—*R. C. Binkley*.

7566. BITTNER, LUDWIG. "Die Schwarze Hand": Material aus dem Wiener Pressarchive. ["The Black Hand": material from the Vienna press archives.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (1) Jan 1932: 55-64.—In the Austrian foreign office press archives there is a folder of clippings and reprints from German, Austrian, Hungarian, Czech, Croat, Rumanian, and Serbian papers from November, 1911 to October, 1913 with the designation, "Secret Society: the Black Hand in Serbia." It contains extensive information on the organization, objectives, membership, and history of this organization and proves, again, as did several reports in volume 8 of the *Austrian Documents*, that the Austrian foreign office was well informed about this society. Had the ultimatum of 1914 referred to this society and its activities the czar and the English government would probably not have come to the aid of Serbia. The faulty organiza-

tion of this material and the memory of the Friedjung trial prevented its use. The information about the "Black Hand" helped the Austro-Hungarian statesmen in framing the Serbian ultimatum.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7567. HERRE, PAUL. Friedrich Rosen und die Problematik der deutschen Vorkriegspolitik. [Friedrich Rosen and the problem of German pre-war policy.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 36-54.—Rosen's memoirs, of which the first volume is reviewed, are among the most noteworthy surveys of pre-war diplomacy. He had a long consular and diplomatic career in German service, mostly in the storm centers. He was especially trained in Near Eastern affairs. He writes to show the German people where they failed, since official documents do not give the true picture of diplomatic relations. There are two important phases of the volume: a valuable description of the German foreign office, including sympathetic pictures of the now unpopular men, Bülow, Holstein and William II; (2) the Morocco crisis of 1905-06, in which he played an important part. Germany's policy should have been one of cooperation with England. His severe censure of the German leaders does not include an accusation of responsibility for the war. Germany was led by mistaken diplomats in the critical transition of world imperialism.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

7568. PANAYOTOV, IV. Otgovornostite za obsh-toevropeiskata voina. [The responsibilities for the World War.] *Bŭlgarska Misl.* 5 (7-8) 1930: 541-553; (10) 1930: 693-703.—All European powers for more than a half century did nothing but arm themselves and seek economic, territorial, and military supremacy. They all had secret treaties and alliances aiming at war. Serbia and Austria were directly responsible, then came Russia and France, and last, Germany and England. Art. 230 of the treaty of Versailles is unjust.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

7569. PINGAUD, ALBERT. Les mémoires de M. Dumba. [The memoirs of Dumba.] *Rev. de France*. 12 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 512-521.—Before Count Dumba went to Washington as Austrian ambassador, he represented his country at Stockholm and Bucharest, and before that was attached to the Paris embassy. His memoirs throw interesting light on several statesmen, among them Hanotaux and Delcassé. He deprecates the latter's reputation; to Dumba he was merely an opportunist, following, not directing, public opinion. The

greatest interest will naturally attach to his impressions of Washington, from which he was expelled, for fomenting strikes, in October, 1915. He has no qualms for those offences, merely regrets for having been found out. To Dumba Wilson was cold and without the slightest human touch, solitary, avoiding all discussion or argument.—*Julian Park.*

7570. ROUBAL, VLADIMÍR. Památník Osvobození. [Institute of Freedom.] *Čechoslovák.* (8) Oct. 15, 1931: 261-263.—As soon as the Czechoslovak legions returned after the war, it was planned to preserve all material concerning their activities. Thus the "Institute of Freedom" was created. The museum contains 12,000 objects, divided into the Russian, French, American, and Italian sections. A special section of General M. R. Štefanik has 1,740 items. Especially valuable are the American propagandist posters, drawn by the American Czech Vojtěch Preissig. Until 1929, 2,380 historical paintings were collected. The *fotearchiv* possesses 40,000 negatives and 3,000 positives, in addition to 2,000 historical films. The Institute has issued 64 publications, 41 monographs, and 2 pictures.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7571. SCAMMELL, J. M. The classics and the study of war. *Army Quart.* 23 (2) Jan. 1932: 312-326.—French military strategy in 1914 was based upon the philosophy of Socrates that "victories are won by the strength of men's souls," while the German strategy was essentially based on the battles of Cannae and Leuctra. On both sides the influence of Napoleon and Frederick the Great was felt. During the middle ages various works of antiquity and commentaries thereon

enjoyed a wide popularity. The writings of Wellington and Napoleon show a familiarity with the classics.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7572. UNSIGNED. Les origines de la guerre: une appréciation américaine. [The origin of the War: an American appraisal.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (713) Oct. 10, 1931: 1368-1378.—Extracts, with comments, from Bernadotte Schmitt's *The Coming of the War.*—*Luther H. Evans.*

7573. UNSIGNED. The German official history of the War. *Army Quart.* 23 (2) Jan. 1932: 268-281.—A condensed statement of the volume on *Preparations for War* in the German official history of the War.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

7574. UNSIGNED. O mír saint-germainský. [The peace of St. Germain.] *Naše Doba.* 37 (7) Apr. 1930: 402-410.—Article 177 of the St. Germain treaty makes Austria responsible for the war. The Austrian government tries to refute this charge. On Dec. 1, 1929, *Österreich-Ungarns Aussenpolitik von der bosnischen Krise 1908 bis zum Kriegsausbruch 1914* (Wien, 8 volumes), was secretly published. Serbia is accused of having started the war; hence Dec. 1 was selected, as on that day Yugoslavia celebrates the anniversary of its union. The publication of this work by the Austrian government is a violation of the treaty with Czechoslovakia of May 18, 1920, which allows the publication of such material only with the permission of both governments. Even the date of publication is falsified (1930). The instigators of the undertaking were Ludwig Bittner, Hans Uebersberger, Alfred Francis Pribram, and Hans Srbik.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 7193, 7716, 7847, 7956, 7967, 8031-8034, 8044, 8051, 8523, 8685)

7575. ALBRECHT, GERHARD. Die Bedeutung der Wirtschaftsganzheit für Wirtschaftsprozess. [The importance of the unity of industry for the industrial process.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 481-497.—The subject of the article is the controversy between individualistic and social points of view in economics. Albrecht recognizes that the definition of the substance of the national economy as a complex of individual economies and their interrelationship follows logically from a formal definition of the subject of economics, but if the subject of economics has to be defined materially (*inhaltlich*) then an idea of the national economy as a whole, as a unity, becomes necessary. National economies limited by political frontiers and composing parts of the universal economic society have real existence as illustrated by monetary systems created not only for profit but to serve the national economy. From the point of view of Albrecht this economic whole is an empirical fact. At the same time he denies the existence as an economic entity of the world economy, because world economic relations are established by states and national economies.—*V. P. Timoshenko.*

7576. CLARK, J. M. Capital production and consumer-taking—A reply. *Jour. Pol. Econ.* 39 (6) Dec. 1931: 814-816.—In his criticism of Clark's theory of business acceleration and the law of demand, Ragnar Frisch has confused his references and used a later statement of the theory abbreviated from the original one, omitting an essential qualification. Frisch's mathematical generalization of the theory is extremely valua-

ble, but the theory, even without the qualification, is substantially correct in its practical implications.—*Frank H. Knight.*

7577. DIEHL, KARL. Unternehmerrergewinn und Konjunktüregewinn. [Entrepreneurial profit and profits due to business conditions.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 498-512.—Diehl does not accept the point of view of Cassel that the reward of entrepreneur for his managerial activity and the risk of entrepreneur are a part of costs and that as pure entrepreneur profits may be considered only conjuncture profits. He objects also to the extension by Marshall of the concept of rent, in a form of quasi-rent, on entrepreneur profits. Diehl distinguishes between regular conjuncture profits, which he identifies with entrepreneur profits always depending on conjuncture or business conditions, and conjuncture profits caused by non-economic factors which have nothing to do with entrepreneur profits. These last may be called chance-profits. As regular conjuncture profits are identified by Diehl with entrepreneur profits he considers that there is no need of a special category of conjuncture profits as such. For this reason he objects also to a special taxation of conjuncture profits.—*V. P. Timoshenko.*

7578. DORP, E. C. van. Agio oder Lohnfonds? [Agio or wage fund?] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (2) Oct. 1931: 284-319.—Böhm-Bawerk's agio theory errs, for the increase of the product as such gives the possibility of the origin of wages and interest, but does not explain interest. He did not base his deductions on his theory of the intermediate stages of production, for if he had, the problem would have become that of allotting the product of labor, indirectly applied, to wages and interest. Thus he is prevented from reaching the social solution of the problem, which depends on a clear contrast between a laboring and an entrepreneurial class as the components of the problem. The

agio theory is constantly dependent upon an agio of labor months. This can be a source of gain but never of interest, for there is no capital through which the agio is to be earned. Hence a laboring class is a prerequisite to capital as a source of interest. But where Böhm-Bawerk begins with the assumption of a capitalist and a laboring class he comes to a wage fund theory which is entirely adequate. According to this, the interest rate depends primarily upon the size of the wage fund, and partially on the income from production, which in turn is determined by intermediate stages and the number and quality of laborers. The available fund may originally be regarded as payment for labor, the remainder as payment for the risks of the entrepreneur. Distribution is dependent upon the situation in the labor and capital market. The reconciliation of Böhm-Bawerk's agio theory with his theory of the wage fund is a logical impossibility.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

7579. DUBS, HOMER H. The theory of value. *Monist.* 52 (2) Jan. 1932: 1-32.—The theory defended is that value is constituted by the balance of satisfaction and dissatisfactions of desires. A desire involves a goal, creative energy, and the capacity for producing an experience of pleasantness or unpleasantness. Satisfaction feelings do not themselves vary in intensity; desires vary in intensity but satisfaction feelings vary only with the number of desires satisfied and the degree of attention. Likes are desires that are stimulated by their own satisfaction. Esthetic enjoyment is largely due to satisfaction of the likes. Correlative with positive desires and likes are negative desires and dislikes, with their dissatisfaction feelings or frustrations. The more fundamental desires and likes are inherited; a group of inherited desires is the real character of instinct which is very different from reflexes. The similarity of inherited desires accounts for the objectivity of values. Happiness is measured by the absolute numerical balance of satisfactions over dissatisfactions, not by the ratio of one to the other or by intensities. The great practical desideratum is a science of life listing the desires and showing the consequences of acts in desire satisfaction or frustration. Ultimately the interest of individual and society are identical.—*F. H. Knight.*

7580. FAUGERAS, JACQUES. De la distinction entre l'agriculture et l'industrie. [The distinction between agriculture and industry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1431-1455.—Essential differences between agricultural and industrial phases of economy lie in the duration and the continuity of the processes of production in each case. Other differences are of degree only. In this regard industrial methods may possibly be extended to agricultural exploitation. The phrase "industrialization of agriculture" applies to such distinctive characteristics as the origin of raw materials, the discontinuity of production, localization, seasonal nature, choice of qualities and quantities of producible goods, etc. Industrial enterprise founded upon mining enterprises will remain much longer distinct from agricultural operations.—*Nathan Miller.*

7581. FOSSATI, ANTONIO. Contributo allo studio della teoria degli sbocchi e delle crisi di sovrapproduzione. [Contribution to the study of the theory of crises and the crisis of overproduction.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 941-964; (11) Nov. 1931: 1081-1096; (12) Dec. 1931: 1240-1254.—The author reviews the work of Say, Ricardo, MacCulloch on the one hand, and Malthus, Sismondi and Mill on the other. The controversy between these authors arose from the fact that one group developed the theory from the point of view of static economics and other paid more attention to dynamic variations. The importance of credit and money are discussed. The theories of Kirchmann, Rodbertus, Marx, Mofiat, Croker, Mummery, Hobson, etc. are considered. All these tend to see the crisis of

overproduction and of export in excessive accumulation or in disturbed distribution. The author criticizes these, giving reasons why the theory of over-saving cannot be accepted. In the following chapter, the contributions of Francisco Ferrara are examined. Ferrara does not deny Say's theory as such, but brings new concrete criteria to avert the crises. The correctives suggested by Ferrara, credit and cost of production, are discussed. The theory of crises found new criticisms in the fundamental works of Aftalion, and from his theory of value. The author, considering the objection of Aftalion's decisive, subjects to examination the scientific principle of Aftalion's theory on decreasing utility of goods in long periods of time. Then the problem of the general reduction of prices in crises from so-called general overproduction is examined, and the problem of distribution of income between saving and consumption. The conclusion upholds Say's theory as an abstract formulation, but points out its weakness as a concrete formulation when short periods are considered.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

7582. GUTMANN, FRANZ. Gut und Geld. [Property and money.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 546-563.—*C. T. Schmidt.*

7583. HALM, GEORG. "Warten" und Kapitaldisposition. ["Waiting" and the disposal of capital.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (6) Dec. 1931: 831-845.—The necessity of waiting (*Warten*), that is, the foregoing of present satisfactions for the sake of greater future returns by bringing into existence more prolonged processes of production (*Umwege*) explains the payment of a reward to an elemental factor other than those utilized in production. Cassel's term, "use of capital," (*Kapitaldisposition*), can and has led to much confusion. It can only mean control over purchasing power brought into existence through saving or waiting, which entitles its holder to potential control over free, capital goods for the purposes of reduction. When once that control is thus exercised it ceases to be "use of capital" and becomes investment. It follows that Cassel's identification of "waiting" and "use of capital" is an error and has led him to much confused thinking.—*Benjamin Caplan.*

7584. HARROD, R. The law of decreasing costs. *Econ. J.* 41 (164) Dec. 1931: 566-576.—(1) If competitive marketing costs are present, or if the equilibrium source is confronted with a falling demand schedule, competitive equilibrium is consistent with decreasing costs in the short period. To give a correct representation of the effect of competitive marketing costs, the orthodox supply schedule is inadequate. Supply price must be considered as a function of the state of demand as well as of output. If marginal costs other than competitive marketing costs are falling at equilibrium, the firm is subject to the law of decreasing costs in the short period. (2) Profit is consistent with this equilibrium. (3) Competitive equilibrium is consistent with decreasing costs in the long period also, if appreciable transport costs are involved, or if a spirit of individualism is prevalent among entrepreneurs. (4) Competitive equilibrium with decreasing costs in the short and long periods may be regarded as normal to industries the rate of expansion in the optimum plant of which exceeds the rate of increase in demand. These considerations seem sufficient to establish the legitimacy of the conception of increasing returns industries.—*H. W. Smith.*

7585. KOKKALIS, ALEXANDER. Die Produktionsfaktoren und ihr Verhältnis zueinander; Basis einer neuen Sozialökonomie. [The factors of production and their relation to each other; foundation of a new social economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (6) Dec. 1931: 846-862.—The traditional classification of productive factors as land, labor and capital, whose prices make up the costs of an enterprise and thus determine its profit, must be abandoned. For an enterprise must be considered as a unit, whose parts cannot be treated

separately. Classifying productive forces by their functions we find two: the forces which plan (*Dispositionskräfte*) and those which carry out (*Ausführungskräfte*). Labor includes both sorts. Capital (including all means of production other than labor) is an addition to the factors which carry out; but it can only increase as the planning factor increases, for processes must first be devised to put the greater capital to use. Only these two sorts of productive factors are thinkable. As it is plain that one sort is productive only in proportion to the efficiency of the other factor with which it works, it follows that the result of their combination will be the mathematical product of the factors applied, and not—as generally assumed—their sum.—*A. G. Hart.*

7586. LEONTIEF, WASSILY. Studien über die Elastizität des Angebots. [Studies on the elasticity of supply.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 35 (1) Jan. 1931: 66-115.—The "total" elasticity of supply of any kind of goods depends upon the average elasticity of the ultimate costs and the "transformation elasticities" of the different successive stages of production. The latter represents the relation between changes in the marginal natural costs (measured "in kind" by a quantity index) of production and the total output in a given stage of production. Two approaches to the statistical calculation of the "transformation elasticities" are developed. A statistical analysis of the American iron market (1879-1915) shows how the significant changes in the supply schedules were resulting from widely heterogeneous developments in the "partial" elasticities, i.e. cost and "transformation" elasticities of the different stages of production.—*Wassily Leontief.*

7587. OPIE, REDVERS. Marshall's time analysis. *Econ. J.* 41 (162) Jun. 1931: 199-215.—Marshall was conscious of difficulties because events are not continuous in time. He admitted that there are several difficulties in the way of precise definition of the period of time to which normal results apply. The confusion worried him because he was continually turning his mind towards the conflict between theoretical construction and the applicability of the theory to practical life. If the time analysis is seen plainly as a simple part of the bit-at-a-time method of procedure, of the abstract method universal in science, it will not thereby lose any of its importance. It will show that Marshall's high expectations from the development of the time analysis are reconcilable with his other view that the great tool in economics is scientific common-sense.—*H. W. Smith.*

7588. RICCI, UMBERTO. Klassifikation der Nachfragekurven auf Grund des Elastizitätsbegriffes. [Classification of demand curves according to their elasticity.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (1) Aug. 1931: 36-61.—From the familiar demand curves there can be obtained derivative curves of total expenditure. Of these there are seven kinds: (1) in which the total sum expended steadily increases (a rectangular hyperbola cuts the demand curve from above); (2) in which the expenditure curve steadily falls (a rectangular hyperbola cuts the demand curve from below); (3) in which the expenditure curve first rises and then falls (a rectangular hyperbola is tangent to the demand curve, but above it); (4) in which the expenditure curve first falls and then rises (a rectangular hyperbola is tangent to the demand curve but contained below it); (5) in which the expenditure neither rises nor falls (the case of unit elasticity of demand); (6) in which it rises, falls, and rises again; and (7) in which it falls, rises, and falls. Corresponding to these seven types of expenditure curves there are seven types of demand curves. The point at which the elasticity of demand is unity will correspond to points on the expenditure curve where tangents to it are horizontal to the x or y axis, that is, points of maxima, minima, or flexion. For theoretical completeness two other points must be mentioned, that, namely, where $x = \infty$, i.e., the point at which the

expenditure curve approaches the x axis as an asymptote, and that where $y = \infty$, i.e., the point at which the expenditure curve approaches the y axis as an asymptote. The slope of the demand curve at each point may be compared with the slope of a rectangular hyperbola at the same point, and the result expressed numerically as 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, etc. Thus for every continuous demand curve there is a derivative curve of elasticities. Similarly the expenditure has a slope from which may be derived the coefficient of expansiveness (γ). The relationship between the elasticity of demand and the expansiveness of expenditure is $\gamma = 1 - 1/\eta$. Thus if $\gamma = 1$, $\eta = \infty$; if $\gamma = 0$, $\eta = 1$; and so on. The importance of this relationship for practical statistical studies is obvious, inasmuch as total expenditure curves are frequently available. From their properties one can ascertain the properties of the demand curves, provided that the original statistical series is a long one, composed of items spaced at short and regular intervals, and provided that the mathematical curve fits the original empirical curve fairly closely.—*T. J. Kreps.*

7589. ROCHE-AGUSSOL, MAURICE. L'oeuvre scientifique de quelques économistes étrangers: 5. Friedrich von Wieser. [The scientific work of certain foreign economists. 5. Friedrich von Wieser.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 44 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1392-1430.—*Nathan Miller.*

7590. WALDER, GEORG von. Grenznutzen und Grundrente. [Marginal utility and rent.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissenschaft. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (2) Oct. 1931: 320-359.—An absolute rent does not exist, and marginal rent has a decidedly relative character. Differential rent is a variant of rent *per se*, and both appear only when certain basic conditions are fulfilled. Given different parts of a supply of land on each of which only one product can be raised, there would be no rent costs. When land is owned by the state a complete rent compensation is possible only when the marginal utility of the product of the land reaches a certain stage, which does not always occur. Rent may occur temporarily with state owned land when the effort is made to achieve rent compensation, but not permanently.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 7077, 7080, 7127-7129, 7193, 7223, 7240, 7253, 7256, 7261, 7273, 7275, 7296, 7298, 7303, 7305, 7372, 7377, 7385, 7387, 7402, 7411, 7424, 7530-7531, 7552, 7847, 8744)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 6864-6865, 6874-6875, 6877, 6879, 6883, 6896, 6898, 6904-6905, 6933-6934, 6939, 6948, 6950, 6953, 6960, 6972, 6979, 7065, 7701, 7707, 7789, 7806, 7862, 7868, 7896, 8192, 8198, 8201, 8604)

7591. BLIZNAKOV, T. Близнаковъ, Т. Погледъ върху стопанското и финансово положение на България презъ 1930 година. [Outline of the economic and financial conditions of Bulgaria in 1930.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (*Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomicheskoto Druzhestvo.*) 30 (5) May 1931: 285-297.—The worst year since the war.—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

7592. BLUETT, H. A. N. Economic conditions in the Netherlands East Indies—September, 1931. *Gl. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade Rep.* #501. 1932: pp. 126.

7593. BOBCHEV, K. Stopanstvoto i stopanskata politika v Bulgaria sled voinata. [Post-war economics and economic politics of Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭl-*

garskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo. 30(8) Oct. 1931: 469-489.—In the war Bulgaria lost fertile territories to her neighbors. In addition heavy reparations were imposed on her. While before the war she was the second in importance, next to Rumania, now she is the weakest country in the Balkans. However, generally speaking, Bulgaria's present economic structure is not much different from the pre-war. The land is divided among 734,000 households thus placing Bulgaria in the lead in the small size of average holdings. Grain crops are predominant which makes agriculture insufficiently profitable. In technical organization Bulgarian agriculture is still primitive. Bulgaria is rich in ores. She fills her local coal requirements and even exports coal. Bulgaria is developing her industries which satisfy local requirements.—V. Sharenkoff.

7594. BRAILSFORD, H. N. Why India is poor. *Asia* (N. Y.). 31(11) Nov. 1931: 679-685, 731.—The physical strength of India's labor force is far behind that of European nations; furthermore, not half of the labor force is effectively at work; only 18.3% of the male population and 1.9% of the female are literate. The enormous gold hoard is put to no productive use as a reserve for credit expansion to provide capital for the development of agriculture and industry. British rule has checked famine and plague and brought overpopulation, and has destroyed the village industry by importing machine-made goods. The money-lender (with an annual tribute of £100,000,000), the middleman, and the landlord (with over £30,000,000 annual income) are the parasites of India. The balance of trade reveals the profits of India to the British Empire, averaging £80,250,000 in the period 1923-1928, including the legitimate payment for the capital used in the development of railways and irrigation works, as well as the profits of British capitalists. Also India has had to pay for wars in which she has been a passive factor, although the British have brought external and internal peace.—M. Keller.

7595. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. Industrial reconstruction and industrial efficiency. *Modern Rev.* 47(6) Jun. 1930: 689-699.—India has great possibilities for the development of large scale industries for mass production. The iron ore reserves of India are surpassed by only those of America and France. Indian laborers are not inferior to those of any other country in potential efficiency. Rapid industrialization of India will solve its problem of extreme poverty.—Sudhindra Bose.

7596. DELGASS, BASILE W., and KNAPPEN, THEODORE M. Financial collapse menaces Russian Sovietism. *Mag. Wall Street.* 49(8) Feb. 6, 1932: 455-457, 498-499.

7597. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. La Russia Sovietica. [Soviet Russia.] *Economia.* 8(3-4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 219-224.—Soviet Russia may be appraised (1) as an effort to modernize a country which is both very backward and rich; but in this respect it will be successful through more or less pronounced returns to private initiative; Bolshevism has succeeded in fact in producing saving without appeal to private initiative, but has not succeeded in making it productive; (2) as an effort to form a more intimate social solidarity. But it reaches this through coercion on the part of the state, not through the free will of individuals (as in Fascist corporativism). Since coercion is a more "costly" form than free adhesion, one may expect that the Russian system will change its nature in the future, if only slowly and gradually.—Roberto Bachi.

7598. KREUTZBERGER, M. Zum Begriff einer jüdischen Sozialpolitik. [Concept of Jewish social policy.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2(4) 1931: 131-139.—The concept of Jewish social policy is analyzed. There is great need for such *Sozialpolitik* because the situation of the German Jews is much

worse in the present crisis than that of the Germans. The former have but 1.5% in agriculture, compared to the 26.3% of the general population; and 49.7% in commerce and 21.9% in industry. Probably 60% of the Jewish economy has been ruined by the economic changes of the last years, and the whole Jewish middle class is in crisis and dissolution. Not only do Jews suffer from the changes incident to the latest development of capitalism but they suffer as Jews from boycott and inability to find work. Even large enterprises owned or operated by Jews have a quota for Jewish employees.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

7599. KREUTZBERGER, M. Die wirtschaftliche Krise des deutschen Juden. [The economic crisis of the German Jews.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2(5) 1931: 199-202.—(A critical review of the recent book of that name by Alfred Marcus, containing the latest statistics on this theme.)—Ephraim Fischhoff.

7600. LIPCIUS, M. L'économie nationale de la Lithuanie et son développement. [The economic development of Lithuania.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1(1) Jan. 1932: 123-146.—Agriculture is the basis of Lithuania's economic structure; 76.7% of the population is engaged in agricultural occupations. In recent years the production of meat and dairy products has been encouraged, while the production of grain and flax has diminished. Since the war Lithuania has made rapid progress in the establishment of a system of national industries. Both foreign and domestic commerce have expanded. Only about half the 45 towns of over 2,000 population in Lithuania have railway connections. However, a bus system is developing to supplement the railroads.—Morris E. Garnsey.

7601. MANGOLD, FR. Repertorium der Wirtschaftsschäfts-, Finanz- und Sozialpolitik. [Chronicle of economic, financial, and social policy.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67(4) 1931: 616-632.—(Switzerland.)

7602. MARCUS, A. Zur wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der Berliner Juden. [Economic development of Jews of Berlin.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(12) 1930: 450-464.—Berlin contains about 30% of all German Jews. Their position in medium sized and small business enterprises is much more uncertain than in large operations, and the relative growth of open, i.e., not incorporated, business as compared to decline everywhere else is accounted for by the fact that less capital is necessary for that type of business. More and more the Jews of Berlin with little or no capital are becoming employees whether in large enterprises or smaller ones. This leads to the proletarianization of the Jewish masses. There is an analysis of various incorporated businesses and of participation in radio, automobile, real estate, insurance, publishing and publicity, and especially textiles.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

7603. McALLEN, H. W. The existing industrial depression and possible remedies. *Accountant.* 85(2974) Dec. 5, 1931: 743-747.—The principal causes of the depression can be classified as international and domestic (British). In the former group are found the overproduction of raw materials, resulting in lowered wholesale prices, the maldistribution of gold, and the existence of reparations and war debts. Among the domestic causes are governmental extravagance, inefficiency in industry, misunderstandings between capital and labor, lack of cooperation between England and the colonies, the burden of internal debt, maladjustment of wholesale and retail prices, and lack of balance between industrial and agricultural production. Remedies include a modification of the gold standard, international in scope, a drastic amendment and reduction of war debts, cooperation of the central banks, and, internally, efforts toward price adjustments, industrial harmony, and public economy, assisted by tariffs and preferential agreements with the dominions.—H. F. Taggart.

7604. ORTON, WILLIAM. The meaning of the gold crisis. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (2) Feb. 1932: 153-165.—A resumé of financial and political developments in Europe since the war, and a statement of the present economic situation of the various countries.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

7605. POURBAIX, KAMIL. La crise financière en Pologne. [The financial depression in Poland.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 183-186.—*Robert Schwenger.*

7606. RICHTER, F. E. The world's staples. VIII. Copper. *Index.* (Svenska Handelsbanken.) 6(70) Oct. 1931: 219-237.—In 1929, 75% of the world's output came from mines directly under American control. In 1930 for the first time the United States was a net importer. The world output has just about doubled in each of the three thirteen-year periods from 1874 to 1913, showing an average annual rate of growth of 5½%. The world output has not doubled in the eighteen years since 1913. Important discoveries of new sources of supply as well as of improved processes of extraction have tended to frustrate attempts to stabilize the price of copper. These changes, however, have led to a considerable degree of vertical integration. During the last 50 years, four attempts to control copper prices have been made. In the 'seventies the so-called Lake Pool was formed. It lasted into the early 'eighties. In 1887 the Secretan Syndicate, primarily of French origin, tried to stabilize the price at 17¢. Scrap copper was the main cause of its undoing. The third attempt came at the turn of the century when the market shifted from England to the United States. Failure was again due largely to increased use of scrap copper. The fourth attempt to control the price of copper was made in 1921 by the Copper Export Association. They were aided in their effort by the Copper and Brass Research Association and by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. The effectiveness of the control scheme was checked by division of interests among the Big Four. In 1926 Copper Exports, Inc., was organized and in the next year the Copper Institute was formed. The inability to control production has so far rendered ineffective all efforts to control the price of copper.—*E. W. Zimmermann.*

7607. RODGERS, D. J. Economic conditions in the Republic of El Salvador—November 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade. Rep.* #502. 1932: pp. 33.

7608. SAKAROV, N. Ruskiyat sotzialen opit i negovite blizki izgledi. [The Russian social experiment and its immediate perspectives.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3(3) 1931: 46-61.—All social and economic post war changes in Europe are far inferior to the results of the February and October, 1917, revolution in Russia. Up to 1927 the aim of communism was the liquidation of the bourgeois institutions. Since 1927/28, the first year of the five year plan, great efforts have been made to industrialize the country, and modernize and rationalize agriculture with collectivization. But the Soviet government is imposing enormous sacrifices upon the Russian people.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7609. SCHUSTER, VACLAW. Le Tchecoslovaquie et la création d'un bloc économique en Europe Centrale. [Czechoslovakia and the creation of an economic bloc in central Europe.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 86-90.

7610. SENATOR, WERNER. Die soziale und wirtschaftliche Lage der jüdischen Bevölkerung in Ost-europa. [Social and economic position of the Jewish population in eastern Europe.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(7-8) 1930: 263-278.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

7611. STEWART, M. S. Britain's financial and economic crisis. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(18) Nov. 11, 1931: 323-340.—A summary, illustrated by statistical tables and charts, of the fundamental problems and immediate difficulties in the British crisis. Five proposed solutions are reviewed—reduction of wages and

salaries, inflation of credit, devaluation of sterling, a protective tariff, and empire preference. The author's conclusion is that a return of British prosperity is intimately linked with the restoration of normal economic conditions throughout the world.—*Phillips Bradley.*

7612. STRAT, G. La situation économique des classes sociales en Roumanie. [The economic situation of the social classes of Rumania.] *Anal. Econ. si Stat.* 13 1930: 9-29.—The old landed aristocracy is now in decadence, as a result of radical reforms, universal suffrage, and agrarian reform. Farms of over 200 ha. do not account for more than 8% of total cultivated areas. Peasant agriculture means a considerable waste of time, tools, and capital. As a result Rumania is passing through a serious crisis. The absence of capital and of a middle class explains in large part the economic and social difficulties.—*N. Bănescu.*

7613. THELWALL, J. W. F., and EDWARDS, R. P. F. Economic conditions in Germany to September 1931. *Gt. Brit. Dept. Overseas Trade. Rep.* #500. 1932: pp. 282.

7614. TUDEER, A. E. L'évolution économique en Finlande. [Economic development in Finland.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-4(3) Dec. 1931: 577-602.—There has been a decided increase in the amount of cultivated land, and in the yield per acre during the last few years. However, yields are not yet entirely satisfactory and this is the basic reason for the unsatisfactory character of agricultural credit facilities. Industrial development has been rapid, despite the lack of coal and iron. Industry is now nearly as important as agriculture in the national economy.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7615. UNSIGNED. Report to the Council (on Austria), September 19, 1931. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission. Ser. F 960(b).* 1931: pp. 7.—On August 7, 1931, the Austrian government addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations requesting the Council to proceed to an examination of Austria's economic and financial difficulties and to seek the means of remedying them. The committee gives a brief summary of Austria's financial condition since the re-establishment of budgetary equilibrium in 1923. After examining the situation with the Finance Committee of the League, the Chancellor declared the government's plan: to balance the budget; pay off short term obligations; guarantee existing assets of the *Creditanstalt*; revise Austrian banking legislation; and retain a foreign financial adviser for the National Bank. The committee agreed with the Austrian government and the financial adviser that a credit of 250,000,000 shillings is essential to meet the requirements of the treasury and protect the foreign exchange of the National Bank. A summary of government budget accounts, 1928-1932, and an abstract from the weekly statements of the Austrian National Bank in 1931 are given.—*M. McCollum.*

7616. WEBER, MAX. Die Wirtschaft der Schweiz im Krisenjahr 1931. [Swiss industry during the crisis of 1931.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz.* 24(2) Feb. 1932: 46-54.—The most direct sign of the crisis was the decline in the production of goods dependent upon international conditions and its effect upon the labor market. The number of unemployed doubled in 1931, and even if 1932 brings recovery, the number is likely to increase as Swiss industry tends to lag behind international conditions. Nevertheless, production for the home market remained favorable. Agriculture declined only slightly, and the building industry showed a record increase in the number of houses built. The full weight of the crisis fell upon exports, and as imports were not correspondingly decreased, Switzerland finds herself with a deficit 900 million francs, the largest she has ever known. This is partly due to the high purchasing power of the country and partly to foreign dumping.—*M. E. Liddall.*

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 6866, 6879, 6897, 6903, 6955, 6963, 6965, 7066, 7244, 7292, 7521, 7529-7530, 7540, 7642, 7871, 7883, 7885-7886, 7888, 7901, 7915, 8012, 8551, 8605, 8711)

7617. DOLINSKI, N. V. Po vŭprosa za izpolzvaneto na rabotnata sila v bŭlgarskoto zemledelie. [On utilizing the labor force in Bulgarian agriculture.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo*. 30(7) Sep. 1931: 423-443.—The peculiar features of the Bulgarian economic structure composed, for the most part, of small and medium land holdings, determine the basic sources of the human labor forces. The majority of rural economic units are of the type of family labor units. Only the large holding units employ hired labor. There is a large surplus of unused labor in Bulgaria. This leads to a small number of working days and less productive agriculture. (With tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

7618. HART-SYNNOT, R. Agriculture and the national revival. *Quart. Rev.* 258(511) Jan. 1932: 139-155.—Agriculture at present works under a handicap from foreign competition because of undercutting of prices and because distributors and consumers prefer foreign produce on account of its uniform supply and quality. Farmers must introduce efficient accounting systems, increase the productiveness of their labor by the employment of machinery, and organize to put their goods on the market in uniform quality and quantity. This does not require new institutions; the government has already supplied ample staff and activity, and the Empire Marketing Board supplies necessary propaganda. What is needed is cooperation among the farmers.—*Chester Kirby*.

7619. KAWANISHI, TAICHIRO. Nogyo kyokoron. [On agricultural crises.] *Shogaku Ronso*. (2) Nov. 1930: 1-70.—The discussion of the agricultural crises of international character during 1875-1900, is followed by the critical study of works of M. Sering, G. A. Studensky and E. Varga. The crisis now working havoc in the agricultural community of Japan lies between what Varga calls "the crisis due to over-production in the capitalistic countries" and "the crisis due to under-production in infant industrial countries." (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7620. GAWROŃSKI, ZYGMUNT RAWITA. Przypuszczalny wpływ spadku ludności na rolnictwo Niemiec. [The possible effect of the decrease of population on German agriculture.] *Rolnictwo*. 1(2) Nov. 1931: 39-62.—The declining birthrate in Germany and the migration to cities, will lead to an increase of wages of land workers, discourage small independent farmers, and help to enlarge farms, and further their mechanization. In addition, shiftings will take place in the production and consumption of agricultural products, and in animal husbandry. Land rent and prices will not remain unaffected.—*A. Gazel*.

7621. RITTER, KURT. La crise agraire allemande. [The German agricultural crisis.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1 (1) Jan. 1932: 63-82.—At present German agriculture is no longer able to meet the interest charges on its obligations—some 928 million marks per year. The situation is particularly difficult in the east where the large farm still predominates. The government has attempted to aid agriculture by loans, protective tariffs and by measures designed to increase the home consumption of national products.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

7622. UNSIGNED. The agricultural crisis. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission. Ser. 2B(12-pt 1)*:

1931: pp. 322.—During 1930 while prices in general were falling, agricultural wages, the cost of farming materials, capital costs, and taxation have remained at their previous high level. There is a shortage of long term credit available for agriculture, and interest rates are high; in some Eastern European countries, they run from 18 to 50%. The International Institute of Agriculture suggested the formation of an international agricultural credit system for the purpose of reducing agricultural interest rates and alleviating the increasing burden of indebtedness. In May 1931, a committee was appointed by the League Council to work out a plan for the organization and operation of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Co.—*M. McCollum*.

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 6909, 6911, 6966-6967, 7272, 7293, 7401, 7467, 7593, 7626, 7666)

7623. ARAMBURU, ALFONSO. Minifundios y latifundios. [Small and large estates.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32(98) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 221-224.—(Spain.)

7624. IHRIG, K. Agrarian reform in Hungary. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(11) Nov. 1931: 341-354.—By the Treaty of Versailles, Hungary lost 72% of her former territory whereby the proportion of large estates was increased at the expense of the smaller. Just before the reform more than half the area was in medium-sized and larger holdings. The agrarian population consisted of more than half the total population. Before the reform regulation of landed property was left to the parties concerned. Small holdings gradually gained ground, and 17.5% of the area was worked by tenant farmers. The reform aimed to achieve a distribution of land more suitable to the general welfare. Those who were capable and willing to work were encouraged to possess land. The execution of the reform was placed in the hands of a special tribunal. The small holding was to be improved and made capable of independent existence.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

7625. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, C. El sofisma de la pequeña propiedad. [The fallacy of small farm ownership.] *Nosotros*. 25(267) Oct. 1931: 386-395.—The widely prevalent belief that if government will guarantee ownership of small farms to farmers, the social and economic problems of the agricultural classes will be adequately taken care of is fallacious. Three methods of providing small holdings for farmers have been proposed or undertaken: (1) for the government to lend on long time notes at low rates of interest the purchase price of farms which are to be bought from large owners; (2) for the government to purchase lands and to give them in part or wholly to the small farmers; and (3) for the government to confiscate the large estates and distribute them among small holders. The first plan is impossible, since small holders cannot support themselves, pay interest on purchase price, and retire the loan out of their earnings from their land. The second plan would lead to the demand from artisans, small merchants, etc., to perform analogous services for them and would lead the government into bankruptcy. The third plan would meet the opposition of all large enterprises, which might expect to be victims in their turn. The real solution for the present universal trend toward concentration of landed property, is for the state to acquire all land by whatever methods seem just and to distribute this land among competent users on the basis of life-long tenure at the highest rentals it will bring on the competitive market. It is not ownership that is essential to the maximum and best utilization of the land by the occupant, but security of tenure for a period sufficiently long that he may be certain of reaping the full rewards of his labors.—*L. L. Bernard*.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 6872, 6940, 6956)

7626. GASTÁLVER, JOSÉ. El gran cultivo industrializado ante los proyectos de reforma agraria. [Large scale industrialized agriculture and the projects of agrarian reform.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32 (98) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 199-206.—(Spain.)

7627. CLARK, S. P. Cost of producing field crops in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, 1928. *Univ. Arizona, College Agric., Agric. Exper. Station. Bull.* #139. Oct. 1, 1931: pp. 667.—The data presented were secured by the route method in 1928. The costs of producing short staple cotton on different fields were found to vary from 8.72 cents to 20.46 cents per pound and averaged 13.38 cents per pound, the average sales price was 19.25 cents. With long staple cotton the total costs per pound varied from 17.2 to 38.8 cents and averaged 23.8 cents, the average sales price was 38 cents. With alfalfa the lowest cost per ton was \$9.47 and the highest \$18.90, while the average cost per ton was \$13.17. With wheat the costs per hundred pound of grain varied from \$1.14 to \$8.20 and averaged \$2.03. The rent or interest on investment was charged at the current rate of 8%.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7628. FRÜHSORGE, ERICH. Der bäuerliche Familienbetrieb. [The family farm.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 72 (3) 1930: 351-373.—A comparison as to size, site, number of workers, buildings and inventory, production, indebtedness, interests and taxes, and improvements of a number of small farms, based on personal studies made by the author on farms in East Prussia.—*Rosa Ernst.*

7629. HASSE, A. Die pflanzliche Produktion in den einzelnen Betriebsgrößenklassen. [Crop production in different size-of-farm groups.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 73 (5) 1931: 725-761.—The type of crop production is not uniform in the different farm size-groups; each group has a combination of crops which are best for that size. The large farms produce mostly the staple crops for the market. The smaller farms show a greater capacity for absorbing manual labor and individual care (qualitative labor), and have less machinery. Here the chief crops are tobacco, hops, fruit, grapes, and vegetables, or products used in the farmer's home or to feed his farm animals. With the size of the farm the proportional area of wheat, barley, sugar beets, legumes and fodder crops increases, whereas the proportion of vegetables, truck crops, grapes and similar crops decreases. The median sized farms have the highest figures for rye, oats and pasture of different types. Moreover, calculations show that the gross yields of wheat, barley, oats, rye and sugar beets increase with increasing size of farms, whereas the opposite is true for hay. The medium sized farms had the lowest potato yields. Defining "net yields" as the gross yields minus the quantity used on the farm itself and for feeding livestock, the small farms lead with the largest net yields or actually marketed crops of garden and vineyard products, whereas the larger farms sell larger quantities of the other products. The conclusion must be drawn that one farm-size-class is not superior to the others; rather, the different sizes complement one another. Not the optimum farm size ought to be the main question, but rather the optimum combination of different size groups.—*G. S. Wehrwein.*

7630. JOHNSTON, JOSEPH. A plea for winter dairying. *J. Stat. & Soc. Inquiry Soc. Ireland.* 17 (105) Oct. 1931: 33-44.—Cold storage holdings and production of butter from the southern hemisphere have eliminated differences between summer and winter butter prices in Ireland. Butter tariffs have been imposed so as to give the Irish dairymen a monopoly of the home market as a means of inducing them to capture the export market. The present dairy sections of Ireland are in the southwest, Kilkenny and Munster, and in the north-

west, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, and Sligo. Winter dairying calls for tillage, but these dairy sections do not practice agriculture of that type. The marketing problem is insoluble apart from winter dairying. Breeding changes can maintain volume of milk production until the end of December. Production of roots must be doubled or a substitute found. Grass silage is cheapest of all winter foods for cattle. One hundred million gallons of additional winter milk must be produced to maintain a steady butter production. Dairy production areas will change because of the production of winter milk.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

7631. RIES, L. W., and GREVE, H. H. Beziehungen zwischen Lohnaufwand und Rohertrag. Ein Versuch korrelativer Auswertung der Buchführungsstatistik. [Relations between wage outlay and gross yield. An attempt at correlation analysis of farm accounting data.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 73 (5) 1931: 763-779.—The authors have investigated farm statistics, especially accounts, and have tried to compute certain index numbers such as gross farm income, intensity, wages, fertilizer, machinery and machinery upkeep. Using the Pearsonian formula the correlation of these index numbers in series of two has been determined. There is no useful correlation between the amount of wages per hectare and the net farm income. The correlation between intensity index and the amount of wages is low and of little value. With exception of the grazing farms, there is a high correlation between the amount of wages and the gross farm income, as well as between the net farm income and the ratio of the amount of wages to gross farm income. The results obtained so far in different districts justify the conclusion that the productivity of human labor is greatest on the grazing (cattle-pasture) farms and that (contrary to the prevailing belief) productivity increases progressively beginning with the feed type of farm, then the grain farm, the potato, and finally the intensive sugar beet farm. The gross farm income obtained per wage unit called "one-mark-wage-unit" or per one-man-labor-unit seems to be the least on the small farms, increases up to a certain farm size and remains stationary for the larger farms. The relation between the amount of wages and gross farm income is conditioned by the type, the size of the farm, soil, climate, and management.—*G. S. Wehrwein.*

7632. UNSIGNED. Experiments with drought-resisting crops. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 957-962.

7633. ZÖRNER, HANS. Betriebserhebungen in Bauernwirtschaften Preussens. [Farm operation results on Prussian peasant farms.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 74 (6) 1931: 939-944.

7634. ZÖRNER, HANS. Untersuchungen über die Zusammenhänge zwischen Kartoffelanbauflächen und Ernten und den Schweinebeständen. [Studies of the relation between areas in potato cultivation, potato yields and the stock of hogs.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 74 (6) 1931: 925-938.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 6861, 6863, 6870-6871, 6873, 6889, 6951-6952, 6975, 6978, 7129, 7627, 7708, 8430)

7635. BLIZNAKOV, T. Direkziyata za zakupvane i iznos na zürneni khrani. [Bureau for buying and exporting grain.] *Spisanie na Búlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30 (7) Sep. 1931: 444-449.—The pre-war economic equilibrium was disturbed by the intensive agricultural production of overseas countries. The world's reserves of grain and flour have increased more than two and a half times within five years. This has led to the fall in grain prices, which are lower in Bulgaria than in any other country. For relieving the situation, by a law of Dec. 25, 1930, a bureau for buying and exporting grain was created. The state is paying

the agriculturists more for their grain products than it can receive on exporting them.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7636. BRAUN, E. W. Alfalfa. *Univ. California, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #521.* Dec. 1931: pp. 37.—Alfalfa is grown in practically every agricultural section in California. In California, unlike many other sections of the United States, alfalfa production and the dairy industry are interdependent. California, at one time a heavy importer of alfalfa hay, now ships both hay and alfalfa meal to the Atlantic Seaboard. Since 1909 alfalfa has been the dominant hay crop in California and in 1930 mounted to 80% of the entire hay crop. Since 1927 over 4,000,000 tons have been harvested annually in California. Since 1919 acreage has increased but slightly. The yearly average price of alfalfa in California during the period 1921-1930 was determined by (1) size of crop; (2) the number of dairy cows; and (3) the price level of feed concentrates most commonly used. (Appendix A gives a quantitative analysis of the principal factors affecting the price of alfalfa hay. Appendix B contains 8 pages of basic tables.)—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

7637. DOWLER, JOHN F. Variations in livestock production costs and returns in Putnam County. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #495.* Dec. 1931: pp. 37.—This study is based upon data collected by the detailed cost route method upon a group of farms in Putnam County, Ohio, during the three years, 1926-1928. Figures relating to hogs, sheep, poultry, and the dairy enterprise are presented.—*J. I. Falconer.*

7638. GEORGIEV, I. ГЕОРГИЕВЪ, И. Винарството въ България. [Wine industry in Bulgaria.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (*Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomicheskoto Druzhestvo.*) 30(3) Mar. 1931: 170-181.—(Statistical tables and map.)—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

7639. H., C. The British Empire wool conference of 1931 in Melbourne. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(11) Nov. 1931: 361-363.—Nearly half the world supply of wool is grown in British Dominions, hence the importance of the conference. Resolutions adopted were: public auctions best method of selling; present fall in prices not due to overproduction; arbitrary price fixing unwise; regulate wool selling season avoiding carry-overs and cooperation of British Dominions in selling wool; and supply and demand must be recognized in marketing of wool. Greater care in classifying and preparing wool for sale, and publication of data and estimates on wool production were recommended. Insurance against loss through falling prices and research work on the wool industry were suggested.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

7640. HASIGANU, D. D. Producția agricolă a României, 1906-1928. [Agricultural production in Rumania 1906-1928.] *Anal. Econ. si Stat.* 12 1929: 66-102; 124-148.—The decrease in quantity and quality of post-war agricultural production is evidenced by data for each region. So far as wheat is concerned the average area cultivated 1906-15 was 3,594,256 ha., and the average production 48,522,758 hl. For 1920-27 the averages were 2,848,077 ha. and 32,085,910 hl. For rye the area and yield have been halved since the pre-war period. Barley shows an increase. For oats the area is increased, but the yield has diminished. Corn shows a considerable increase in area sown, but a decrease in yield. This result is due primarily to the drought, but also to lack of intensive cultivation.—*N. Bănescu.*

7641. KINDT, L. E. The range sheep industry. *Econ. Annalist.* 2(1) Jan. 1932: 4-6.

7642. MACEK, JOSEF. Dánský příklad. [Danish example.] *Naše Doba.* 38(1) Oct. 1930: 4-10.—Thanks to technical methods and organization, the Danish peasant is more prosperous without protective duties than the Czechoslovak agriculturist. (Comparative statistics.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7643. NOURSE, EDWIN G. Can agriculture affect prices by controlling production? *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 65-75.—Attempts to control production have followed three lines: educational and advisory work; cooperative associations; government action. The first type cannot be precisely evaluated but holds promise in dealing with a normal situation; it is almost useless in effecting readjustment to revolutionary disturbances, such as have occurred since the war. Cooperative associations at best have been less effective than capable industrial managements, because the problem of voluntary coordination of many ignorant or highly individualistic units is insoluble. To achieve any measure of success cooperative associations have had to take all the product under price agreements penalizing over-production. Suggestions for government action have taken four lines: (1) the compulsory selling pool, which may be used to penalize marginal producers; (2) credit rationing, which will operate with difficulty because most lines of agriculture do not depend upon a given volume of credit in any one year; (3) the reconstitution of the public domain, which involves a reversal of policy, substantial expense and grave problems of administration; and (4) licensing agricultural producers. The conclusion is advanced that we shall continue to rely on freedom of enterprise, supplemented by further educational effort and by the control of the widest aberrations through cooperative organizations and credit extension.—*A. F. Hinrichs.*

7644. POLI, POLO. Les amendements dans la culture de riz en Égypte au point de vue agricole et économique. [The improvement of rice culture in Egypt from an agricultural and economic point of view.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (131) Dec. 1931: 824-836.

7645. SALVEMINI, GAETANO. Mussolini's battle of wheat. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(1) Mar. 1931: 25-40.—Before the war the production of wheat in Italy was steadily increasing. The war checked this trend. But in 1923 a crop of 6,120,000 tons exceeded the pre-war level. In 1925 the fascist regime launched the "Battle of Wheat." The pre-war tariff of 75 gold lire (\$14.50) per ton was reinstated. The results in million tons harvested were; 1925, 655; 1926, 600; 1927, 533; 1928, 622; 1929, 709; and 1930, 600. There is reason to suspect that the official figures for some years were exaggerated in order to present an acceptable showing. During the period the tariff was raised to 165 gold lire per ton (\$33.00). The protective duty on wheat increases the price of bread to the average Italian family by about \$29.00 per year. This is equal to 10% of the yearly salary of the industrial worker and 18% of that of the farm laborer.—*Asher Hobson.*

7646. SHANNON, I. V. Review of 1931 cotton year and outlook for 1932. *Trade Winds.* 11(1) Jan. 1932: 5-12. (U.S.)

7647. UNSIGNED. Fruit production in China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9(4) Oct. 1931: 1132-1148.

7648. UNSIGNED. Die Preise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte im Jahre 1930. [The prices of agricultural products in 1930.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(2) 1931: 288-307. (Switzerland.)

7649. VARGA, STEFAN. Die Preisbestimmungsfaktoren des ungarischen Weizens. [Factors determining the price of Hungarian wheat.] *Z. f. Nationalök.* 2(5) May 15, 1931: 780-792.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 7553, 7643, 7645, 7811, 8204, 8366, 8413, 8427)

7650. KASHEV, S. КАШЕВЪ, С. Някои по-важни възжитната търговия на България. [Some important factors in the Bulgarian grain trade.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (*Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomicheskoto Druzhestvo.*) 30(5) May 1931:

253-268.—Analysis of the present conditions of grain production and marketing leads to the conclusion that certain essential economic reforms are necessary with state monopoly of the export trade in grain as the most important and pressing need of Bulgarian agriculture.—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

7651. KELSEY, RAYNER W. Farm relief and its antecedents. *Hist. Outlook.* 22(8) Dec. 1931: 387-394.—The preemption laws, the Homestead Act and legislation granting subsidies for the building of railroads were a form of farm relief. Even easy credit and with it "easy banking" so characteristic of an earlier day are to be listed on the debit side of the wants of the west. The activities of the greenbackers and the Granger movement are a reflection of farm sentiment of the time. The free silver campaign at the close of the last century found most of its enthusiastic supporters in the rural districts. The "farm bloc" had its origin in agrarian distress. A new crop of farm relief legislation followed.—Grain Futures Act, Packers and Stockyards Act, and the placing of a farm member on the Federal Reserve Board, to name but a few. Both the equalization fee (1924) and the export debenture (1929) plans were designed to raise domestic prices of farm products above world prices. The Farm Relief Act of 1929 was adopted in their stead. It is designed to help farmers help themselves.—*Asher Hobson.*

7652. PORRAS, ANTONIO. Notas sobre el llamado proyecto de latifundios. [Notes on the so-called project of latifundia.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32(98) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 225-234.

7653. REDONET, LUIS. Política agraria. [Agrarian policy.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32(98) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 207-219. (Spain.)

7654. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. The agricultural policy of France. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 45(40) Dec. 1930: 527-547.—In France there are some 20,000 agricultural associations. This is not an outstanding number for 5,000,000 farm establishments. Individual self-reliance is a characteristic of the French peasant. He is not given to social experiment. But the French government relies upon the cooperatives as a main source of contact with the farming population. This is indicated by the government's use of the credit syndicates to distribute funds at low rates of interest. There is some evidence that this credit policy may have increased the proportion of circulating as compared to fixed capital employed in agriculture, thus placing the French farmer in a more favorable position to adjust his activities to changing economic conditions. At the same time, statistics seem to point to a persistence of comparatively low yields.—*Asher Hobson.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 6862, 6895, 6932, 6935, 6957, 7461, 7693, 7825, 7897, 7996, 8258, 8266, 8384, 8733, 8735, 8738)

7655. BALDUS, TH. Rentabilitätsrevision eines Waldgutes. [Recalculation of the net income from a forest property.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25(10) Oct. 1931: 541-547.—German forest properties have suffered serious losses in recent years as a result of depressed timber prices and forced cutting following insect epidemics, storms, etc. In order to determine the real income it is necessary to segregate receipts which represent capital depletion as well as disbursements which are not expense. When this is done, many properties which have yielded large receipts show an actual loss instead of an income. The present income tax law although it makes certain concessions in the case of receipts from forced cutting, does not allow for depletion of the forest capital.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7656. BLUM. Das bayerische Berggesetz und der Wald. [The Bavarian mining law and the forest.]

Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl. 53(22) Nov. 15, 1931: 773-784.—A discussion of the provisions regarding payment for damages to neighboring forests caused by mining operations, particularly strip mining of coal. Damage arises principally from the encroachment of the mine dumps on the forest, and the lowering of the ground water level.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7657. BRYANT, RALPH C. More practical aid and information: the sine qua non for private forestry development in the southern pine region. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 130-134.—Rapid growth, good access to markets, and relatively low costs make the south best fitted for future timber growing. Forestry practices must extend beyond the farm woods which alone are inadequate to meet national timber needs or to support large, efficient mills manufacturing high quality products. The efforts to inculcate forestry principles in the farmer must be applied to the larger owner, who is primarily a manufacturer and not so easily convinced. Moreover, the simple measures sufficing for farm woodlands will not solve the complex problems of the operator. Aid in the utilization of small material now wasted and low-grade hardwoods will further large-scale forestry. The selective logging studies of the Forest Service are very useful but are limited in scope.—*Bernard Frank.*

7658. ENDRES, M. Die Forstwirtschaft von heute und ihre Zukunft. [Forestry of today and its future.] *Forstwissenschaftl. Centralbl.* 54(1) Jan. 1, 1932: 1-15.—Owing to the current economic and political situation which has brought about a serious general decline in timber consumption, and at the same time an excessive exportation of low-priced timber by eastern European countries, German forests no longer yield a net income. Even the public forests, particularly those owned by communes, show a deficit. If this condition lasts it will lead to concentration of ownership, ultimately in the hands of the states. Although there will be strong pressure to sacrifice the timber in order to relieve the state treasuries, this should not be done. Production should be curtailed and the timber withheld until the situation improves. Inasmuch as importation is not necessary to supply Germany's timber requirements under present conditions, a high tariff or an absolute embargo on foreign wood would be desirable.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7659. FRITSCHKE, KURT. Reiseeindrücke aus Rumänien. [Travel impressions from Rumania.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(10) Oct. 1931: 703-726.—Because of the lack of facilities and consequently the high cost of transportation most Rumanian forests are exploited on a liquidation rather than a sustained yield basis. Timber is sold on the stump and large areas are cut clear except for the low grade timber, which is left standing. Only the best logs are taken out and the remainder are left on the cutting area, where they afford breeding places for bark beetles. Reforestation of cut-over areas is poorly done. Conditions are better and the realization for stumpage is much higher in the few state forests where the state administration itself has undertaken to log, and in a few instances to saw the timber. In many places serious erosion has resulted from overgrazing. In the course of the post-war agrarian reform large areas of forest land were given to the peasants for pasture.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7660. GARIDEL-THORON, P. de. L'effort forestier depuis la guerre dans le Cantal, le Puy-de-Dôme et la Haute-Loire. [Post-war forestry in the departments of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and Haute-Loire.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69(11) Nov. 1931: 909-927.—These 3 mountain départements have about 250,000 ha. of forest and very large areas of unproductive land and inferior pasture. From 1924 to 1930 about 4,600 ha. of communal and 3,200 ha. of private land have been reforested. The state provides technical advice and supervision, and state nurseries distributed gratuitously in

the 7 years more than 12,500 kg. of seed and 20,400,000 plants. Several associations of owners also maintain nurseries for providing their members with planting stock. These receive cash subsidies from the state. One has 2,500 members of whom 1,800 have reforested some land. Considerable pasture improvement work has been done, with the help of state subsidies.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7661. HEADLEY, ROY. Recent mechanical and other innovations in national forest fire control. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 178-186.—Although 1931 was a bad fire year losses were below the preceding 5 year average largely because of efficient organization and specialized equipment. Technological advance in protection road building has been spectacular. The trail builder, a crawler tractor with power controlled blade anteriorly located, is cheap and effective in rough topography. The road ripper and gas shovels are very effective in clearing heavy brush, particularly chaparral. Mechanical devices for line construction with power tools are making great headway but in very rough country the horse and Oliver plow are best. The use of machinery reduces manpower requirements materially thus simplifying supervision. Airplanes are of limited usefulness in detection and transportation; the autogyro, however, promises a cheap means of managing suppression jobs. Specially adapted radio outfits are being utilized as a supplement to telephonic communication. While technological development has reduced costs drastically, personnel management and training deserve perhaps the most credit.—*Bernard Frank.*

7662. HESKE, FRANZ. Probleme der Walderhaltung im Himalaya. [Problems of forest conservation in the Himalayas.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(8) Aug. 1931: 545-594.—Preservation of the mountain forests of northern India is important because the dense population of the Ganges-Indus plain depends largely upon irrigation for its food supply. Moreover, the local population depends upon the forests for timber, fuel, pasturage, and fertilizer. All land that is level or can be levelled by terracing is cultivated. The area of forest is constantly being reduced by clearing for shifting or permanent cultivation, by excessive grazing, by repeated defoliation of the trees to provide fodder and fertilizing material, and by frequent burning. Protection forests must be set aside and managed primarily to conserve the soil and regulate streamflow, although the necessity of meeting local timber and forage needs should be recognized. As population increases the extensive agricultural methods, which have changed little in 1,000 years, will have to give way to improved methods, otherwise all the forests will eventually be destroyed. (Illustrated.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7663. KRIEGER. Die Thüringische Forstordnung vom 17. September 1930. [The Thuringian Forest Ordinance of Sept. 17, 1930.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(10) Oct. 1931: 685-702.—All forests in Thüringia must be maintained in a productive condition. Forest land may not be cleared for other use without permission of the forest office, and cut-over or otherwise deforested land must be reforested within 2 years. The forest office must be notified in advance of any clear-cutting over $\frac{1}{2}$ ha. in extent, unless it is made under an approved working plan. In forests classified by the forest office as protection forest a permit must be obtained before cutting, removing litter, or grazing. The employment of a technically trained forester (or membership in a recognized association) may be required under certain circumstances. Communal and other public forests must be managed on a sustained yield basis, by technically trained foresters, and in accordance with approved working plans.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7664. PETITMERMET, M. L'influence de la législation et des méthodes de sylviculture sur l'éco-

nomie forestière suisse. [Influence of legislation and silvicultural methods on Swiss forest economy.] *J. Forestier Suisse.* 82(7) Jul. 1931: 149-153; (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 180-186.—Swiss legislation of 1876, providing for federal control of mountain forests, followed the disastrous floods of 1868 and the adoption of a new constitution of 1874. In 1902 this control was extended over all forests in the country. The total forest area, 982,536 ha., is being increased at an average rate of 350 ha. a year through the planting of waste or pasture land. At first, German silvicultural methods were followed, with extensive clear cutting followed by planting. This led to serious erosion and has been abandoned for selection methods of cutting. The intention is to build up the growing stock to a volume of 300 to 600 cu. meters per ha., of which 50% should be trees over 40 cm. in diameter. As the present stand is less than this, the cut in the public forests, at least, is held under the annual growth. The total volume of timber in all forests is approximately 138,000,000 cu. m. and the annual growth 2,500,000 cu. m. Except for certain kinds of wood, it should be possible with careful management to grow within the country enough timber to meet the national requirements, which are now about 4,000,000 cu. m., and which are gradually increasing.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7665. RICHARDS, EDWARD C. M. Some impressions of European forestry. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 191-196.—The European attitude is that of maintaining and increasing the output of the forest soil. The long time view is always emphasized despite the expediences of the moment. Thus, in Saxony, despite high timber prices, undercutting is being deliberately practiced to rebuild the forest capital depleted during the war. Forest property is highly respected and regulations obeyed without question, the exemplary conduct of the forest officers stimulating the public regard for forest laws. Consequently fires are small and few, waste minimized and constant care taken to prevent deterioration. The investment in forest properties is comparatively enormous yet the rate of return under the most favorable conditions is only 2½-3%. Forestry thus seems essentially a public enterprise.—*Bernard Frank.*

7666. WILSON, F. G. Wisconsin's county forest program. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 155-159.—Wisconsin's tax delinquency problem is being met by a county forest program, the outgrowth of a number of land use studies. Recent amendments to the forest crop law permit the state to pay an additional 10¢ per acre annually to counties with established forests and authorize land exchanges and zoning for agriculture, forestry and recreation. Sales in several counties are now restricted to responsible purchasers. Management of county forests promises to broaden the scope as funds become available. Improvements and planting projects are being undertaken experimentally with prison labor. A legislative interim committee is now gathering data on delinquency status and county ownership. County development of forests is adapted to Wisconsin which lacks the taxable wealth to purchase lands and in which the delinquent area is so great that federal and private purchases cannot alone solve the problem.—*Bernard Frank.*

7667. WODERA, HANS. Über einige Fragen, betreffend die Forsteinrichtung im Gebirge. [Problems of forest regulation in the mountains.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(11) Nov. 1931: 733-777.—In making management plans for mountain forests good topographic maps are essential, as topography is a controlling factor in the composition and character of the forest as well as in the allocation of cutting operations and the cost of logging. An inventory of the stands by size classes and by costs of exploitation is more useful than an inventory by age classes. A fairly uniform net

annual income is more to be desired than a uniform volume of annual cut, hence a preliminary regulation based on volume should be modified to allow for differences in costs.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

7668. BABCOCK, FREDERICK M. Real estate valuation. *Michigan Business Studies*. 4(1) Jan. 1932: 1-80.—This publication presents a statement of the appraisal problem and discusses the principles involved in the development of valuation methods. The purposes for which valuations are required are listed, certain valuation axioms and principles are discussed, and seven basic processes of appraisal are offered. The monograph summarizes the essentials of valuation procedure in general terms.—*O. W. Blackett.*

7669. HEGEMANN, WERNER. Bauausstellung, Städtebau und "Kapitalismus." [Architectural exhibition, city-building, and "capitalism."] *Neue Rundsch.* 42(8) Aug. 1931: 236-252.—American urban housing, in spite of striking exceptions, is a fundamental failure because it has not been brought under social control. With every device of rapid transportation available, and with a great surplus of usable land, American cities are nevertheless congested and sunless. Because of its supposedly greater degree of social control, Berlin might be expected to have avoided the mistakes of New York, but it has apparently duplicated them. The regulations laid down by the pre-war bureaucracy were taken over with no essential alteration by the post-war socialist and near-socialist administrations. To get permission to build a dwelling in Berlin in 1929, 110 visits to various bureaus were necessary, involving journeys totaling 823 kilometers. The failure of capitalistic America and half-socialist Germany to solve the housing problem has led some observers to hold that only a wholly Marxist country like Russia can succeed. It is true that housing undertaken in connection with the five year plan has already been carried out according to the program and that most of the American and German difficulties have been avoided. But Sweden has done far better than Russia.—*Howard Becker.*

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 6865, 7537, 7549, 7606, 7708, 7849, 7851-7852, 7858-7859, 7935, 7943, 7946, 7993, 8028, 8111)

7670. BELLANGER, M. Mining copper in Baja California. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(9) Nov. 9, 1931: 394-396.—The technical staff of Campagnie Du Boleo under the direction of the director-general of the company, M. Bellanger, have outlined mining methods pursued by the company at their four principal mines—the Rancheria, Providencia, Purgatorio, and Santa Marta. Following the creation of a safety department in 1927 the accident rate per 1,000 man-shifts has been reduced from 6.28 in 1927 to 3.7 in 1928, 2.44 in 1929, 2.22 in 1930, and to 0.68 in March, 1931. No fatal accident had occurred in the 17 months ending March, 1931, representing a total of 1,150,000 man-shifts.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7671. COBB, A. P. Outlook for zinc. *Mining Congress J.* 17(11) Nov. 1931: 594-596.—Research more and more shows the economy in paying a premium for high grade metal for use in various fields. With reference to zinc metals and alloys and pigments, a progressive spirit means continued expansion.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7672. CRANE, CLINTON H. The lead situation. *Mining Congress J.* 17(11) Nov. 1931: 592-593, 596.—The future of lead is secure. Nature distributed this remarkably useful metal plentifully enough so that it

could be produced at a very reasonable price and its valuable physical and chemical characteristics used to advantage. The technical efficiency of lead production is high. About 30% of the domestic consumption of lead takes place in a chemical form—a higher ratio than in the copper or zinc industries. As the world population grows and the standard of living increases, the demand for the metals will increase, and lead will share in this demand.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7673. DeWET, J. P. Sodium sulphate deposits of Saskatchewan. *Canad. Mining J.* 52(27) Nov. 1931: 801-804.—An outstanding event in the non-metallic mineral resources of the Canadian prairies during 1930 was the advance in the production of sodium sulphate from the alkali lakes of Saskatchewan. The output grew from 5,018 tons in 1929 to 31,571 in 1930, an increase of over 500%. Spurred by the war demand shipments commenced in 1920 when 811 tons were produced. "Nitre cake," an essential flux used in the separation of copper and nickel, is an acid sodium sulphate heretofore available in quantity as a by-product from the manufacture of nitric acid. Manufacturers of nitric acid are adopting the atmospheric nitrogen fixation process with the result that the production of nitre cake is diminishing and its price rising. The largest known deposit of sodium sulphate in the world is at Ingebright lake, about 40 miles north of Hatton, on the Canadian Pacific railway.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7674. EARDLEY-WILMOT, V. L. Diatomite. *Canad. Mining J.* 52(26) Sep. 1931: 701-706.—The unique properties and wide range of the commercial uses of diatomite, particularly for insulation and filtration purposes, and as a general filler, have, during recent years, aroused considerable and increasing interest throughout the industrial world. Diatomite is not a mineral, but is composed of countless myriads of minute siliceous skeleton sheels of diatoms, which belong to the vegetable kingdom and are classed with the algae. Approximately 120 deposits have been examined throughout Canada. The largest known diatomite deposits in the world are in California where they attain a thickness of 1,000 feet, but only certain beds totaling about 300 feet are considered high enough quality to be worked. About 75% of the total United States output is maintained by the Johns-Manville Company who took over the Celite Company in 1928. In spite of an annual consumption of 7,000 tons only a few hundred tons are mined in Canada, about 90% of her requirement being imported.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7675. GAMMON, WILLIAM E. Montana gas projects. *Gas Age-Record*. 68(15) Oct. 10, 1931: 510-513, 556.—The severity of Montana winters, 8,000 degree days as compared with 1,500 degree days in the southern states, makes natural gas five times as attractive for heating purposes. The Phoenix Utility Company last September turned over to the Montana Power Company the 223-mile Cut Bank-Butte-Anaconda natural gas line. This line, together with the 120-mile Dry Creek-Bozeman line, comprises the greatest single construction undertaken in Montana since the pioneering of the transcontinental railroads. The Anaconda Company, which alone will use several billion cubic feet of gas annually, has entered into a long-term agreement with the Montana Power to supply its operation with gas, both for the generation of steam in the operation of its mines at Butte, and for use in the smelters of its Washoe works. Natural gas has replaced manufactured gas at Butte and Helena. In a note, F. M. Kerr, of the Montana Power Co. states that the distribution of this gas for domestic use and industries was begun in a small way something like ten years ago, and amounts today to approximately 12 or 13 billion feet a year, distributed about equally between industrial and commercial and domestic use.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7676. HARPER, R. B. Competition between natural gas and coal. *Gas Age-Record*. 69(1) Jan. 2, 1932: 7-12, 17, 18.—In 1930 the estimated percentages of the principal basic sources of energy in the United States were about as follows: anthracite, 7.4%; bituminous coal, 46.9%; petroleum, 22.3%; natural gas, 8.2%; water power, 8.4%; wood, 5.9%, and the muscular energy of men and draft animals, only 0.9%. In general, the extent to which competition, or the lack of it, exists between the different fuels or potential heat sources, is dependent upon many considerations, some of the more important of which are: (1) availability of fuel; (2) availability of equipment; (3) suitability of fuel; (4) suitability of equipment; (5) initial cost of equipment; (6) operating cost. In the United States, the estimated 20,000,000,000 cu. ft. reserve of natural gas, equivalent to about 1,000,000,000 short tons of soft coal, is quite likely to be increased by new developments. The development of the engineering methods and economical means of transportation for natural gas which now match the older methods and means which made possible the transfer of soft coal from mine to market is rapidly increasing the consumption of gas. Gas does not compete with coal in supplying bunkers, steam railroad locomotives, and other special needs and so closes to competition about one half of the coal consumption. Allowing for greater advantages and efficiency of natural gas, it appears that not more than 10% of the soft coal consumption in 1927 might be estimated to have been displaced by natural gas. Of the theoretical loss of 235,000,000 short tons in 1930 in the consumption of bituminous coal from what it might be estimated to have been without competition from natural gas, petroleum, and water power experienced from 1915 to 1930, only about 16% can be directly attributed to natural gas competition, whereas fuel and gas oils and also water power each theoretically replaced about 35% of the loss or a total of about 70%, representing nearly five times that due to the gaseous fuel.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7677. LOVELL, WHEELER G., and CAMPBELL, JOHN M. Motors and their fuels must fit. *Oil & Gas J.* 30(34) Jan. 7, 1932: 17, 67.—Fitting the fuel and the engine together for the purpose of getting more power out of the combustion space may become largely a matter of eliminating knock. This depends on the inner structure of the molecules of which the gasoline is composed. Of the paraffin hydrocarbons, for instance, there is an enormous difference (as much as four or five compression ratios) between n-heptane and iso-octane, although both hydrocarbons are composed of about the same amount of carbon and hydrogen and boil at about the same temperature.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7678. REID, LEO. Mining salt with electric equipment. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(9) Nov. 9, 1931: 405-406.—Electrification of underground operation is a rapidly expanding trend in the non-metallic industries that makes for increased efficiency and economy of production. At the property of the Diamond Crystal Salt Company, described here, electrified drilling, undercutting, blasting, and blockholing are employed as well as storage-battery haulage.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7679. RIDDELL, G. C., and LIDDELL, DONALD M. Rare metal development in 1931. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 13(301) Jan. 1932: 36-38.—(A survey.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

7680. RIVAIN, BERNARD. La crise de la métallurgie française: débouchés et prix de revient. [The metallurgical crisis in France: markets and net costs.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 15(725) Jan. 2, 1932: 19-21.—The stabilization of costs and the rational partition of markets, vital to the industry, depend upon international ententes.—*Luther H. Evans.*

7681. SOUTHWARD, G. B. The effects of competition upon coal mining. *Mining Congr. J.* 18(2) Feb. 1932: 19.—To meet the competition of oil and gas there

is only one answer—machine methods. A miner with a pick and shovel loading 10 tons per shift cannot successfully compete against a well drilling machine. A mechanical loader producing 300 tons per shift can compete. But complete mechanization is only used by comparatively few coal companies, so that the effect of what they are doing is not yet felt by the coal industry as a whole.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7682. SOUTHWARD, G. B. Modernized coal mining. *Mining Congress J.* 17(9) Sep. 1931: 426-429, 454.—A few years ago a number of men, using their mines as laboratories, conducted a series of experiments under all classes of mining conditions which showed that coal mining could be completely mechanized. Today we are learning how to use this knowledge. Machine methods cannot be directly exchanged for hand methods and there is further experimental work to be done—modifications of mining systems, changes in operation technique, improvements in equipment and design—before complete coal mine mechanization is realized, but the coal industry is definitely and surely moving toward that end. In the year 1930 the tonnage of bituminous coal mined by mechanized loading increased 23.7% over that mined in 1929. During the same period the production by hand loading into mine cars decreased 20%.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7683. SURO, GUILLERMO A. The reorganization of the Chilean nitrate industry. *Pan Amer. Union, Bull.* 65(5) May 1931: 512-527.—Chile's struggle to meet ever increasing competition from synthetic fertilizer producers has culminated in the formation of the Cosach (Compañía de Salitre de Chile), a stock company with 3 billion pesos capital in which the government is represented as half owner, chartered for a period of 60 years to control the nation's nitrate production. Coincidentally export duties on nitrate and iodine have been eliminated, the government sharing dividends in lieu thereof. While Chile had been maintaining its tonnage extraction of nitrate from 1913 to 1929, its proportion of the world's production fell from 57.6% to 23.2% during this period (and to only 18.5% if based upon saleable nitrate in 1929). As early as 1927-1928 production of nitrogen was in excess of consumption, and this situation became more serious with the increase in number of countries producing nitrogen, the diversity of synthetic products on the market, and the continuous lowering of prices by synthetic producers. To avert disorganization of its export markets Chile treated with European synthetic producing nations at Berlin in 1929 and at Paris in 1930, reaching agreements which provided for stabilization of prices during the succeeding year in each case.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

7684. TAKEMURA, TOYOTARO. Gin boraku no riron. [Theoretical study of cheap silver.] *Shogaku Ronso*. (3) Jun. 1931: 71-184.—The depreciation of silver concerns America and Asiatic countries, the former as the producer and the latter as its holder. The process of the demonetization of silver which began with the collapse of the gold and silver standards has crippled the demand of silver and its increasing supply precipitated its sudden slump after the world war, while its output did not diminish. The future control depends on (1) the demand of the world, particularly in India and China; (2) the decrease of silver production in Mexico and other countries; and (3) the attitude of the silver-holding countries. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7685. TIMM, W. B. Mining in British South Africa. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(1) Jul. 13, 1931: 22-27.—(Impressions of a tour of the Union of South Africa and Southern and Northern Rhodesia.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

7686. TURNER, JOHN R. Research on coal for utilization. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(6) Jun. 1931: 317-318.—The developments in gas and oil have enabled these

to substitute for and displace coal to the extent of 60% of its once undisputed domain. By reason of these ready substitutes, the inelastic demand for coal has been changed to an elastic demand. It must compete directly with more attractive fuels comparable in availability and magnitude of production, the utilization of which is a highly developed art and upon which large sums of money are being spent annually for research. For want of a centralized viewpoint, the industry is not in a position to undertake an extensive research program. Such a research program must be pursued jointly by the coal industry, coal-producing states and the federal government.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7687. UNSIGNED. A stabilization program for the bituminous coal industry. *Coal Age*. 36(9) Sep. 1931: 469-472.—The chaotic condition of the bituminous coal industry has brought forth numerous proposals for relief. Efforts made in this direction encourage the hope of success for a still broader program involving: (1) production control; (2) sound merchandizing; (3) stabilized industrial relations; (4) more mechanization; (5) coordinated research to develop new uses for coal; (6) more consolidations; (7) greater safety. The presentation of a single help as a complete remedy has resulted in a rejection of the proffered cure. What is needed is a coordinated program broad enough to cover all the necessary steps to reach stabilization.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7688. UNSIGNED. Tin and tin restriction. *Rotterdamse Bankvereeniging, Mo. Rev.* 12(12) Dec. 1931: 313-326; 13(1) Jan. 1932: 1-10.—A survey of the world's production and consumption of tin shows that since 1924 production has been increasing while consumption has been declining. An attempt to adjust production to consumption led to the formation, in 1929, of a private corporation called the Tin Producers' Association. At first the cooperation of producers in Bolivia, the Dutch East Indies, and the numerous small producers in Malacca could not be counted upon. This led to the foundation of the International Tin Committee whose work is supported by the governments of the participating countries. This committee's "plan of quotas" fixes the output for Malacca at 53,853, Nigeria at 7,750, Dutch East Indies 29,910, Bolivia 34,260, making a total production of 125,773. The plan is to come into effect March 1, 1932 and is to remain in force for two years, although for six months the quotas may be changed provided all governments agree thereto. The Dutch East Indies quota was distributed among these three producers: Banka (government enterprise) 19,070 tons; Billiton (mixed economic enterprise) 9,776.2; Singkep (private enterprise) 1,063.8 tons.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7689. WERGEL, W. M. New quicksilver discoveries. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(11) Dec. 14, 1931: 495-497.—During the summer of 1931 another possible source of domestic quicksilver was discovered in southwestern Arkansas. Development work carried on thus far is encouraging.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7690. WESTBROOK, FRANCIS A. Asbestos in Vermont. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(11) Dec. 14, 1931: 491-492.—A description of the operations of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation at Eden, Vt., just south of the Canadian boundary.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7691. WOLFE, THOMAS M. Recent changes in the bituminous-coal industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 149-160.—The bituminous coal industry has been sick for many years. Within the industry, drastic changes are occurring in the form of a mechanical revolution, a modernization of marketing methods, a shift in the localization of production, and a diminution of excess productive capacity. The treatment which is now being applied extensively is mechanization, a procedure which is not without grave dangers. It may lead to further expansion of productive

capacity and it will certainly cause further loss to many operators and displace many more workers. It will give low costs and, if capacity is held in check, it may aid in the patient's recovery. (Tables.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7692. YOUNG, GEORGE J. Summarizing consolidated mining and smelting activities. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132(3) Aug. 10, 1931: 120-123.—(Last of a series of five articles on British Columbia's greatest mining enterprise.) Only one of the states of the United States—Missouri—exceeds the Consolidated's production of lead. In the United States no one state equaled the Consolidated's zinc production last year. The great lead-zinc mines of the world are the Sullivan—Consolidated—the Baldwin, the Broken Hills Group (Australia), the Polish Silesia group, and now Mount Isa (Australia) may be included. An annual metal production of 280,000 tons places the Consolidated among the world's greatest producers. The fact that most of this is derived from the Sullivan mine established this mine among the most notable lead-zinc-silver deposits. A variable wage system based upon an average base price for lead and zinc at 17 pounds sterling per long ton in London gives a bonus of 10c for each pound advance above the base and a corresponding deduction for a decline. Consolidated issues one share of its stock to each employee of three years' standing. It also maintains a group insurance plan by which each employee receives a straight life insurance of \$500 after being employed for three months, and this automatically increases by \$100 each six months until a \$1,500 maximum is reached. Each employee has the privilege of taking out an additional \$1,000 at the group rate. The total of the insurance now in force is about \$12,000,000.—*H. O. Rogers.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 6893, 6914, 6921, 6933, 7387, 7677, 7680, 7687, 7697, 7717, 7725 7735, 7905, 7925, 7968, 7983, 8028-8029, 8170, 8257, 8708, 8710)

7693. BOISFONTAINE, A. S. The small mill—its awakening and development. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 137-142.—Small southern mills produce 53% of the regional cut. The efforts of the larger manufacturers in production and distribution must consider this development. The portable mill, averaging 200,000-500,000 feet annually, operates in second growth farm timber and in formerly inaccessible cut-over tracts, producing dimension stock and small, poorly graded boards. Further manufacture is conducted at separate concentration plants which are really the key to the situation since they provide the only contact with the unorganized, constantly shifting mill owner. Financial control varies from full ownership to domination by wholesalers and concentration plant operators. Adjustment to demand is easy because of the small investment and the character of ownership as evidenced by the recent rapid decline in production. Recognizing this, the Southern Pine Association is conducting organizational and promotive work among them with good results.—*Bernard Frank.*

7694. CARLI, F. La crise de l'industrie du coton et influence sur cet article du développement de la soie artificielle. [The crisis in the cotton industry and the influence on cotton of the development of artificial silk.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (131) Dec. 1931: 837-847.

7695. COMPTON, WILSON. Lumber—an old industry—and the new competition. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 161-169.—The lumber industry, one of the oldest and most important in the United States, faces several fundamental difficulties: (1) an unduly large spread between production cost and retail

price; (2) an abnormally low ratio between annual output and aggregate investment; (3) an increasing burden of carrying charges, including taxation of standing timber; and (4) a growing competition from substitute materials. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association is attempting to solve the difficulties by a consistent campaign of research, promotion, and publicity. This association is making definite progress toward remedying the ills of the industry.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7696. DONHAM, RICHARD. Looking forward with the tanner. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 170-180.—The ills of the tanning industry may be reduced to three fundamentals: raw-material price fluctuations, declining demand for leather, and unfair trade practices. The approach to the problem of price fluctuations may be found in the elimination of speculation as the chief means of profit, in the establishment of reserves, and through process research. This necessitates reduction of costs to the point where, over a period of years, when inventory appreciation and depreciation cancel each other, a manufacturing profit remains. The declining demand for leather may be met through the development of new uses and the giving of new characteristics to old products. A study of potential and actual markets, together with manufacture in accordance with the requirements of those markets, is the basis for increased sales and profits.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7697. HALEY, G. A. The chemical and dye trades of China. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 982-990.

7698. JÉRAMEC, PIERRE. Une théorie dynamique de la production et son illustration par l'étude de l'activité industrielle dans la région parisienne. (1927-1931). [A dynamic theory of production and its illustration by the study of industrial activity in the Paris region. (1927-1931).] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 80 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 232-267.—A. M. McIsaac.

7699. JOHNSTON, J. T. Power development in Canada. *Indus. Canada.* 32 (9) Jan. 1932: 82-85.

7700. LISSNER, IVAR. Perspectives de collaboration économique Franco-Allemande. [Prospects of Franco-German economic cooperation.] *Rev. de l'Univ. de Lyon.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 267-273.—A discussion of co-operation in the silk industry to meet inroads into the field by the United States, and potentially the USSR, France to supply the capital and Germany the labor.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

7701. NEIMEYER, ANNEISE. Die Industrie-enquête. [The industrial enquiry.] *Ann. d. Betriebs-wirtsch.* 5 (1) 1931: 47-63.—The industrial enquiry is part of a general enquiry, authorization for which had been provided by the law of April 15, 1926. Information was assembled from available statistics, questionnaires, and oral testimony. The field covered includes the coal, electricity, iron, woodwork, building, chemistry, textile, and handicraft industries. Topics dealt with include: wages, social insurance, productivity of labor, investment (proportion between fixed and liquid capital, extent of foreign capital or borrowed money), costs (raw material, labor and capital costs), technical developments, sales organization, price and development of home and foreign markets.—*C. D. Bremer.*

7702. PETER, C. M. Observations on the automotive industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 6-9.—There has been progress both in quality and quantity in the automotive industry in Russia. Two outstanding undertakings are the AMO plant, the last word in modern factory construction, where the complete manufacturing process from the raw materials to the finished product is carried out, and KIM, a Ford assembly plant, notable for its success in increasing productivity and decreasing labor turnover. The lack of service stations and gas and oil supplies is a handicap

which is being overcome. In tractor production, the Kharkov plant has profited by the unfortunate Stalin-grad experiment and its production is being increased rapidly.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

7703. UNSIGNED. Building permits in the principal cities of the United States in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #545. Dec. 1931: pp. 94.

7704. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Gross-britanniens im Jahre 1931. [Great Britain's chemical industry in 1931.] *Chemische Indus.* 55 (4) Jan. 23, 1932: 73-77.

7705. UNSIGNED. The 1931 record of new building construction. *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 134 (3475) Jan. 30, 1932: 728-738.

7706. UNSIGNED. Power developments stimulate copper consumption. *Engin. & Mining J.* 132 (5) Sep. 14, 1931: 193.—A recent development is the tendency toward consolidation of smaller power systems into larger aggregates, with distribution of power through far-flung networks. High efficiency, even distribution of load, freedom from local disturbances, better regulation of water supply, independence of local shortage are among the advantages gained. An example of this is the linking of power plants in the Lower-Rhenish lignite fields and hydro-electric plants in the Alps by means of a 500 mile transmission line, operating at 220,000 volts. England formerly had 400 steam-power plants. About three-quarters of these are now being abandoned, and the generation of power will be concentrated in the remaining one hundred, combined into an extensive system, distributing power over the entire country through a main line, at 130,000 volts. The new development in the Irish Free State, embracing the entire state, has attracted much attention during the last two years. In France, plans are considered to link the large hydro-electric plants in the mountainous regions of the country by a network with center in Paris. Extensive combinations of individual plants scattered throughout Sweden have been partly completed. Plans have been discussed to tie some of the larger units on the continent to the Norwegian network.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7707. VAŇOUČEK, K. Soustavno elektrisace Evropy a Československa. [Systematic electrification of Europe and Czechoslovakia.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 8-10.—The present time is not favorable for the realization of these plans, because that part of Europe which needs it most is now politically unsettled. Detailed plans were presented at the Lyons Conference of May 1929 and the world conference of energy in 1930 in Berlin. In 1929 Czechoslovakia produced 3.3 milliards of kwh.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7708. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. Physical volume of production in the United States. *Farm Econ. (New York State College Agric., Dept. Agric. Econ. & Farm Management.)* (74) Feb. 1932: 1678-1685.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 7687, 7749-7751, 7785-7787, 7834, 7875, 7879, 7893, 7894-7895, 7899, 7907, 7935, 7972, 7983, 8002, 8008-8009, 8032, 8107, 8123, 8281, 8292, 8365, 8367, 8370-8372, 8395)

7709. ALEXANDER, MAGNUS W. Trends in industrial management. *Service Letter. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.)* (85) Jan. 30, 1932: 1-4.—The most significant recent development in American industrial management has been the growing social mindedness of industrial executives.

7710. ARNOUX, J. L'équipement nouveau de la Russie. [The new Russian industrial equipment.] *La Nature*. (2861) Jul. 15, 1931: 61-72.—A review of the progress attained in the first 30 months of the five year plan in the various technical fields such as coal, oil, and petroleum products, electrification, metallurgy and non-ferrous metals, mechanical and chemical industries and the agricultural problem.—*Nathan Miller*.

7711. BLANCHARD, E. P. The development and application of standards to production management. Discussion. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(6) Dec. 1931: 223-230.—Standards are a valuable guide in management for profit. They are found in more varying degrees of stability and in more varying degrees of relation to exact performance than might be expected. Equipment standards are more easily controlled than human abilities; inventory standards demand radical revisions under extreme business fluctuations while performance standards have a wide swing.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

7712. BOBCEV, K. БОБЧЕВЪ, К. Картелини проблеми. [Cartel problems.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (*Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomicheshko Druzhestvo*.) 30(6) Jun. 1931: 348-362.—The causes leading to organization and growth of monopolistic combinations, the socio-economic significance of cartels, and the problem of state policies toward monopolies are discussed.—*I. V. Emelianoff*.

7713. CLARK, MYRON H. The development and application of standards to production management. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(6) Dec. 1931: 218-223.—The manufacture of puddled wrought iron products is an old and complicated industry in which there has been little attempt at standardization, although close control is essential. The Reading Iron Company has begun a program of standardization, starting with the idea that too much emphasis should not be put on accuracy as the standard will probably not be perfect anyway. The Industrial Engineering Department has the responsibility for developing standards which do not require research and reducing them to writing. Thirteen different subjects have been covered. As an incentive for attaining the standards, cost information is published and departments are grouped according to monthly showing. The three important aspects of the standardization problem are the need for precision, ability to get precision, and the cost of securing precision.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

7714. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. Should the anti-trust laws be modified? *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 129-136.—New business methods operating under changed conditions make it clear that the maintenance of competition inherent in the Sherman act is necessary for the protection of the public. The changing interpretations of the Supreme Court have not modified the principle at issue, but have merely sought to realize it under the different sets of circumstances brought about by changing conditions. Industry must decide upon such remedies as it believes will solve its difficulties, and then test out whether or not those remedies come within the spirit of the Sherman law.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

7715. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O. Some functional aspects of bankruptcy. *Yale Law J.* 41(3) Jan. 1932: 329-364.—In considering the force and effect of Section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act, governing the granting and refusing of a discharge, comparison is made of the act in this country and the English act. Examples are cited from the case-studies of fifteen hundred New Jersey and Boston bankrupts during the last two years, demonstrating the need of wider discretion in court administration. In this country, discharge can be claimed as a matter of right unless there exists, in any specific case, one or more grounds specified in the statute for refusing; while in England there is greater administrative flexibility which may be exercised in the creditors' interests.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

7716. DRURY, HORACE B. The hazard of business. The present need for new motives in industry if it is to operate for the public good. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16(6) Dec. 1931: 252-255.—The trouble in the economic world is that investment has become permanently insecure. Competition is world wide with firms of one industry making sorties into other related fields; the external conditions in many lines of business are more or less subject to arbitrary control exercised by the government or large corporate business forces or actions of foreign nations; changes in technique are continuous and rapid; the consuming world has been radically altered. In the past continuity of industry has been dependent on a fairly high level of profits which have been an invigorating and regulating force. It is possible that the only way out in a world which seems to have abundant capital equipment is to find a way to keep industry going without profit.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

7717. EPSTEIN, RALPH C. Industrial production and price control. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 76-86.—Control of the general price level is insoluble by conscious action without politically managed currency, which is undesirable. Control of individual prices directly involves probable exploitation of the consumer or unwieldy government regulation similar to the process of railroad valuation. Long-time apportionment of resources involves throwing over the institutions of consumer choice and free enterprise. The writer advocates an experiment in one important industry, e.g., automobiles, to be followed by others if successful, in an attempt to allocate new plant capacity against needs for a period of perhaps five years. Total demand for automobiles could have been estimated in 1926 without over-building in 1928. There would be no exploitation of the consumer in most lines of production, if direct agreements with regard to price continued to be illegal. Indirect price maintenance against temporary gluts is desirable. To effect this allocation there should be a supervisory board outside of the industry with the power to recommend the distribution of new extensions and to admit new enterprises. If such recommendations are not accepted, the powers of the board may be increased.—*A. F. Hinrichs*.

7718. F., D. H. Distribution of assets between preferred and common stockholders. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(2) Dec. 1931: 281-285.—Where it is provided in the articles of incorporation that upon liquidation the preferred stockholders shall be paid in full the par value of their stock and in addition the amount of any unpaid dividends accrued, prior to any distribution to the common stockholders, it is submitted that the better rule is to interpret the clause "unpaid dividends accrued" to mean the amount by which the dividend in the past fell short of the stipulated annual amount, irrespective of whether the surplus assets, after the payment of creditors, contained any "profits." This is the English and the better American rule.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

7719. F., H. A. The business trust as a means of securing limited liability. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(8) Jun. 1931: 1052-1057.—The desirability of using the trust mechanism is highly doubtful. An increasing number of jurisdictions are holding business trusts to be mere partnerships and it is unsafe to rely on previous decisions, for several jurisdictions have executed a complete about-face on the matter. In some the business trust may be relied upon, but it is submitted that that is because it has been subjected to statutory regulation similar to that imposed upon corporations. The very thing that makes reliance possible robs the business trust of its advantages and leaves it with its great disadvantage, separation of ownership and control. A few jurisdictions have recently approved the business trust, and in those jurisdictions it can be used. But the organizers should bear in mind that the passage of a single statute or even the interpretation of an existing one by

the courts may subject them to all the burdens of a corporation, while leaving them with at least a doubt as to whether or not they have secured limited liability.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

7720. FLYNN, JOHN T. Pyramiding of holding companies. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159(1) Jan. 1932: 15-22.—While justification for the utility holding company may be found in the lower strata of the corporate structure the complicated superstructure is an intricate maze without reason. Regulation should recognize only the first holding company while eliminating the superstructure. The defect lies in corporation law, and a representative committee of lawyers, economists and financiers should study and make recommendations for the reform of the present corporation laws.—*E. Orth Malott.*

7721. GRAGG, CHARLES I. Diagnosis and the developing science of business. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 192-202.—With the development of an adequate body of material presenting specific business problems in their particular settings, it should be possible to evolve a valid science of business to govern the activities of business management. Tentative predicament definitions or diagnoses must be set up and modified as further analysis of the materials may determine.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7722. GRÜNIG, F. Eine neue graphische Darstellung von Wirtschaftsvorgängen. [A new graphic representation of business processes.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24(11) Nov. 1931: 261-266.—(The fundamentals of a new graphic representation of business processes through the use of vectors.) Diagrams show the production of goods by public and private enterprises; the utilization of the incomes of these enterprises; and the distribution of goods because of a changed price level. The results of the year's business are shown by four different vectors: (1) represents net money receipts, (2) net expenditures, (3) net receipts of goods, and (4) net sales of goods. The direction of the vector for money receipts is vertically upwards, that for money expenditures vertically downwards, for receipts of goods horizontally to the right, and for sales horizontally to the left. The results, size and type of a business corporation can be shown in a goods-money diagram by means of a vector.—*C. E. Cronmeyer.*

7723. HODGE, WILLIAM H. A defense of the holding company. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159(1) Jan. 1932: 7-14.—The holding company and group management have been used by a number of industries and the consolidation movement is world wide. Therefore the holding company device is not objectionable in itself. Publicity would help correct abuses. Technique of federal regulation needs improvement before being applied to all utilities. Besides, federal regulation would tend to absorb and displace state regulation because regulation of holding companies would be accompanied indirectly by regulation of the operating companies. Inter-company charges are more likely to be lower than outside charges because a single interest (the holding company) knows the bargaining conditions on both sides of the contract. Federal regulation limited in extent but prompt, fair and constructive would be the simplest way to clear the holding company of criticism.—*E. Orth Malott.*

7724. KAUTSKY, BENEDIKT. Möglichkeiten und Aussichten der Planwirtschaft in Österreich. [Possibilities and prospects of planned economy in Austria.] *Kampf.* 24(12) Dec. 1931: 521-534.—A control of production is only possible in those industries that have a small number of plants, and produce standardized articles for which there is a steady demand, i.e., a home market. Fiscal monopolies such as were established in Austria in September, 1931, are thoroughly inadequate. Controlled production is an additional requirement, particularly in the liquor, milk, cattle, wheat, sugar,

iron, electrical, petroleum, and building industries. Finally, the state can and should control credit.—*T. J. Kreps.*

7725. KENDALL, HENRY P. Cotton textiles—where a minority blocks concerted planning. *Survey.* 67(11) Mar. 1, 1932: 592-594.

7726. KUJBYSCHEW, W. Grundaufgaben des Volkswirtschaftsplans für 1932. [Fundamental tasks of the economic plan for 1932.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aus-senhandel.* 11(1) Jan. 1932: 9-23. (USSR)

7727. LATTIN, NORMAN D. Remedies of dissenting stockholders under appraisal statutes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(2) Dec. 1931: 233-270.—The problem of the protection of dissenting and minority stockholders has too often been one of ruthless conflict between divergent interests, especially in a period characterized by mergers and the pyramiding of corporations into vast holding companies; and the need for flexibility and ease in financial reconstruction has often been at war with a conservatism unwilling to participate in new and perilous adventures. How this problem has been handled in the courts with indifferent and varied results, and how remedies are now being proposed under appraisal statutes in the various states, is discussed.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

7728. LEWIS, HOWARD T. Purchasing in relation to industrial marketing. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(2) Jan. 1932: 181-191.—There is a vital need to make buying of coordinate importance with production and selling. The passive role customarily taken by the industrial buyer prevents a complete coordination of the various departments of manufacturers, and allows routine to rob firms of major savings. The buyer should play an important part in the stabilization of business in general and of his own firm in particular. He is in a position to assist materially in a stabilization of the flow of primary materials through to the finished product. He should assume responsibility to prevent interferences or breakdowns resulting from poor material or improperly controlled supplies. He should aid the sales department in checking wastes due to ineffective advertising and misdirected efforts in personal selling.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7729. LIEFMANN, ROBERT. Les concerns et cartels dans la situation économique actuelle de l'Allemagne. ["Concerns" and cartels in the present economic situation in Germany.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1(1) Jan. 1932: 45-62.—Despite the fact that the movement toward industrial concentration in Germany has developed too rapidly, the depression has not resulted in an important tendency toward dissolution of the concerns and cartels. The cartels have not been, as many believe, a serious obstacle to the reduction of the price level in Germany which the government has been attempting to bring about. International cartels have been more severely affected by the depression than the domestic cartels of Germany.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7730. ST. LORENTZ. Auf welche Weise lässt sich eine Vereinheitlichung der betriebswirtschaftlichen Terminologie ermöglichen? [How can the terminology of business economics be made uniform?] *Z. f. Betriebs-wirtsch.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 411-418.—Differentiating the object indicated, the concept and the terminology or meaning of the designation, it would seem possible for the committee now working on the problem to classify the material content of business concepts somewhat as in the *Handbuch der Rationalisierung*, to fix fairly definite and accepted meanings, and publishing these findings to assume that, if an author does not indicate a special use, he is employing the term in the way it has been defined by the committee.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

7731. SCHUBERT, ULRICH. Sinn und Möglichkeiten der Bildung von Beschäftigungsgraden. [Significance and possibility of calculating degrees of activity.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 8(5) May 1931: 321-346.

—Although the importance of knowing how active a manufacturing concern is is apparent in questions of organization and control, two fundamental problems need to be solved before it is possible to determine the degree of activity: that of a standard measure and that of extent of comparison. So varied are the factors that if an exact and practical formula is evolved it is too limited in application to allow of wide comparison, and if it is general enough to be inclusive, it is too abstract to be of any practical value.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

7732. SWOPE, GERARD. Stabilization of industry. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 103-112. —The writer seeks to answer criticisms and supplement the exposition of the plan laid before the National Electrical Association, without reviewing the specific proposals made. The plan does not exclude smaller companies; some industries with small operating units believe it will work for companies employing fewer than 50 workers. Voluntary membership will bring in almost all units if the plan is supported by public opinion and if incentives are offered to join trade associations. The incentives suggested are an amendment to the Sherman Act to allow filing of agreements between members with Federal Trade Commission subject to veto and court review, and the deduction of benefits for employees from income tax. Production will not be curtailed but the industry would endeavor to prevent the unfair competition inherent in overproduction as measured by accumulating inventories. Public interest will be protected by reports on prices, profits and stocks in hands of the commission and by the power of the latter to withdraw its approval of agreements. The initiative in making agreements is to come from the trade association; there is to be no management by governmental agencies. Uniform accounting is discussed briefly. Unemployment insurance is an alternative to stabilized employment, which is the primary objective of the plan. Contributions by employers will offer an additional incentive to stabilization.—*A. F. Hinrichs.*

7733. THOMPSON, Warren S. Population trends in the United States and their effect on industry. *Analyst.* 39(991) Jan. 15, 1932: 96-98, 168. —Population trends include declining rate of growth, increasing proportion of the population in the older age groups, continuing concentration of population in the larger communities, and changes in occupational distribution, declining proportion in productive processes and increasing proportion in trade and professions and allied tasks. The present estimate of population gives about 132,000,000 in 1940 and approximately 140,000,000 in 1950,—a reduced estimate due to the declining birth rate. With a given standard of living less goods will be consumed as a total. With a rising standard, the classes of goods will be different. The mind of American business which now is oriented to expansion, must be readjusted to more purchases per capita instead of more purchasers. Over-expanded industries will suffer most. Since consumption will be harder to predict, there will be more of the speculative element. This will necessitate more careful planning than ever before. This newer method of planning will extend all the way from real estate to wage scales and wage policies. Change in the age composition of the population will involve definite changes in consumption. Consumption tastes of the higher age groups will become relatively more important.—*G. G. Groat.*

7734. UNSIGNED. Record of insolvencies for 1931. *Comml. & Finan. Chron.* 134(3476) Feb. 6, 1932: 905-907.

7735. UNSIGNED. The Dnieper industrial combine. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7(1) Jan. 1, 1932: 13-15. —A description of the agricultural-industrial combine now under construction which, when completed in 1933, will be the largest hydro-electric plant in the world. Its operations will be based on power supplied by the

Dnieper River plant. Eight industries will be represented—steel, coke and chemical, ferro-alloys, aluminum, firebrick, slag cement, fertilizer, and machine repair shops. Each enterprise will be managed by the corresponding branch of industry and the internal management of the combine will be regulated through agreements.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 7889, 8017, 8020, 8262, 8264, 8736)

7736. CASTENHOLZ, WILLIAM B. The accountant and changing monetary values. *Accounting Rev.* 6(4) Dec. 1931: 282-288. —"Monetary values can only be known currently; we cannot predict their permanency." With this premise the author analyzes the shortcomings of the present acquisition-cost-less-depreciation treatment of fixed assets and outlines his proposals for the inclusion of present values in financial statements.—*William W. Wernitz.*

7737. CLINE, ALFRED B. Control and audit of dividend disbursements. *Amer. Accountant.* 16(12) Dec. 1931: 358-361. —A description of the essential procedures in controlling the dividend disbursements of one of the largest corporations.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7738. DICKERSON, W. E., and JONES, J. WALDON. Some observations in the statement of application of funds. *Accounting Rev.* 6(4) Dec. 1931: 277-281. —The authors present arguments for the wider use of this statement both in accounting practice and instruction. Pedagogical arguments for its introduction in elementary courses are presented.—*William W. Wernitz.*

7739. GALEANO y HERRERA, GUILLERMO A. Los servicios del contador público a las sociedades regulares colectivas y sociedades en commandita. [The services of the public accountant to general partnerships and silent partnerships.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7(4) Oct. 1931: 145-152.

7740. HERRICK, ANSON. What should be included in current assets. *J. Accountancy.* 53(1) Jan. 1932: 51-62. —Current assets are those employed in and comprising a necessary part of the trading or operating cycle of an enterprise, as opposed to those assets with which an enterprise operates. This definition includes cash, trade or service receivables, merchandise and finished product, raw materials, including supplies, and prepayments for essential services. It excludes certain assets which may be described as "quick"—available for debt retirement in an emergency—and includes some items often relegated to less favorable positions on the balance sheets, such as supplies and prepaid insurance. Only by a proper understanding of and adherence to this definition and its implications as to current liabilities can the current ratio be correctly determined. (An exhibit of comparative balance sheets illustrates the points made.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

7741. KENNA, LEGRAND B. The interrelationship of the legal and accounting professions. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11(12) Dec. 1931: 357.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7742. KOHLER, E. L. Balance sheet standards. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11(12) Dec. 1931: 373-376. —More complete and comprehensive statements by corporations are needed. There is now much agitation for both quarterly and annual balance sheets and statements of profit and loss. Present conditions are forcing corporations to take stockholders into their confidence. Lack of uniformity has created a demand for an "all-purpose" balance sheet for use by management, bankers, and stockholders. Minimum requirements for an all-purpose balance sheet include: (1) maximum information for interpretive purposes must accompany the balance sheet; (2) an intelligent grouping of balance sheet items under descriptive headings is essential; (3) the valuation of all assets must be ascertainable

from the face of the balance sheet; (4) secured liabilities, if any, must be so described that the asset or portion thereof that has been pledged can be identified by both name and amount; (5) details of changes in funded debt and net worth must be reflected in the balance sheet.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7743. LEAKE, P. D. Accounting science in the future. *Accountant.* 85 (2973) Nov. 28, 1931: 705-709.—The science of accounting is now in its infancy. The application of sound accounting principles offers much for the improvement of public administration and finance, for the proper definition of function and ascertainment of reward of the several factors in production, and for the betterment of finance and operation of business. In the last field two additions to the (British) Companies act would be of assistance. One would provide for mandatory records of depreciable assets and the other for the issue of no-par stock as a remedy for overcapitalization. In order that accounting may more quickly and completely attain the position which it merits the universities should give it a larger place in their curricula and an international accounting association should be organized.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7744. LUNT, H. J. The liability of an accountant for negligence. *Accountant.* 86 (2980) Jan. 16, 1932: 73-78.—(A résumé of English cases in which this question has been the issue.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

7745. POLLOCK, E. W. Personal qualifications of a bank comptroller-auditor. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (12) Dec. 1931: 361-363, 373-377.—The comptroller-auditor is looked to for counsel on organization problems; is the chief accounting and budget officer; is in charge of research programs; is responsible for forms, methods and standards, and for inspection and auditing. He is a persistent analyst and constructive critic of all of the bank's policies, plans and transactions, actual and proposed. He should possess the highest personal qualifications and be equipped with accounting knowledge and general banking experience.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7746. PRICHETT, A. L. Labor turnover rate and cost. *Accounting Rev.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 261-276.—(Gives definitions of the technical terms used in the field of labor turnover costs and general outlines of methods and forms for accumulating data. Sample statistics illustrate the conditions and problems to be studied.)—*William W. Werntz.*

7747. ROWLAND, S. W. The influence of equity on accounting. *Accountants' J.* 49 (583) Nov. 1931: 495-504.—A discussion, with numerous illustrations taken from English court cases, of certain applications of equitable doctrines to matters of concern to the accountant.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7748. SCHMIDT, FRITZ. Is appreciation profit? *Accounting Rev.* 6 (4) Dec. 1931: 289-293.—A discussion of administrative problems arising from an increasing price level, of the theoretical implications of appreciation and of the reflections of these changes in an accounting system.—*William W. Werntz.*

7749. STAUB, W. A. Some difficulties arising in consolidated financial statements. *J. Accountancy.* 53 (1) Jan. 1932: 10-30.—The first difficulty is when and when not to consolidate. No sharp lines can be drawn. It is suggested, however, that a 75% or greater stock ownership nearly always justifies consolidation, while a 50% or smaller stock ownership seldom does. Cases falling between these limits must be decided on their merits. Exceptions occasionally arise outside the limits suggested. Other problems treated are those arising from (1) restriction on distribution of subsidiary earnings, (2) cases in which the balance sheets are drawn up as of different dates, (3) acquisitions of subsidiaries "as at" a date prior to the passing of legal title, (4) the ownership of foreign subsidiaries, (5) intercompany security transactions, (6) pledge of intercompany

securities, (7) sale of subsidiary, (8) provision for minority interest in earnings, (9) intercompany profits in case of partly owned subsidiaries, and (10) intercompany inventory profits at date of acquisition.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7750. STRAIN, MYRON M. Corporate earnings and the stockholder. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (12) Dec. 1931: 371-372.—The doctrine of corporate entity is assailed. The state does not actually endow a corporation with a separate existence but acts as a recording agency, making a public record of a contract which is subject to specific statutory interpretation. From a practical standpoint the stockholders are the corporation. Accounting procedure should be changed to give recognition to this fact. When one purchases capital stock at a price in excess of book value a purchased goodwill account for the excess should be set up on the books of the stockholder. When dividends in excess of earnings are received, the excess should be credited to the investment account.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7751. UNSIGNED. The capital adjustment theory of treasury stock. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 15 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-8.—Transactions by a corporation in its own stock represent adjustments of its capital, and not the purchase and sale of a commodity with resulting profit or loss. If an excess of corporate capital over legal requirements results from such transactions, it should not be paid out in dividends except on full recognition that such payment represents further capital adjustment.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7752. WINFREY, ROBLEY, and KURTZ, EDWIN B. Life characteristics of physical property. *Iowa Engin. Exper. Station, Iowa State College, Bull.* #103. Jun. 1931: pp. 144.—Methods of calculating the mortality curve, the probable life curve, and the rate of renewals of particular examples and types of physical equipment. Sixty-five sets of original life data for property are grouped in 13 classes, curves for which can be used to forecast the probable future service of the equipment.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7753. WRIGHT, JUSTICE. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company case. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 265-281.—A résumé of an important recent decision of the British courts in which English audit practice is vigorously assailed.—*H. G. Meyer.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 4825, 4827, 5348, 5469, 5476-5477, 5496, 6828, 7240, 7531, 7982, 8021, 8455)

7754. MAYERS, S. F. China: with special reference to her transport problems. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18 (3) Jul. 1931: 349-358.—*William E. Dunkman.*

7755. PIRATH, CARL. Verkehrsprobleme in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Traffic problems in the United States.] *Verkehrstechnische Woche.* (1) Jan. 6, 1932: 1-6; (2) Jan. 13, 1932: 15-19; (3) Jan. 20, 1932: 28-33.—(Critical observations on U. S. traffic problems.)—*H. J. Donker.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 6947, 7451, 7521, 7776, 8098, 8134, 8144, 8446, 8448)

7756. D'ANGLARDS, HENRI L. La question des chemins de fer en Mandchourie. [The railroad problem in Manchuria.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 51 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 120-128.—Manchurian railway questions underlie the whole complex economic and international problem of that country. A map shows the network of the South Manchurian and Chinese Eastern

lines, and of the lines operated and under construction by the Chinese.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7757. BREUER, MAX. Neuere Triebwagen mit Verbrennungsmotoren. [Modern motor trains with combustion engines.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Ingenieure.* 76 (4) Jan. 23, 1932: 73-79.—Frequency and speed of traffic are the most important factors in railroad competition with motor buses and airplane. The German Reichsbahn is building Diesel-electric six-axle fast motorcarriages containing 100 second class seats for a 150 km./h. fast service between Hamburg-Berlin.—*H. J. Donker.*

7758. COLLIN, T. W. Railway finance in the light of the Railways Act, 1921. *Accountant.* 86 (2979) Jan. 9, 1932: 39-44.—(A survey of the operations and finance of English railways during the last 10 years.)—*H. F. Taggart.*

7759. DAGGETT, STUART. Mileage rates and the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (2) Feb. 1932: 281-315.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has gradually been bringing about the adoption of freight rates based on distance scales. This has been true of class rates, and to a lesser degree of commodity rates. The first case applying such a scale to a large area was the Central Freight Association Scale Case in 1917. Distance scales were applied in New England in 1918, in southern territory in 1925 as a result of the Southern Class Rate Investigation, and in eastern territory in 1930 by the Eastern Class Rate Investigation. In the west, distance scales have varied in different sections. The process was practically completed by the Consolidated Southwestern Cases in 1927, and the Western Trunk Line Case in 1930. The Commission scales differ from many European scales in that the total charges for various distances rather than rates per mile are given. The American scales cover the terminal expense, whereas a common European practice is to publish the terminal charges separately. The American scales are really zone tariffs, as the rates are given for zones of from 5 to 25 miles. In some cases rates are based entirely upon distances between "key points." The Commission decided that distances should be computed via the shortest route over which carload traffic could be moved without transfer of lading. In recent scales the initial rate, largely representing terminal cost, has been fixed between 30 and 36 cents, first class. Motor transportation competition tends to keep the initial rate below the full cost of the service. In most cases the level of the scale has not been determined scientifically, but has been fitted into the pre-existing rate structure, or the scales used in adjoining areas. All show a declining rate of progression. Flexibility in application is permitted. The Commission's scales are scales of maximum reasonable rates and the carrier may charge less.—*D. Philip Locklin.*

7760. FOURNIER, LESLIE T. The Canadian National Railway versus the Canadian Pacific: a comparative study. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (3) Jun. 1930: 369-389.—The ownership and operation of practically 87% of the railway lines of Canada are in the hands of two systems: the government-owned Canadian National and the privately owned Canadian Pacific. The two systems parallel each other from coast to coast and operate in active competition for traffic at all centers of business. The Canadian National is the larger system operating 22,904 mi. of line, and being a consolidation of the once privately-owned Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific, the Grand Trunk railways, together with the governmental system consisting of the Interoceanic and National Transcontinental railways. Both railway systems own and operate steamship lines, hotels, express companies, telegraph systems, and sleeping cars. Almost every index of railway operations on both systems reveals substantial progress during the period from January 1, 1922, to the

present time. In revenue ton-miles of freight the progress shown by the Canadian National is slightly more favorable than that of the Canadian Pacific. The progressive achievement of the Canadian National is little realized outside of Canada because the income statements of the system continue to show large net deficits, an inheritance from the period antedating government ownership. Investments have been made in road construction and equipment, amounting to \$2,038,000,000. In comparison the Canadian Pacific in 1928 showed the more conservative figure of \$723,413,000. The Canadian National, as operating property, has been doubly overcapitalized. Canada's railways show that a state-owned railroad can be operated as economically and efficiently as a privately owned system.—*Abraham Berglund.*

7761. GODFERNAUX, R. Les grands réseaux français depuis la guerre. [The great French transit systems since the war.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 355-381.—Military exigencies during the war greatly impaired the usefulness of the railroads and the period of demobilization found them seriously lacking in effectiveness. Necessity for reorganization resulted in a convention signed on June 28, 1921, by which the management of the railroads was more closely identified with the interests of the nation, and a *Conseil supérieur des chemins de fer* was created and placed under the close supervision of the minister of public works. Since that time the evolution of the affairs of the railway network may be divided into three periods: (1) 1921-25, marked by the decided financial improvement of the systems; (2) 1926-29, a period of near-equilibrium of assets and deficits; and, (3) 1930, during which a deficit has again reappeared. (Tables show the financial situation of the French railroads from 1900-1913 and from 1921-1930.)—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

7762. JOHNSON, E. R. Government regulation of railroad finances. *J. Accountancy.* 53 (1) Jan. 1932: 45-50.—Government regulation of railroad finances began with the Interstate Commerce act of 1887 and has increased ever since, becoming progressively more complete by the Hepburn act of 1906, the establishment of a uniform system of accounts, the Mann-Elkins act of 1910 and the Transportation act of 1920. The last act makes government regulation of finances complete as regards four phases: (1) the construction of new lines, (2) the abandonment of old lines, (3) railroad consolidation, and (4) the issue of securities. The policies of the Interstate Commerce Commission should include recognition of the necessity for (1) adequate revenues, (2) reasonable requirements as to expenditures, (3) equitable taxation, (4) constructive and affirmative, rather than negative, attitude toward consolidation, and (5) the retention of wide scope for private initiative in railroad management.—*H. F. Taggart.*

7763. MARTIN, GEORGE R. Reasons for the railway land grants. *Railway Age.* 92 (5) Jan. 30, 1932: 214-215.—Land grants were needed to attract settlers to the new country and capital to railway investment, in order that the West might be built up and supplied with adequate transportation. Land-grant lines are all paying the government for the land, by supplying transportation of mail or government troops and property free or at reduced rates, and in some cases by direct special taxation. Even non-grant lines are penalized, because they must meet government rates on a competitive basis. Railroads are repaying the government the value of the grants every 25 years. The government profited by the bargain, and will continue reaping benefits as long as the railroads continue to operate.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7764. MICLESCU, I. Rezultatele exploatarii căilor noastre ferate în 1928. [Results of operation of Rumanian Railways in 1928.] *Anal. Econ. si Stat.* 12 1929: 12-36.—The difficulties of the present situation are (1)

the railroads cannot attract the foreign traffic which is most profitable because their transportation capacity is too small; (2) rebates and free passes required by the governments are excessive; and (3) rates are too low.—*N. B. nescu.*

7765. MORNET, J. Le Transsaharien. [The trans-Sahara railway.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1 (1) Jan. 1932: 105-122.—This article discusses and criticizes point by point an analysis of the economic problems connected with the trans-Saharan railroad project which appeared in the Sept. 1931 issue of *Rev. Econ. Internat.*—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7766. REITSMA, S. A. Die Eisenbahnen in Niederländisch-Ostindien. [Railways in the Dutch East Indies.] *Ztg. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (3) Jan. 21, 1932: 67-69.—The Dutch East Indies have an extensive system of railways which has opened the interior regions to commerce. Railways are found only on the two large islands of Java and Sumatra, where there are state and privately owned systems, and street railways. The history and present condition of the railways are given. (Maps.)—*H. J. Donker.*

7767. ROGGEN, J. van. Trein en autobus. [Train and motorbus.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5 (2) Jan. 19, 1932: 27-29.—To meet motor competition railroads must change (1) the operation of the motor buses and the motor trucks; or (2) the methods of the railways. The latter method is commented upon in this article.—*H. J. Donker.*

7768. UNSIGNED. The railways and road competition. *Railway Gaz.* 56 (5) Jan. 29, 1932: 141-142.—Summary of memorandum submitted by the four British railway companies to the Minister of Transport. They estimate that the railways have lost £16,000,000 of annual net revenue to road competition, of which £10,000,000 was taken from passenger and the balance from freight traffic. Road users should pay the whole cost of maintaining, policing, and signalling highways, whereas at present the private light motor vehicle pays unduly high proportion, and the heavy vehicle too little. The companies urge proper regulation for motor vehicle transport.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7769. UNSIGNED. Résultats obtenus en 1930 sur le Réseau des Chemins de Fer de l'État en France. [Status of the national railroads of France in 1930.] *Rev. Générale d. Chemins de Fer.* 51 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 129-138.—Invested capital increased from 4.1 billion francs in 1912 to 8.5 billions in 1930. There was a net operating revenue of 187 million francs in 1929, but a deficit of 143 millions in 1930.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7770. UTERMANN, WILHELM. Die öffentlichen Lasten der Reichsbahn. [Tax burdens of the German National Railways.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (38) Sep. 18, 1931: 1594-1598.

7771. ZUYLEN, H. J. van. De Chineesche Ooster-spoorweg. [The Chinese Eastern Railway.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5-1 (4) Feb. 16, 1932: 89-90.—(Gives the history of the Chinese Eastern Railway and its present difficulties due to the Chinese-Japanese conflict.)—*H. J. Donker.*

STREET RAILWAYS

7772. SIMÉON. Die ersten Strassenbahnen. [The first street railroads.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (3) Jan. 25, 1932: 43.—There is no certainty as to the date of the first horse drawn passenger railways. The first of continental Europe was the line running between Linz and Budweis, built between 1822 and 1832. Horse drawn railways were introduced in Paris in 1854; in 1852 in America; 1860 in England; 1863 in Copenhagen; 1865 in Vienna and Berlin; 1866 in Budapest and Hamburg; 1868 in Stuttgart; and 1872 in Leipzig, Frankfurt, Dresden, and Hanover.—*H. J. Donker.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6945, 6958, 7767-7768, 8117, 8143, 8149, 8325, 8327)

7773. MANNER, FRITZ. Die Konzessionierung des Automobilverkehrs in Deutschland und Ungarn. Beispiele städtischer Wettbewerbsregelung auf dem Gebiet des öffentlichen Verkehrs. [The licensing of motor transportation in Germany and Hungary. Examples of state regulation of competition in the field of public transportation.] *Schweiz. Juristen Ztg.* 28 (11) Dec. 1, 1931: 157-160.

7774. PELLEY, J. J. How regulate motor carriers? *Railway Age.* 92 (8) Feb. 20, 1932: 327-329.—Motor vehicle carriers should be regulated as to size, weight and speed of units; proper payment for use of the highway; hours and working conditions of vehicle operators; proper regulation of the service; and charges of carriers for hire. Motor truck carriers should be licensed in each state in which they operate, should pay an adequate franchise tax, and should satisfy state and interstate authorities as to the character and safety of their operation, their scale of fares and charges, and as to the uniformity and accuracy of their accounts and reports.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7775. PFLUG, FR. Der internationale Verkehr mit Handelskraftfahrzeugen. [International traffic with commercial motor vehicles.] *Verkehrstechnik.* (51-52) Dec. 25, 1931: 610-613.—[See also entry 4: 5761.] The conclusions of the League of Nations' Conference on Commercial Motor Vehicles are given.—*H. J. Donker.*

7776. PLANT, ARNOLD. Competition and co-ordination in transport. *J. Inst. Transport.* 13 (3) Jan. 1932: 127-136.—Competition in transport is a means towards coordination. Roads have been developed to fit the prevailing type of vehicle, and only within recent years has free competition been regulated by government control, as in the Road Transport Act of 1930. The monopolistic character of rail transport is disappearing, and it may be that many of the remaining restrictions on freedom of enterprise by railway companies should be removed.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

7777. UNSIGNED. La construcción de caminos. [Construction of highways.] *El Economista (Mexico).* 7 (82) Jan. 16, 1932: 7.—A contract has been approved by Congress for building the road between Pachuca and Santa Ana. This with the stretch now under construction between Santa Ana and Ciudad Victoria will complete the Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo road. The contractors engage to have the highway finished by the middle of 1932.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

7778. BUCK, C. J. National forest roads—their place in Oregon's development. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon).* 13 (4) Nov. 1931: 285-291.—*O. D. Duncan.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 6867, 6913, 6915, 6920, 6924, 6937, 6941-6942, 6962, 6974, 7753, 8136)

7779. HENNIG, RICHARD. Der Siegeszug des Motor-Hochseeschiffe. [The triumph of the motor ships.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136 (1) Jan. 1932: 93-94.

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 8114, 8142, 8317, 8373)

7780. SCHWAIGHOFER, DR. Beispiele wirtschaftlicher Abgrenzung in der Technik des Post- und Telegraphenbetriebes. [Examples of economic limita-

tions in the technique of the postal and telegraph services.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissensch.* 9 (4) 1931: 133-141.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 6861, 6863, 6937, 6942, 6952, 7253, 7273, 7372, 7377, 7402, 7411, 7555, 7616, 7650, 7683, 7864, 8048, 8121, 8126, 8134-8135, 8150, 8170, 8186, 8204, 8329, 8389, 8410-8411, 8413, 8425, 8430, 8440-8441, 8460, 8465)

7781. BERL, OSKAR. Le dumping Russe. [Russian dumping.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 123-125.—Robert Schwenger.

7782. BOBCHEV, K. Mitnshkata preferentsiya i neinoto znachenie za Dunavskite starani. [Customs preference and its importance for the Danube countries.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomichesko Druzhestvo.* 30 (9) Nov. 1931: 558-568.—The demand of the Danube agricultural states for preferential treatment of their agricultural export is important for Bulgaria. It is to her interest to conclude preferential treaties such as those of 1931 between Germany and Rumania, and Germany and Hungary.—V. Sharenkoff.

7783. BOTJES, J. OORTWIJN. Bescherming en actieve handelspolitiek. [Protection and commercial policy.] *De Economist.* 80 (1) Jan. 1931: 42-61; (2) Feb. 1931: 141-152.—A further contribution to the free trade and protectionist controversy, with a reply by S. Posthuma.—Econ. J.

7784. BURILKOV, ZH. Tŭrgovskata politika sled voinata i preferenziyalnite mita. [Post-war commercial policy and preferential customs duties.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomichesko Druzhestvo.* 30 (9) Nov. 1931: 550-557.—The first independent commercial treaty of free Bulgaria was concluded with England in 1889, in which the two contracting parties, in spite of article 8 of the Berlin Treaty, recognized the most-favored-nation principle. All later Bulgarian treaties contain a similar clause. In 1920 Bulgaria was compelled to grant this to all the allied nations. In 1925 she gained her independence, having rights to conclude commercial treaties. The acute agricultural crisis makes it necessary that Bulgaria should side with the other eastern European states and favor a preferential régime.—V. Sharenkoff.

7785. CARO, LEOPOLD. Niebezpieczeństwo karteli między państwowych dla Polski. [The danger of international cartels in Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 281-299.—For Poland, a young state, international cartels are dangerous.—A. Walawender.

7786. ECKES, J. A. The functions of a chamber of commerce. *Accountants' J.* 49 (585) Jan. 1932: 644-651.—This is an account of the many organizations connected with English chambers of commerce and their varied activities. The Liverpool Chamber is used as an example.—H. F. Taggart.

7787. FARBMANN, MICHEL. La signification internationale du plan de cinq ans. [The international significance of the five year plan.] *Europe (Paris).* (108) Dec. 15, 1931: 537-562.

7788. FAWCETT, W. McRAE. Canada climbs Parnassus. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (3) Oct. 1931: 383-388.—The recent imposition of a Canadian tariff tax on foreign periodicals went into effect on September 1, 1931. This legislation is having a threefold effect: (1) it is curtailing Canadian advertisements in foreign magazines; (2) it is placing Canadian publishers in a fairer position to compete with foreign publishers; and (3) it is probably affording more opportunity for the expression of Canadian talent.—Alison Ewart.

7789. FERNÁNDEZ BAÑOS, OLEGARIO. Análisis de la paridad económica y el cambio de la peseta. La

crisis económica inglesa. [Analysis of economic parity and peseta exchange. The English economic crisis.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32 (99) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 323-333.

7790. HADFIELD, ROBERT. Economic organization and development of Empire. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11 (4) Jan. 1932: 425-432.—An enlightened, systematic program of intensive imperial development offers to the British Commonwealth the only compensation for her commercial and industrial losses throughout the world. An Imperial Development Fund should be raised and an Imperial Development Board formed, including representatives from all parts of the empire and possessing a permanent organization in each country. This body should meet more frequently than the Imperial Conference and should hold sessions in Great Britain and in the Dominions in rotation. It would assist in opening up new means of transport, the construction of hydroelectric plants, the foundation of new industries, the encouragement of agriculture, and the control of forestry.—Alison Ewart.

7791. HARTMAN. Germany's foreign trade with particular reference to British India. *Calcutta Rev.* 38 (2) Feb. 1931: 201-205.—Germany has won for itself a position in foreign trade which is not only equal to that of the pre-war days, but has surpassed it in certain respects. Since 1925, Indo-German trade has increased steadily in volume. Germany's trade with India is equal to that of Japan or the U. S., which countries have at various times ranked second to Great Britain in the Indian trade. The Indian boycott movement against English goods has helped to increase the German trade.—Sudhindra Bose.

7792. JULIN, JACOB von. Y a-t-il un remède? Quelques réflexions sur le dumping soviétique. [Is there a remedy? Some reflections on Soviet dumping.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (80) Apr. 1931: 163-169.—Robert Schwenger.

7793. KUO, P. W. China's foreign trade. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 927-938.

7794. LITWINOW, MAXIM. Die Sowjetunion in der Weltwirtschaft und wirtschaftlicher Nichtangriffs-pakt. [The USSR in world economy and an economic non-aggressive pact.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10 (10) May 1931: 8-17.—A defense of alleged Russian dumping.—A. Hasse.

7795. MIYAGAWA, TEIICHIRO. Kokusai shogyo ni okeru koeiki joken no kettei. [Terms of trade in international commerce.] *Shogaku Ronso.* (2) Nov. 1930: 135-183.—Though it is customary to express a country's imports and exports in terms of money, due to various economic and social causes, the amount expressed in money does not exactly represent the volume of trade. In theory the problem was solved by Bowley and Taussig. The practical solution is given in figures and diagrams which are the result of research concerning the trade terms of Japan between 1913 and 1924.—(Article in Japanese.)—Shio Sakanishi.

7796. MOLLOV, VL. Klauzata na nai-blogpriyatstvenata natziya i preferenziyalniyat rezhim. [The most-favored-nation clause and the preferential régime.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomichesko Druzhestvo.* 30 (9) Nov. 1931: 535-550.—The League of Nations has made efforts to lay the foundations of normal international economic relationships. However, its recommendations have not been applied. The League has been occupied with the study of the most-favored-nation clause. The economic committee in its sessions from 1927 to 1931 decided that all nations have the right to be treated on equal terms in commercial intercourse. Bulgaria was placed under obligation by articles 147-151 of the Treaty of Neuilly to maintain this equality. The preferential régime existed only between Great Britain and her dominions. However, it was considered in the Agricultural Conference at Warsaw, 1930, when eight eastern European states drew up a resolution fa-

voring preferential treatment for their grain products. Bulgaria is a member of this newly formed agrarian bloc of eastern Europe.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7797. P., G. Wandlungen im deutschen Aussenhandel 1931. [Changes in German foreign commerce 1931.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel*. 10 (24) Dec. 1931: 17-19.

7798. PICARD, JEAN. Les relations économiques franco-italiennes. [Franco-Italian economic relations.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (446) Jan. 10, 1932: 63-69.

7799. RADETZKY, E. de. La politique douanière lettone et les traités de commerce. [The tariff policy and commercial treaties of Latvia.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4 (3) Dec. 1931: 603-629.—Since 1925 the Latvian tariffs have been designed to protect agriculture and industry and to minimize the unfavorable balance of trade. The last tariff (1928) provides for specific duties of the maximum-minimum type. (Details of the commercial treaties with Estonia, Russia, Germany, and Poland are discussed.)—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7800. SKELTON, ALEX. A North American customs union. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133 (3461) Nov. 4, 1931: 482-484.—Trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between any other two countries in the world. Yet it is admittedly but a fraction of what would take place under reciprocity of free trade, as illustrated by the great reduction in trade since 1921 when tariff rates on agricultural products were relatively low, and in 1931 with the Hawley-Smoot tariff in effect. Canada, with a fraction of a per cent of the world's population, is the fifth largest exporting nation, and to sell she must buy; therein lies the hope for reciprocity between her and the United States, which might be the first step to free trade.—*M. Keller.*

7801. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. Is the tariff a cause of depression? *Current Hist.* 35 (4) Jan. 1932: 519-524.—Between 1925 and 1929 there were 33 general revisions or substantial tariff changes, nearly all increases, among the 26 countries of Europe, and 17 among the 20 republics of Latin America. In 1927 and 1928 Australia, Canada, and New Zealand made broad tariff revisions, generally upward. Several Asiatic countries achieved the right to make their own tariffs and promptly revised their duties—Siam in 1927 and China and Persia in 1928. The advance in the American tariff in 1930 was followed by upward tariff revisions in 25 countries. Rising tariffs have undermined the world's prosperity by misdirecting the investment of capital and thus prolonging and aggravating many maladjustments and by preventing trade from adjusting itself to the post-war international debtor-creditor relationships. Trouble started in 1929, when speculation in stocks destroyed the American market for foreign bonds and gold began to enter the U. S. in great volume. To restore prosperity the demand for labor and goods must be stimulated by reviving investment on a large scale. This requires political stability in the countries which seek capital and moderate tariffs—particularly in lending countries—in order that the flow of trade may adjust itself to the distribution of international investments and that nations may borrow without jeopardizing the stability of their currencies.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

7802. STEWART, DOWNIE. New Zealand's Pacific trade and tariff. *Pacific Affairs*. 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 980-1004.—The general tendency of New Zealand during this century has been to increase the radius of its trade area. The growth of trade with America and Canada has been notable and is due chiefly to the increasing use of motors and motor fuel, and to the growth of Canadian manufactures. The rapid increase in tariff barriers in all Pacific countries (including New Zealand) has been a serious check but even in New Zealand many producers and manufacturers rely on the tariff. This

is modest compared to the Australian, U. S., and Canadian tariffs but, as in Europe, the main characteristic of the struggle between nations is the attempt by governments to influence by customs duties the course of trade. There is a growing tendency on the part of U. S. to subsidize its own shipping lines. Consequently, the prospects for expansion of New Zealand-owned shipping are slight.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

7803. SZIGETI, JULIUS. Magyarország 1930 évi nemzetközi fizetési mérlege. [The balance of international payments for Hungary for 1930.] *Közgazdasági Szemle*. 76 (10-11) Nov.—Dec. 1931: 666-680.—Hungary had a passive balance of 1,382,000,000 pengő in 1930, less than half of the average passive balance in the years 1926 to 1930, owing to the general depression. The foreign loans contracted in 1930 amounted to 320,400,000 pengő. While in former years the greater part of such credits were long-term credit, the majority of the new credits (272,900,000 pengő) are for short terms. The balance of trade closed with a surplus of 61,500,000 pengő, compared with a passive balance in 1929, giving an increase of 102,400,000 pengő. The explanation is the fact that imports decreased more than did exports. Tourist trade resulted in a passive balance of 30,300,000 pengő. The total indebtedness of Hungary at the end of 1930 was 3,446,200,000 pengő. The long and short term debts of the state were 1,808,000,000, and those of the self governing political bodies were 604,000,000. The remaining debts are: debentures, 335,000,000; industrial and other obligations, 498,000,000; total of short term loans, 600,000,000 pengő.—*Adam Schmidt.*

7804. TSAI KYUNG-WE. Shanghai's foreign trade—an analytical study. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 963-981.

7805. TONDÜRY, H. Das russische Sozialdumping und die Schweiz. [Russian social dumping and Switzerland.] *Schweizer. Z. f. Betriebswirtsch. u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 37 (8-9) 1931: 225-276.—The special form of dumping practised by Russia has arisen out of a plan of increased production and export, irrespective of market conditions, and in which the private sections of the community are made to bear the losses incurred by the Soviet sections. This plan has been made possible by the state monopoly of export trade which has enabled the Soviet government to carry out its domestic schemes free from outside influence, and to maintain a constant urge towards fresh achievement. Swiss trade with Russia has never amounted to more than 4.5%, and the result of the Russian import restrictions is now being seen in the decline of the demand for embroideries and textiles. There still remains a market for chemical products and machinery. Owing to state protective measures, the Russian export of grain had no harmful effects upon the Swiss production, and the influence of the Russian supplies of wood and oil has been more indirect than direct. (Comparative statistics of exports and imports.)—*M. E. Liddall.*

7806. UNSIGNED. Le commerce yougoslave d'exportation. Le commerce yougoslave d'importation. [Yugoslav export and import trade.] *Rev. d. Balkans*. Oct.—Dec. 1931: 43-102.—Yugoslavia is essentially agricultural. Her chief markets are Italy, Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and her chief political ally is France. Only 1.09% of her exports go to the United States. Imports come chiefly from Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Italy, and England, only 4.03% coming from the United States. During the first half of 1931 the value of the imports was 265,722,126 dinars more than that of the exports. Yugoslavia must contend against Soviet dumping and the loss of the South American markets for wood, which represents 20% of the total export and employs 100,000 men. The exportation of wheat was made a government monopoly in 1931. In the first half of 1931 there were exported

(mostly to the U. S.) 11,024 *kolos* of opium from Macedonia. A new law regulates its exportation, and it contains a higher percentage of morphine than the Chinese variety. The export of eggs to England has ceased. Dalmatian cement is sent chiefly to America. Imported machinery comes from Germany, and petroleum from Rumania and the U. S. Coal is imported from England and Germany, although Yugoslavia possesses large deposits and considerable undeveloped water-power. The relative smallness of the national debt should encourage investment of foreign capital. Commercial treaties have been concluded with 28 countries, including the U. S. (1881).—*William Miller*.

7807. UNSIGNED. De handelsbetrekkingen van Ned.-Indië met Fransch Indochine gedurende de laatste jaren. [The trade relations of the Dutch East Indies with French Indo-China during recent years.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21 (47) Nov. 1931: 422-424.—Imports from the Dutch East Indies into Indo-China have increased recently. Most important are petroleum products of which 77,600 t. valued at 100,000,000 francs were imported in 1930. Sugar import in 1928 amounted to 25,800 t., of which 10,000 came from the Dutch East Indies and 10,700 from Hongkong; in 1930 imports amounted to 15,700 t., of which 5,300 came from the Dutch East Indies and 8,300 from Hongkong. Among the products which could be imported directly from the Dutch East Indies, and now being imported from China or through Singapore, are tea, spices, tobacco, rattan, oil-cakes, and gambir. The export of Indo-China to the Dutch East Indies consists almost entirely of rice (201,000 t. in 1929 and 120,000 in 1930).—*Cecile Rothe*.

7808. WITHEROW, GRACE A. United States foreign trade in 1931. *Commerce Rep.* (7) Feb. 1932: 339-343.

7809. YOVANNOVITCH, ALEXANDRE. Les relations commerciales belges-yougoslaves. [Belgo-Yugoslavian commercial relations.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (79) Feb. 1931: 91-95.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 7728, 8000-8001, 8710)

7810. HASTINGS, RUSSELL A. A practical plan for comparing standing of gas salesmen. *Gas Age-Record*. 68 (15) Oct. 15, 1931: 523-526.—In the study of field merchandise sales a chart for each salesman was made showing four curves, namely: (1) monthly sales curve; (2) yearly sales curve; (3) man power index curve; (4) total group sales curve. Charts were also made for each district showing: (1) average yearly dollar sales per salesman; (2) basic curve; (3) total field sales for company. District curves are kept on a dollar basis while the percentage basis is used in comparing salesmen. The average yearly dollar sales curve is obtained by dividing the total dollar sales produced in the district under consideration during any given yearly period, by the average number of men in the district responsible for the sales. The base curve is obtained by dividing the total dollar sales produced in the group of districts under consideration during any given yearly period by the average number of men in the entire group of districts responsible for the sales. An increased slope on the part of the base curve as compared to the slope of the total sales curve would indicate increased sales efficiency, due to increase of average sales production per territory within all the districts. After locating the weak spot in the complete marketing scheme by this method, proper corrective measures may be applied.—*H. O. Rogers*.

7811. KEUDEL, JOHANNES. Die Bedeutung der Veiling als Mittel zur Rationalisierung des Absatzes

landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugnisse. [The significance of the auction as a means for rationalizing the sale of agricultural products.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 73 (6) 1931: 841-889.—The veiling or auction as it is practiced in Holland seems, in view of the present rather disorganized marketing of agricultural products in Germany, to offer a solution to the agrarian crisis. Because of the open and cooperative character of the auction, it inspires confidence in the buyer and permits inspection of quality. Because of its inclusiveness it allows a quick and direct transaction between interested parties. Finally, because of the freedom of competition the price reaches a higher level than it would in a more restricted sale. In conjunction with the cooperative auction is the export association whose purpose in maintaining prices and in organizing distribution is similar to the former. Like the *mijn*, which partakes somewhat of the character of both the above organizations, the export association exercises a grading function, especially in butter and eggs. In the case of the *mijn*, however, sales cost per unit tends to decrease while in that of the export association, the cost is not apt to decrease so markedly. For perishables the cooperative auction seems best.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

7812. KRAMER, HEINZ. Warenhausprobleme der jüngsten Zeit. Eine volkswirtschaftliche Studie. [Department store problems of the recent past. An economic study.] *Wirtschaftsstudien*. 117 1931: pp. 117.—During the period 1924/25 to 1929/30 there has been a movement in Germany toward concentration among department stores and toward building up of chains. Although the ratio of department store sales to the total is considerably less in various merchandise groups than in the United States, it has in certain instances doubled. While net profits more than doubled between 1924 and 1927 their ratio to sales increased only 50% and the dividends rose from 6% to 10%. This condition has been due in part to legislative reaction and especially to the increasing burden of taxation. In spite of somewhat unfavorable reactions these larger units have rendered valuable service in lowering prices, in providing a more satisfactory outlet for manufacturers, and in rationalizing distribution.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

7813. SOMMER, ALBRECHT R. Premium advertising. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 203-212.—Premium advertising—i.e., the use of coupon and trading stamps redeemable in merchandise, or the actual inclusion of additional articles with merchandise sold—has attained wide currency in all the industrial countries, in spite of frequent legislative restriction and uncertainty as to methods of accounting for it. It persists, in spite of serious disadvantages, because it allows the advertiser to defer paying for the advertising until after the article has been sold, and because it tends to stabilize the volume of business for such advertisers, and to reduce seasonal sales variations.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

7814. SULLIVAN, JOHN. Market research in relation to marketing control. *Amer. Management Assn., Indus. Marketing Ser.* #20. 1932: 3-18.—The world is suffering from unbalanced production and distribution. Present market conditions call for marketing control based on thorough and constant research covering the entire commercial field. Bearing in mind the constantly increasing international economic interdependence, that research should involve at least the most important of the international economics countries. The whole sphere of contemporary American business research, in order to be effective, must undergo fundamental changes. The first step is to find or to train an adequate research personnel, as American college graduates are more often technically trained than trained to independent research and thinking. Another important reform is indicated, i.e. the study of psycho-

logical factors of business must have a prominent place in business research, especially so when the foreign markets are involved.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

7815. UNSIGNED. Zur Marktanalyse für Konsumfertigkeiten, insbesondere für Hausratwaren. [On the analysis of the commodity markets, especially of the household furnishings markets.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 282-295.—Of all the factors influencing the commodity markets the most important is the consumer himself. The analysis of regional markets, therefore, must begin with the study of the population of those regions. The knowledge of the age, class, vocational, and ethnic distribution of population; the number and size of the family groups; the number and size of households; the income distribution of population; the saving and tax-paying capacity of people, etc., is essential in the analysis of the markets. Such data are especially important for the study of furniture, carpet, radio, piano, and other items of the "household furnishings" markets, as such merchandise is purchased by definite groups of consumers. Data for the various German regional markets are presented graphically.—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

7816. UNSIGNED. Prognosemöglichkeiten im Markt der Hausratware. [Forecasting possibilities in the market for household furnishings.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 2 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 224-232.—See entry 3: 6564.

7817. WANN, JOHN L. Florida truck crop competition. *Univ. Florida Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #238. Aug. 1931: pp. 86.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

7818. BACHI, RICCARDO. La statistique des prix des titres, du mouvement des affaires dans les bourses, et des liquidations pour titres dans les chambres de compensation. [Statistics of security prices, exchange transactions, and clearing house liquidations.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 537-559.—(A summary of part of a study, published elsewhere, dealing with the financial market in Italy between 1927 and 1929.) A detailed statement of the method used in calculating the various index numbers is given, with an index of the tables and graphs found in the complete study. The analysis shows great differences between the markets for securities and for commodities. In the former, as prices rise, the number of transactions increases. The security market is a perfect market. There is no elasticity. While in the commodity markets different articles show different price movements, in degree and in time (except during a general depression, or as the result of monetary factors), in the security markets there is generally a sympathetic movement among all issues. Sometimes individual securities are influenced by particular factors (increase in capital stock, stock dividend, etc.) but in general the entire market is influenced by the available supply of money lent by banks and private capitalists, by changes in the banks' portfolios and open market operations.—*C. D. Bremer.*

7819. FOSTER, WILLIAM TRUFANT. Selling the United States short. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (2) Feb. 1932: 249-259.—A reply to Richard Whitney's arguments in defense of short selling. Short selling has been a substantial cause of the depth and duration of the present depression.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

7820. UNSIGNED. Brokers' loans figures analyzed and interpreted; the problem of regulation. *Analyst.* 39 (995) Feb. 12, 1932: 309.—Review of *Brokers' loans* by Lewis H. Haney, Lyman S. Logan and Henry S. Gavens.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7877, 8121, 8134)

7821. LAW, WILLIAM A. Investment trends and traditions. *Assn. Life Insur. Presidents, Proc.* 25th convention, Dec. 1931: 66-91.—The total assets of United States life insurance companies have increased 590.8% to \$20,200,000,000 since 1906. To contrast 1906 with 1931, the following percentages of total assets represented by various classes of investments were respectively: railroad securities, 34.8 and 16.2; public utility bonds and stocks, 4.7 and 10.0; city mortgages, 19.2 and 28.4; farm mortgages 9.3 and 10.0; government bonds, 6.8 and 8.6; policy loans, 8.9 and 15.9; real estate 5.4 and 2.8. The average yield for 100 companies in 1930 was 5.31%. (Charts and tables on classes of investments, 1906 to 1931 inclusive.)—*W. H. Wandel.*

7822. LIPSCOMB, A. E. Necessity for insurable interest in the beneficiary of a life insurance policy. *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 51-61.—In *Wilke v. Finn*, 39 SW (2d.) 836 (Tex. Comm. App. 1931), the trustee doctrine of Texas—treating a beneficiary who has no insurable interest as a trustee to receive the proceeds for whoever may be lawfully entitled to enjoy them—was extended to a case where the insured had taken out the insurance and paid all premiums. This decision is opposed to the overwhelming weight of authority in England and the United States and is without support in Texas; the public policy supporting such a rule is but that which opposes the making of wills in general; the rule makes for inconsistency in the law since the assured could have legally accomplished his object by will.—*W. H. Wandel.*

7823. MÄCHLER, A. Systeme der Kreditversicherung. [Systems of credit insurance.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (4) 1931: 581-615.—Credit insurance should not be confused with credit guarantee; the latter means the payment of the debt of another, the former divides the loss in case of nonpayment of the debt among the insured. In credit insurance, the creditor carries part of the risk himself; only the damage, not the entire debt, is insured, i.e. lost profits are not indemnified; and risks which are known to be bad are not insured. Various systems are reviewed, with types of policies, and with especial reference to principles. Methods of fixing premium rates are discussed. The difficulties of credit insurance are illustrated by the failure of the Frankfurter Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.-G. (1929). Credit insurance signifies a great advantage to commerce, a great step in progress for the economy provided it is pure insurance; but it is to be condemned if it sinks to a contract of guarantee, or to a common banking business. Credit insurance must avoid all kinds of speculation.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7824. SERVER, O. B. Multiple location risks. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8 (12) Dec. 1931: 13-15; 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 9-12.—For a number of years prior to 1929 the marine underwriters had been steadily increasing their hold upon the fire insurance business of this country. This was due to the fact that in multiple location risks distributed among a number of states, the standard fire policy written under rigid state laws and bureau rates was ill suited to the needs of the insured. The inland marine companies were permitted to write a blanket policy adjustable to the varying value of goods at different locations. In 1929 the Interstate Underwriters Board was formed by the leading fire companies. Through this board a flexible general cover contract has been worked out with a rate low enough to attract the business and suited to the needs of large corporations

having risks scattered over several states. Proposals for insurance are submitted to the board which in turn quotes an average rate for the entire risk. The result of this development has been that the fire business of the inland marine companies has declined.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

7825. UNSIGNED. Assurances contre les incendies forestiers. [Forest fire insurance.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (11) Nov. 1931: 477-491.—A commission appointed to study the problem of forest fire insurance in Belgium concludes that mutual insurance is not practical because of the difficulty of getting sufficiently numerous and widely scattered properties under one organization. Regular commercial insurance is the most practical but premiums are high. These can be reduced providing the forest owners will make every reasonable effort to reduce the fire hazard.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7826. UNSIGNED. Liability in excess of policy limit. *J. Amer. Insur.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-24.—Under a liability policy the insurer is given the right to defend the insured in case of suit and agrees to meet a liability up to a stipulated amount. It not infrequently happens that the injured party offers to settle for the amount of the insurance or less prior to a judgment being entered by the court. In such cases the insurance company may refuse to accept the settlement on behalf of the insured and permit the court to enter a judgment. If the judgment then exceeds the amount of the insurance the question arises whether the insured or the insurer should bear this additional liability. In certain states the courts have held that the insured must bear this additional liability while in others an opposite opinion has been rendered, the matter depending largely upon whether or not the insurer has been guilty of bad faith or fraud in refusing to settle prior to the trial.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 7955, 8606)

7827. KOSEV, V. КОСЕВЪ, В. Проблеми на обществените осигуровки въ България. [Problems of social insurance in Bulgaria.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomichestko Druzhestvo.)* 30 (5) May 1931: 269-284.—Conditions and development of social insurance in Bulgaria in the past five years are outlined. (Statistical tables).—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

7828. MUNTZ, EARL E. A lesson in unemployment insurance. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 420-426.—An account of the British Unemployment Insurance system from 1912 to date. The present weaknesses in the British system are: (1) No relationship between contributions and receipts of particular industries; (2) The contractual idea of benefit has been broken down by the introduction of the donation and the extended benefit; (3) Unemployment insurance has become little more than a national system of outdoor poor relief for the able-bodied unemployed.—*E. M. Violette.*

7829. PFISTERER, LUDWIG. A szabad orvosválasztás kérdéséhez. [The problem of free choice of physician.] *Munkatügyi Szemle.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 521-528.—The problem of free choice of physician has arisen in connection with the new methods proposed by the Hungarian Social Insurance Institution. Practical considerations are decisive in this problem. In France choice is absolutely free. In England and Germany choice is limited. The patient can apply only to certain physicians, who are paid on a "per capita-quota" basis. This favors the insurance institutions, because cuts can easily be made. In Germany 24% of the total receipts of the institutions go to medical expenses. In Hungary the physicians fees together with secondary expenses total 20.21%. If the main principle is to be the safe-guarding of the income of the physicians under contract at the present time, only 270,000 pengő out of the

total receipts will remain for the other physicians. Under such a system the first mentioned group would include the physicians from whom free choice could be made, while other physicians would be called in less often. Psychologically, free choice means a great deal. Yet frequently it is not the competence of the physician that determines the choice by patients, but his willingness to grant them the right to draw sickness benefits. Under the free choice system the increase of expenses for benefits can be controlled only by strict inspection. Inspection in Cologne, Frankfurt, and England showed that almost 50% of sickness benefits were being drawn without due cause (*unbegründet*).—*Géza Soos.*

7830. PILICHOWSKA, HALINA. Ubezpieczenie pracowników umysłowych na wypadek braku pracy. [Unemployment insurance of brain workers in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 345-348.—(French summary).—*O. Eisenberg.*

7831. PERNECZKY, BÉLA. Társadalombiztosítási reformkérdések. [Problems of reform in social insurance.] *Munkatügyi Szemle.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 533-537.—According to W. Widdigen's book "*Grundfragen der Sozialversicherungsreform*" (Jena 1931) social insurance is a mixture of two diametrically opposed principles: the insurance principle and the relief principle. The relief principle can be applied only in proportion to the moral level of the insured public. Because this level is low, it often must be disregarded. The French principle of compromise—a percentage of benefits paid in cash—is a practical one. In Hungary it is regrettable that, unless the employer pays, the worker cannot receive his benefits. Financial difficulties of employers often bring about this situation. The liability of the employer to pay benefits with a guarantee by the insurance institution ought therefore to be established by law.—*Géza Soos.*

7832. ROŻNIEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ. Fundusz bezrobocia i jego działalność. [The unemployment fund and its activity in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 340-345.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7833. UNSIGNED. Persons insured against unemployment and persons unemployed. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 40 (1) Jan. 1932: 8-10.—(Great Britain.)

7834. UNSIGNED. Unemployment-benefit plans in the United States. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 31-45.—The number of employees eligible to benefit by these plans is considerably less than 226,000. The plans fall into three general types. Company plans established by employers either individually or in groups, joint-agreement plans established between trade-unions and employers, and trade-union plans maintained solely by labor unions for the benefit of their own members. The several company plans are of three types: (1) plans for the guaranty of employment; (2) noncontributory plans, with reserve funds; and (3) joint contribution plans. Under the first plan stabilization of employment, with the cost charged to current operating expenses, has been attained to so great an extent that there has been little or no expense in operating the plan, including the current period of depression. Experience with the non-contributory plans, with reserve funds, has not been satisfactory, since these funds tend to be readily exhausted if not wiped out altogether during cyclical depressions. The joint contribution plans in practice operate much the same as the funds under the noncontributory plans. The joint agreement plans are formal agreements between employers and trade-unions and are thus a matter of contract and are obligatory upon the parties during the period fixed in the contract. The joint agreements provide for guaranteed-employment, against seasonal unemployment, and against general unemployment. The trade-union plans are maintained either by national or local unions.—*Curtis H. Morrow.*

7835. VIDALI, DINO. L'indennità di disoccupazione in seguito a naufragio. [Indemnification of unem-

ployment as a result of shipwreck.] *Ann. d. R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste*, 3 (1-2) 1931: 3-19.

7836. VIGH, GYOZO. A nyugellátást élvező munkavállalók biztosítási kötelezettségének kérdése. [Are workers who are drawing a pension obliged to carry social insurance?] *Munkügyi Szemle*, 5 (11) Nov. 1931: 470-482.—The Hungarian social insurance law applies only to the main occupation, not to secondary occupations. The question therefore is whether a pension is an income arising from occupation. If it is, the secondary occupation is not liable to insurance. It is not,—the argument in this case being that actual occupation at the moment, rather than a pension, is to be considered—the obligation to insure does exist. Of three decisions of the appellate court, two hold the first point of view, the third holds the latter. There are several reasons why persons working while drawing pension should be obliged to carry insurance.—*Géza Soos*.

7837. BRUNDAGE, DEAN K. A survey of the work of employees' mutual benefit associations. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(36) Sep. 4, 1931: 2102-2119.—This study is based upon returns from 315 concerns with mutual benefit associations which replied to a questionnaire prepared and mailed by the National Conference of Mutual Benefit Associations. The returns revealed that more funds provided benefit of \$7 to \$9 a week than any other amount and that in 5/6 of the replies this rate was considered adequate. There was a wide variation in the duration of benefit. Of those associations reporting upon health accomplishments, 43% stated that an improvement in health of employees had probably resulted, while a reduction in absences due to sickness was less frequently reported. Among 37% of the funds, the company made no contribution; among the remainder, the company contribution varied greatly. Periodic physical examinations with correction of physical defects and an educational health program were the two measures most frequently suggested for making such associations better health agencies. (Tables).—*O. S. Halsey*.

7838. FISCHLOWITZ, STANISLAW. Zagadnienia ubezpieczenia na wypadek bezrobocia. [Problems of unemployment insurance.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*, 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 328-340.—(An outline of the different methods of unemployment insurance applied in various countries).—*O. Eisenberg*.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 7385, 7539, 7552, 7604, 7684, 7736, 7789, 7904)

7839. ALLCOCK, HARRY. Simpler British coinage. *Accountant*, 85(2975) Dec. 12, 1931: 778-780.—There are two principal proposals with regard to the simplification of British coinage. One, called the £-mil method, would divide the pound into 1,000 parts called mils. An alternative scheme would retain the shilling and penny, dividing the shilling into 10 pence instead of 12: the pound would contain 200 pence.—*H. F. Taggart*.

7840. ARAKI, MITSUTARO. Chuka minkoku heisei kaikaku an. [A plan for the reformation of the monetary system of China.] *Shogaku Ronso*, (2) Nov. 1930: 71-133.—A nation should have a solid system of national currency as a basis of her economic development, but China does not have it. E. W. Kemmerer's *Project of law for the gradual introduction of a gold-standard currency system in China* (1929) was prepared upon the request of the republic. Though his recommendation to adopt the gold exchange standard is sound in theory, in practice the following points deserve serious considera-

tion: (1) unreliability of the income from seigniorage as a source of gold reserve: (2) the traditional habit of the Chinese to accept money on its intrinsic value, which means that some time will be needed before the people get used to a token money: (3) the recent tendency for a unification of money in the republic in silver "Gen." (Article in Japanese).—*Shio Sakanishi*.

7841. BRADLEY, FRED O. What French gold is doing to the world. *Mag. Wall Street*, 49(7) Jan. 23, 1932: 414-415.—France has withdrawn gold from the world supply thereby causing a credit scarcity. Because of this, prices of commodities have fallen.—*Helen Slade*.

7842. CHANG KIA NGAU. The problem of stabilizing silver. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 606-614.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

7843. DYASON, E. C. Scourging the money changers. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne)*, 7(13) Nov. 1931: 227-238.—A review of Keynes' *A treatise on money* and *The report of the Macmillan Committee on finance and industry*, with particular reference to their application to Australian problems.—*F. W. Fetter*.

7844. FENIZIO, FERDINANDO di. Sulle proposte della Commissione Macmillan in tema di norme disciplinanti il diritto d'emissione. [The proposals of the Macmillan Commission on the subject of regulation governing the rights of issue.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (12) Dec. 1931: 1255-1262.—After stating these proposals with respect to regulations governing the rights of issue given to central banks, the author discusses their applicability both in England and elsewhere. Admitting their applicability in England, various modifications are indicated for other states to adopt in improving the functioning of the international gold standard.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

7845. FUCHS, HERMANN. War die deutsche Geldkrise vorauszusehen und wer hat sie vorausgesehen? [Was the German money crisis foreseeable and who foresaw it?] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (11) Nov. 1931: 561-583.—The ultimate cause of the crisis was the excessive supply of short-term funds. That part of a "confidence" crisis which is due to an economic depression is fairly easily foreseeable, but in regard to the part due to sudden, external factors, the question to be answered is, "How long was the interim between the time the diagnosis of the situation was made, and the outbreak of the crisis?" The crisis could have been anticipated as early as 1926, when short term credits already amounted to 4,000,000,000 RM. History shows that a political event can easily result in a financial crisis due to the withdrawal of foreign credits (Morocco crisis) and in the present case it should have been foreseen that closing a bank would result in runs and in a general panic. In last analysis it was Hoover's statement in regard to the reparations problem, which actually brought about the crisis three weeks later. The banks in general showed considerable lack of foresight. A number of industrial leaders were more pessimistic, and a clear warning had been issued as early as 1927. It is clear that a cessation of reparations payments would bring about a withdrawal of foreign credits, and thereby provoke a crisis.—*C. D. Bremer*.

7846. GREGORY, THEODORE E. Prospects of gold standard in Europe. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (7) Jan. 1931: 439-440, 477-478.—With the possible exception of France, Switzerland, and Holland the gold standard has ceased to operate in Europe in any effective way. None of the countries which have gone off the gold standard recently has experienced difficulties. Those remaining on it are experiencing drains, hoarding, and bank failures. The cause of the breakdown of the gold standard is to be found in the inadequate degree to which, in the post war world, business has been financed by means of long term credit. Because banks must repay enormous sums at short notice they are willing to lend only at short notice. Of even greater importance is

the tension in the international political field and in the growing economic losses arising out of the depression which made holders of balances attempt to withdraw them and as a consequence brought the gold standard down. A speedy return to the gold standard is doubtful. — *Helen Slade*.

7847. HEICHELHEIM, F. Rev. of Dopsch, "Naturalwirtschaft und Geldwirtschaft in der Weltgeschichte." [Barter and money economy in world history.] *Gnomon*. 7(11) Nov. 1931: 584-591.—Dopsch undertakes to prove that barter and money economy have accompanied each other throughout history, in direct contradiction to the accepted theory. The thesis appears in general harmony with our present knowledge of early historical periods, though many details are subject to correction. Heichelheim suggests a more definite evolution in the history of money than Dopsch admits. In the new Stone Age we find a distant very far-reaching trade based on rudely formed money, for the Bronze Age with its high cultures from China to Crete both food currency and metal currency are notable, and local and foreign trade become more intensive. In the Iron Age in China and in Hellas comes the evolution of coined money seizing upon all branches of human life. The late classical period brings a reaction followed with many setbacks by a revival which still holds, leading to new and unaccustomed developments in forms of currency whose perspectives can only be suggested as yet.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

7848. KANN, E. How much silver is there in China? *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(4) Apr. 1931: 410-420.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

7849. KANN, E. The silver problem in its international aspects. *Chinese Econ. J.* 8(5) May 1931: 572-587.—*C. R. Whittlesey*.

7850. LACKANY, S. The "sterling" crisis—its relation to the supposed gold shortage. *Égypte Contemporaine*. (131) Dec. 1931: 807-823.

7851. MITKE, CHAS. A. Why not an international silver conference. *Mining Congress J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 656-659.—One of the great factors in exchange problems today is the world shortage of gold (complicated by mal-distribution) which is a reason for the contraction of credit and the rapid decline in the last two years of the price of all commodities and materials (including silver) which has brought about the present world crisis. The Macmillan Committee (London) concluded that the fall in the price of silver has been due to the selling of demonetized metal by governments to the amount of 408,000,000 ounces. The report of the "Committee of Experts on the Silver Question" which met in London September 24 recommends a sales adjustment between the principal North American producers and the government of India as the only possibility to stabilize silver prices and eventually the buying capacity of China. The Committee suggests that governments supplement their monetary reserves by purchase of silver. It also recommends research institutes for devising new uses and expanding present uses of the product. A second step is a proposed buyers agreement or an understanding between the various governments interested.—*H. O. Rogers*.

7852. ODDIE, TASKER L. The restoration of silver. *Mining Congress J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 654-655, 659.—The currency policy of India since 1926 when the gold bullion standard was adopted has operated greatly to reduce the price of silver, thereby lessening its monetary value and use. A peaceful China with a well-ordered government would in itself be of most effective assistance in improving the position of silver upon which the return to normal conditions so greatly depends.—*H. O. Rogers*.

7853. PAILLARD, GEORGES. La réforme monétaire en Suisse. [Currency reform in Switzerland.] *Rev.*

d'Écon. Pol. 45(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 1358-1376.—With the suspension of specie payments on July 30, 1914, Swiss currency became one of irredeemable paper money and subject to fluctuations ranging from 3.905 to 6.57 3/8 to the dollar. Fiduciary inflation played an insignificant role in this instability. Probably the principal determining factor was the balance of invisible items of trade and of foreign investments. The favorable balance of payments has contributed to the maintenance of the Swiss franc on the par with the dollar since October, 1924. The Swiss budget has been balanced since 1926; the gold reserve has been increased from 90 million dollars in 1925 to 138 million in 1930. All these conditions prepared the way for the Swiss National Bank law of December 20, 1929, which put the Swiss franc on a gold basis, the silver franc being reduced to a subsidiary coin of restricted legal tender. The Swiss franc is legally defined as 9/31 grams of pure gold. On April 1, 1930 the forced currency regime inaugurated in 1914 legally expired and Switzerland became a gold standard country.—*W. and Grace M. Jaffé*.

7854. PLUMPTRE, A. F. W. Our glittering monetary standard. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 298-310.—We live in a world of managed currencies. The question is discussed whether the existing financial machinery of Canada is effective and adequate, or whether the Finance Act should be repealed and a Central Bank act substituted. Canada should maintain a larger gold reserve.—*Alison Ewart*.

7855. ROGER, CHARLES. Les nouvelles idées de Mr. J. M. Keynes dans son "Traité sur la Monnaie." [The new ideas of J. M. Keynes in his "Treatise on Money."] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 3(1) Nov. 1931: 39-50.—Though Keynes holds that the banking system has a directing influence upon the emergencies, the reverse appears nearer to reality. The central banks are more often affected by the emergencies than they are guiding the latter.—*John W. Boldyreff*.

7856. SALTER, ARTHUR. The silver problem. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(3) Sep. 1931: 321-334.—Silver has fallen in terms of gold to about half its 1913 value, though not so much in terms of other commodities. This fall has been caused in part by the depression, by the demonetization of silver, and by a continued large production of silver in spite of the decreased demand. As a result of this fall China has lost purchasing power, as have also silver producers and individuals in gold-standard countries where silver is hoarded. The fall in silver is not even a major factor in bringing on the depression. The silver-using countries do only a small proportion of the world's trade. Exports from China have actually fallen more than her imports, though the reverse should be true to maintain the thesis of depression caused by silver.—*A. F. Hinrichs*.

7857. STAMPFLI, ARTHUR. Notenthesaurierung im Jahre 1930? [Note hoarding in 1930?] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67(3) 1931: 436-451.—The movements of Swiss bank notes in 1929 and 1930 are reviewed. The German crisis in September 1929 was followed by increased hoarding of notes as is especially evident in the large increase in notes of the denomination of 1,000 francs. In truth, hoards were even larger if the increased tendency to hoard in 1929 is considered.—*S. E. Harris*.

7858. STEWART, M. S. Silver—its international aspects. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(13) Sep. 2, 1931: 241-258.—Demonetization is apparently the principal cause of the decline in the price of silver.—*Phillips Bradley*.

7859. TURNER, SCOTT. A review of the recent discussion regarding gold money. *Mining Cong. J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 662-664.—The record of gold production from 1493 to 1927 is generally accepted as that shown in *Economic Paper* 6 of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; annual production as given in the *Report of*

the Director of the Mint completes the current record to date. Despite the predicted decline of H. Pirow, government mining engineer of the Union of South Africa, many conservative prophets of gold's future seem unable to believe that gold production reached its all-time peak in 1915. Most authorities agree that world stocks of monetary gold are more important than current production of gold in determining the price level.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7860. UNSIGNED. Second Interim Report of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission.* Ser. 2A. (2) 1931: pp. 22.—Economy in the use of gold has gone so far that reserves are required for the most part only to meet possible deficits in the international balance of payments. Even at this point, holding of foreign gold exchange instead of gold for reserve purposes renders possible an added economy. It is likely, however, that this latter economy is mostly on the part of the country holding such exchange; the country on which the claim exists may well consider it necessary to augment its gold reserves. Changes in banking practice have rendered the task of central banking authorities more complex and difficult. At the same time, their power over the situation has been diminished. More rigid reserve laws have been set up in many countries during the unsettled times following the war. Any reduction in the reserve results in a multiple contraction of the note circulation and credit, unless wide reserve margins are kept. The commercial banks in recent years have been adding to their cash reserves, making regulation by the central banks more difficult. The movement of gold is directly influenced by the movement of capital. Proper administration of the gold standard presents different problems to lending and to borrowing countries. The primary concern of a borrowing country should be to maintain conditions necessary for confidence and to devote their borrowings to productive purposes. Lending countries should restrict their loans to productive purposes to avoid driving their debtors, at a later date, into painful price contraction. In lending they should maintain an even flow, so far as possible, to avoid disequilibria. The working of the monetary machine has become so complicated that the semi-automatic system of pre-war days is no longer adequate. The closest cooperation between central banks will be necessary and those responsible must be granted adequate powers to deal with the situation.—*M. McCollum.*

7861. UNSIGNED. Shipments of American currency to and from Europe. *Federal Reserve Bull., U. S. Federal Reserve Board.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-9.

7862. UNSIGNED. Sterling and gold. *Acceptance Bull.* 13 (10) Oct. 31, 1931: 3-9.—Given normal conditions, Britain's return to the gold standard in 1925 was a wise step, since London's position was sound. However, high tariff barriers, plus complications caused by the war debts and reparations, plus a concentration of the lion's share of the world's gold supplies in a few hands, plus a general drop of 40% in world prices brought about the abnormal conditions which caused difficulties for Britain and subsequently the dropping of gold as the standard. It is necessary for Great Britain to return to a stable currency, and it is yet to be proved that the gold standard, as such, is not inherently adapted to meet the world's requirements.—*Herman Crystal.*

7863. UNSIGNED. The world's gold situation and its effect on the New York money market. *Analyst.* 39 (944) Feb. 5, 1932: 267-269.

7864. WILSON, ROLAND. Australian monetary policy reviewed. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 195-215.—The methods followed by K. S. Isles in the *Economic Record*, May, 1931, in figuring the Australian balance of payments, must be modified. Hence his conclusions as to the correlation between internal credit conditions and the country's balance of pay-

ments are open to criticism. The automatic action of the balance of payments on the Australian price level appears to some extent offset by deliberate manipulation on the part of the banking system. The subject needs further investigation.—*F. W. Fetter.*

BANKING

(See also Entries 7539, 7745, 7844, 7846, 7855, 7860, 7889, 7903-7904, 8113)

7865. BUETZ, G. Die Entwicklung der französischen Banken. [The development of French banking.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 754-762.—The heavy blow dealt to the French banking system in the last few months of 1930 had a purifying effect on the whole, as only banks which had proved destructive for the French capital market by their big speculations broke down. The solidity of the French banking system has always been one of the best supports for the government in carrying through its big political projects. The author presents statistics on all branches of banking affairs from 1913 to 1929 to prove the sound state of French banks, the solvency of which was up to all requirements even during the crisis in 1930. The economic crisis of the world has not yet affected French banks and loans for Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary were made in the first half of 1931.—*Hans Frerk.*

7866. CARTINHOOR, GAINES T. Federal regulation of group banking. *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 123 (6) Dec. 1931: 771-774.—*C. R. Whittlesey.*

7867. DAIGER, J. M. The bankers' bankruptcy world. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (870) Jan. 1932: 129-141.—The failure of the Credit Anstalt in Vienna brought about events in financial circles that led up to the Hoover moratorium. To protect the huge American governmental and private investments abroad and her foreign trade, the Federal Reserve banks extended credit to the Austrian bank and later to other European central banks. While the domestic record of defaults and failures reflects an abuse of U. S. bankruptcy statutes, defaults in U. S. foreign investments have not been numerous.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

7868. DERNBURG, HANS. Kreditenquête. [The credit enquiry.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 5 (1) 1931: 63-74.—(A review of German banking policies.) The policy of rationing credit is condemned. Full confidence should be put into the discount rate for purposes of control, although it is realized that the existence of price cartels requires that changes in the rate must be more substantial than they have been in the past. Objection is expressed to the policy of the Reichsbank of furthering the import of short term credits, and preventing the import of long term credits. Foreign obligations were covered to about 45% by balances in foreign banks. In general, liquidity has declined more than is desirable. There are too many banks for the amount of credit business. The great Berlin banks have more and more replaced the provincial banks, but the public banks (*Sparkassen*) have also gained considerably. The recovery of deposits in savings banks is ascribed to a relative increase in smaller incomes. Credits have increased for the textile and food industries, for the financing of import business. Reductions are registered for the heavy industries and export business. Improvement is registered as to the character of credit (loans), 68% conforming to the conditions laid down by the association. The average rate (interest and commission) has been 9.4%.—*C. D. Bremer.*

7869. DILLARD, VICTOR. Le problème de la Crédit Anstalt. I. Le cancer des banques autrichiennes. II. L'effondrement de la Crédit Anstalt. [The problem of the Credit Anstalt. I. The ills of Austrian banks. II. The failure of the Credit Anstalt.] *Études: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Gén.* 209 (22) Nov. 20, 1931: 427-444.—After the evacuation of the Ruhr, government intervention be-

came necessary, and the banks had to come to the assistance of the Exchange (Bourse), thus losing their liquidity. There had been an increase in banks from 26 in 1913 to 66 in 1924. Through failure or absorption the number of banks was reduced to 24, but many undesirable investments were often taken over. The net earnings for the four large banks in Vienna had been continually decreasing—about 63% of net profits were being paid out in taxes. In 1930 there were only 17 banks in Vienna. The *Credit-Anstalt* controlled 68% of Austrian industrial enterprise, viz., 148 firms out of a total of 219 controlled by the 4 large Vienna banks. Considerable losses were sustained as the result of the absorption of the *Boden-Credit-Anstalt*; in 1930 there was a deficit of 130 million shillings. Rothschild, the National Bank of Austria and the government came to the rescue. Credit was obtained from the Bank of International Settlements and from Great Britain (100 m and 150 m shillings, respectively), but the latter's share was taken over by France. At present the institution is virtually a state institution.—*C. D. Bremer.*

7870. EDWARDS, MORRIS. What the reconstruction plan means to your bank. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (8) Feb. 1932: 489-490, 528-531.

7871. EKIMOV, IV. Bulgarskata Zemledelska Banka. [The Bulgarian Agricultural Bank.] *Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikon. Druzhestvo.* 30 (8) Oct. 1931: 490-506.—The Bulgarian Agricultural Bank is the backbone of the agricultural credit transactions. The bank lends money to private agriculturists to meet the needs of their households and to the cooperative societies. It also lends money to the state, the districts, and municipalities. Besides the credit activity the bank develops a cultural activity on a large scale, such as encouraging modernization of agriculture, assisting in various agricultural cooperative industries, organizing of sales, etc. In 1930 the bank had assets of 703,253,192 *levas*. The Bulgarian Agricultural Bank is governed as a state institution by a governor-general and four administrators. The Minister of Agriculture has power of supervision over all affairs of the central government of the bank. (With tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7872. FRIDAY, DAVID. Legal reserve requirements. Are they obsolete? *Bankers Monthly.* 49 (1) Jan. 1932: 33-34, 46.

7873. FRUIN, TH. A. Een algemeen volkscrediet-bank voor geheel Nederlandsch-Indië. [A general People's Credit Bank for the Dutch East Indies.] *Volkscredietwezen.* 19 (10) Oct. 1931: 609-695.—In 1901 the first credit banks were established in Java, being societies under the supervision of the governmental officials; beginning with 1905 the banks received a subsidy from the government. In 1912 the system was reorganized, a Central Credit Bank was established as a supervising institute which had to provide the banks with credit. After 1920 this supervision was extended from a supervision of administration only to one of the entire business of the banks. In 1922 concentration of the bank's reserves at the Central Credit Bank was prescribed, but this prescription was not always observed. In 1923 the direction of the credit banks was reorganized in such a way that their administrators got a more independent position. To improve the credit system the author proposes the establishment of a general People's Credit Bank.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7874. HARTNER, GOTTFRIED. Währung und Notenbankwesen Persiens unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der neuesten Zeit. [Currency and central banking of Persia, with special reference to recent developments.] *Wirtschaftsstudien.* 127 1932: pp. 108.

7875. JORDAN, VIRGIL. Some aspects of national stabilization. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (6) Dec. 1931: 244-251.—Stabilization within a national area is possible only with complete international cooperation or controlled isolation. The former is an abstract ideal, the

latter is attainable. European countries are exercising such control today, but it will not be applied to any great extent in this country for some time because of the banker and investment interests of a creditor nation. There is little that industrial management can do to avert these depressions because the approach to stabilization lies along the lines of credit control and fiscal policy, which is essentially a problem of class struggle. The first step must be the strengthening of the Federal Reserve System to ensure greater security to depositors and more democratic access to reserve credit resources. There must be also specific changes to obtain greater control over the money and security markets in the social interest. The problem of balancing production and consumption should be related to increasing purchasing power for consumer's goods rather than to curtailing output and can be secured by continuous controlled credit expansion.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

7876. LANNOY, CH. de. Note concernant l'établissement d'une statistique internationale des banques ou subsidiairement des dépôts en banque. [Establishing international banking statistics, at least regarding deposits.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 613-616.—The lack of banking statistics (except for certain information re central banks, and for other irregularly published data) makes it impossible to formulate anything else than hypotheses as regards the responsibility of financial institutions for unfavorable economic conditions. Present data do not differentiate between public and private deposits. Balance sheets are published only once or twice a year, window-dressing takes place, the information is limited, and not of the same date. A plan for international statistics would require consideration as to what sort of information is comparable. Since there is a definite relationship between assets and liabilities, attention might probably be directed at obtaining data regarding the (liquid) assets only. The term "bank" should be defined, statements should be submitted in accordance with a definite scheme, and should be published all for the same date.—*C. D. Bremer.*

7877. LASHINS, IVAN R. What price security? *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (12) Dec. 1931: 336-337, 370.—Public confidence in banks has suffered a severe shock from bank failures and the loose practices which have been brought to light. Provision must be made to safeguard depositors and to restore confidence. Indemnification by surety companies is suggested as logical and practicable. It should be provided that insurance be given to depositors against loss on funds on deposit with institutions operating under charters for banking operations. Premiums should be based on actuarial studies and should be considered as a cost of banking operations. Insurance companies will have a direct interest in the banking institutions and will be compelled to watch their operations and condition closely, thus forcing audits and examinations in addition to those conducted by official banking departments.—*H. G. Meyer.*

7878. MĚSZÁROS, H. Čsl. Národní Banka a úvěrová kríza. [Czechoslovak National Bank and the credit crisis.] *Průdy.* 15 (8-9) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 521-529.—The radical steps of the bank prevented the spreading of crisis. But the gold reserves are decreasing. (Detailed figures.) On April 30, 1931, the banks loans reached the figure of 1,182 million Czechoslovak crowns, in contrast to 1,147 million in 1929. 700-800 millions of foreign money were withdrawn.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7879. NAKANE, FUKIO. Shitei kinsen shintaku yakukun shu. [Compilation of the articles of contract of the thirty-six Japanese trust companies.] *Shogaku Ronso.* (3) Jun. 1931: 235-336. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7880. STEIN, ERNST. La crise des banques en Allemagne. [The banking crisis in Germany.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-44.—A study of the

banking crisis in Germany shows that good management and diversification of risk are more important to a bank than the maintenance of liquid reserves. German banks, as well as banks in other countries, have not given enough attention to this principle. The banks in Germany have also been criticized for their policy of large investments in industry, which has intensified the effects of the crisis. This condition is not a fault of the banking structure, but results from the fundamental needs of the country for funds to develop industry. The same situation has prevailed in the United States, under a different banking system, but has not been found in France or England where there has been less demand for industrial financing. The chief cause of the banking crisis lies in international indebtedness.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7881. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Bankenkartelle in Deutschland und Österreich. [Bank cartels in Germany and Austria.] 51 (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 281-286.

7882. WEIERHAUSER, von. Die Betriebskosten im Bankgewerbe. [Bank operation costs.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (12) Dec. 1931: 639-645.—In an article in *Bankarchiv* 31 (1) Oct. 1, 1931 Hans Rummel proposed in order to increase the margin between banking income and banking expense that checking and current accounts should not carry any larger interest rate than $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, respectively, below the discount rate, an arrangement that would include savings (*Sparkassen*) and other public banks. But this plan is only applicable to large credit banks having branch systems. It cannot be applied to the small *Effekten- und Kommissionsbanken*, local banks, or large private banks. The credit banks, depending mainly on deposits—in contrast with the private banks, which operate chiefly with their own capital—have found it necessary to establish branches, which has brought about a considerable increase in costs of operation, and a decrease in relative income, as is shown by figures of the result of operations of the Deutsche Bank for the six year period 1905-1910.—*C. D. Bremer.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 7385, 7539, 7622, 7724, 7823, 7841, 7868, 7873, 7903-7904, 7906, 8413, 8427)

7883. CHAKALOV, AS. ЧАКАЛОВЪ, АС. Проблемитѣ на земеделѣския кредитъ въ България. [Problems of agricultural credit in Bulgaria.] Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (*Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikonomicheskoto Druzhestvo.*) 30 (3) Mar. 1931: 139-169.—The agricultural credit situation in Bulgaria from 1878 to date is reviewed. Insufficiency of short term credit for the peasantry and lack of long term credit are emphasized. Various suggestions for improvement are outlined.—*I. V. Emelianoff.*

7884. DVOŘÁK, VLADIMÍR. Organisaace a podpora živnostenského úvěru. [The organization and support of trade credits.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 36 (5) May 1931: 334-349.—The problem of cheap credit for Czechoslovak tradesmen is vital. The Ministry of Commerce has prepared a bill creating the Center of Trade Cooperatives, to take over the functions of the Financial office of the Trade Cooperatives. The principle of self-administration of associated cooperatives will be respected. The state will guarantee credits to the extent of 50 million Czechoslovak crowns.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7885. MAKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Stopa procentowa na 2si. [Interest on rural loans during 1930.] *Rolnictwo.* 1 (3) Dec. 1931: 53-71.—(Poland.)

7886. NEUBAUER, FRANZ. Mezőgazdasági hitelek ujjaépetése. [Reconstruction of our agricultural credit.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlöny.* 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 417-439.—With the outbreak of the recent crisis, organized credits became impossible. The credit situation was

overstrained. The emergency might be alleviated in the following way: the property of the insolvent owners must be liquidated, in order to replace those debtors with debtors more solvent. This would increase the safety of agricultural credits. Until this is done, the emergency must be met by a temporary ceasing of all forced sales. The most important task is the reconstruction of the agricultural credit system, which should be based on domestic capital and should be able to grant long-term credits. Such credits might be secured by the estates under the administration of the Treasury.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

7887. PHELPS, CLYDE WILLIAM. Surveying consumer credit. *Personal Finance News.* 16 (7) Jan. 1932: 11-14.—Consumer credit is small in contrast to investment credit and commercial credit. It therefore cannot be held responsible for the present depression. Consumer credit is sound if administered in the knowledge that it is limited by the income out of which it is to be liquidated. Personal finance credit is today limited by its cost, by territorial limitations, and by ignorance and prejudice. Reduction of cost will lead to expansion. Legal modifications in states that do not now permit personal finance companies to make a reasonable charge will further extend the possible operations of these companies. Ignorance of the nature of and the benefits to be derived from the operation of personal finance companies, thereby preventing enabling legislation, is the biggest limiting factor on the growth of these companies.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

7888. UNSIGNED. Le crédit agricole dans certains pays de l'Europe centrale et orientale. [Agricultural credit in certain central and eastern European countries.] *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission.* Ser. 2 A. (4) 1931: pp. 65.—The conference at Warsaw in Nov. 1930 made up a questionnaire concerning agricultural credit, covering existing types of credit—short, medium, long term; kinds of securities used—personal loans, signatures, mortgages; legal and fiscal usage covering farm mortgages; mortgages on movable properties; amount of indebtedness; rates of interest; organization and operation of the principal agricultural credit institutions; amount of foreign credit used by agriculture; and the amount and disposition of agricultural insurance. Results from this questionnaire are given for Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.—*M. McCollum.*

7889. WALLIN, O. V. Some important factors in credit granting. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (12) Dec. 1931: 358-359.—Undue value and reliance are sometimes placed on the importance of the current ratio, while insufficient consideration is given to the cause of the changes from the previous statement. Working capital may be increased from (1) the reinvestment of profits, (2) the reinvestment of reserves, (3) increase of fixed liabilities, and (4) the sale of fixed assets. The current ratio may be varied at will by merely increasing or decreasing the current liabilities for a like reduction of both cash and current liabilities may cause a decided change in the ratio. If sufficient attention is given to causes of change the reader can better estimate the future debt paying capacity, the point of real importance.—*H. G. Meyer.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7596, 7615, 7718, 7720, 7727, 7734, 7751, 7789, 7803, 7818, 7821, 7879, 7887, 7889, 7903, 7907, 8014, 8123, 8374, 8447)

7890. DELANNEY, LOUIS. Le marche de valeurs mobilières en France depuis 1927. [Course of security values in France since 1927.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (446) Jan. 10, 1932: 70-95.

7891. GOULD, M. DAVID. Standards in valuing public utility securities under 1933 conditions. *Annalist*. 39 (990) Jan. 8, 1932: 45-46.—A basis for judgment in valuing public utility securities lies in a group of data available to any investor. This group includes gross earnings, net earnings, invested capital (value of assets), amount of bonded debt, average interest rate on bonded debt. From these the following ratios can be derived: operating ratio, in per cent; rate of return on capital, in per cent; ratio of capital turnover, in years; times interest earned and ratio of bonds to invested capital. The rate of return on capital is the most constant. Operating ratio should vary inversely as capital turnover. Times interest earned, a derived ratio, may be expressed in terms of the basic ratios and thus permit of further investigation. Earnings equal (permitted rate of return on capital) times (rate of turnover of capital) times (net plus operating expenses). Also, interest charges equal interest rate times (ratio of bonded debt to asset values) times (rate of turnover of capital) times (net plus operating expenses). Following these criteria, if a company has a good ratio of earnings to interest charges, but has both a rapid turnover of capital and a high operating ratio, it can bear investigation.—*Lillian Epstein*.

7892. PAULAT, VLAD. J. Investment trusts v americkém peněžním hospodářství. [Investment trusts in the American financial system.] *Obzor Národohospodářský*. 36 (1) Jan. 1931: 34-40.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

7893. UNSIGNED. International conference for the unification of the laws relating to bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission*. Ser. 2 A. (6) 1931: pp. 19.—The text of the experts' proposals is given together with a summary of the various governments' replies.—*M. McCollum*.

7894. UNSIGNED. Legality of mortgage participations as trust investments. *Yale Law J.* 41 (3) Jan. 1932: 455-461.—A review and digest of the literature of trust companies and of statutes and decisions governing the investment of trust funds leading up to, and constituting an argument for, a more liberal policy permitting investments in mortgage participations particularly for small investors. Plans being devised by trust companies involve an allocation of undivided interests either in one mortgage or in a group of pooled mortgages in such form that small trust funds may share with larger trust estates in the advantages of enhanced returns attended by no diminution in security. Statutes of many states are examined and sound but progressive economic principles discussed with a view to the recommendation of plans containing provisions which can be approved by the courts.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

7895. UNSIGNED. Records of the international conference for the unification of laws on bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Commission*. Ser. 2. B. (11) 1931: pp. 402.—This report gives the minutes of the thirty-five meetings held at Geneva from Feb. 23, to Mar. 19, 1931, and the conventions there drafted.—*M. McCollum*.

7896. ZARAGOZA, IGNACIO MORELOS. La situación financiera. [The financial situation.] *El Economista (Mexico)*. 7 (82) Jan. 16, 1932: 5-6.—Through the Minister of the Treasury an arrangement with the international bankers has been obtained by which the interest and amortization payments on the Mexican national debt shall be postponed until 1934, or an earlier date if the condition of the treasury permits. This arrangement, now approved by the National Congress, modifies the terms of the previous agreements of July 25, 1930, and January 21, 1931, but keeps for the Mexican government the advantages of the previously negotiated reductions in the amount of the foreign debt.—*Chester Lloyd Jones*.

PRICES

(See also Entries 7643, 7648-7649, 7717, 7736, 7818, 7842, 7890, 8369, 8676, 8709)

7897. B., A. Les prix des bois en 1931. [Timber prices in 1931.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique*. 38 (12) Dec. 1931: 525-530.—Prices paid for logs of various species and sizes in several districts of Belgium.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

7898. COBB, CHARLES W. An economic trend for price. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (6) Dec. 1931: 811-813.—An economic trend in addition to the usual meaning has also an economic meaning. In this sense it is a function of economic variables, not of time. Its economic meaning is the ratio of capital to product.—*William Haber*.

7899. KALINOV, D. КАЛИНОВЪ, Д. Картели и регулиране на цените. [Cartels and the control of prices.] *Списание на Българското Икономическо Дружество. (Spisanie na Bulgarskoto Ikonomichesko Druzhestvo.)* 30 (6) Jun. 1931: 329-347.—Trends to monopolistic concentration and their causes are outlined. In part two the problem of state policy toward monopolistic control of prices is analyzed and practices of state intervention in economic life are described in Germany, Norway, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.—*I. V. Emelianoff*.

7900. KING, WILLFORD I. Why has the price level fallen? *Burroughs Clearing House*. 16 (5) Feb. 1932: 17-19, 28.

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 7581, 7603, 7611, 7618, 7622, 7732, 7801, 7845, 7875, 7957, 7970, 8601, 8642, 8708, 8710)

7901. DIETZE, CONSTANTINE v. Agrarkrisen, Konjunkturzyklen und Strukturwandlungen. [Agriculture crises, business cycles and structural changes.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 513-528.—The agricultural crisis is a special price phenomenon resulting when prices of agricultural products do not cover agriculturists' costs. Agricultural crises and business cycles do not coincide in time and cannot be explained one through the other. In fairly industrialized countries industry depends less on the purchasing power of agriculturists than agriculture on purchasing by industry and industrial population; for this reason modern agriculture is very sensitive to business fluctuations. Dietze explains the long waves in business as reflections in the price level of the waves of agricultural crises, which may be regarded as causal factors.—*V. P. Timoshenko*.

7902. FLANDERS, RALPH E. National long-time budgeting. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (6) Dec. 1931: 256-262.—The serious condition in which we find ourselves is due to a confluence at one time of a typical business cycle, a typical war deflation and a unique agricultural distress. Possible remedies include an effort by those responsible for our financial policy, governmental and banking, to see if there is not some way by which the price level can be controlled; an engineering approach to the problem of investment; long time budgeting, and careful study of the balance of international payments. What is needed is a union between economics on the one side and banking and industry on the other to bring about social engineering.—*E. B. Dietrich*.

7903. FREDERIKSEN, DITLEW M. Two financial roads leading out of depression. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (2) Jan. 1932: 137-148.—Since the chief obstacle to a resumption of normal business and the return of normal industrial credit conditions is the presence of a large block of frozen assets, chiefly real estate, two plans

are suggested: (1) The creation of a Federal building bank which would afford both a standard of value and a market for mortgages on homes, apartments, and industrial buildings; and (2) the creation of a cooperative corporation sponsored by the banks, to insure the credit risk present in lending to new industries and new enterprises.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

7904. HORN, MAX. Une solution monétaire de la crise mondiale. [A monetary solution of the world depression.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-4 (3) Dec. 1931: 519-547.—The primary cause of the world depression was the general diminution of the power and willingness to buy at a normal rate, and this has resulted in a scarcity of credit. The remedy for the depression is the mobilization of credit resources and the liquidation of frozen credits. This must be done on an international basis. The necessary funds could be provided by a gold bond issue backed by all the governments and administered by the Bank for International Settlements. Central banks which have inadequate gold reserves could use these bonds as reserve, thus providing a partial solution for the problem of the maldistribution of gold.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

7905. HUNSCHA, KURT. Die Dynamik des Baumarkts. [Dynamics of the construction market.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* Spec. No. 17 1930: pp. 64.—In Germany during the pre-war period, 1900-1913, there were distinct time sequences in the cyclical fluctuations of construction for residential, industrial, and public purposes. High and low points in the swings of residential building preceded those in general business; industrial construction tended to agree in timing with general business fluctuations; and the cycles in public building lagged behind. This cyclical pattern has been disturbed in post-war years, largely because of governmental subsidizing of residential construction.—*C. T. Schmidt.*

7906. JANÁČEK, JAN. Vysoký úrok a hospodářská krise. [High interest and economic crisis.] *Naše Doba.* 38 (8) May 1931: 452-458.—In Czechoslovak credit institutions lie great sums of inactive capital, while long-term credit is hard to get and is very expensive. The nucleus of the problem lies in the high interest rates.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7907. TUGWELL, REXFORD G. Flaws in the Hoover economic plan. *Current Hist.* 35 (4) Jan. 1932: 525-531.—The whole administration program is aimed at supporting present values, and is calculated to save the banks—agricultural, commercial and investment—which are holding paper at valuations representing capitalized incomes far above those obtainable at present levels. Apparently the administration expects its credit policy to reassure the banks and industry and to enable industry, no longer swayed by fear, to resume production. If reassurance brings encouragement to production, and the banks release credits for that purpose, goods thus produced will have to be sold at prices which shall protect capital at present valuations. If the stocks of goods are increased in this manner, and consumers' purchasing power is insufficient to support remunerative prices for them, we are faced with a deepening of the depression and a still lower set of market quotations for securities.—*C. C. Kochenderfer.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7333, 7542, 7617, 8091, 8106, 8344, 8605-8606, 8640, 8665)

7908. BÜSING, H. Ergebnisse periodisch wiederholter Untersuchungen an Kieler Lehrlingsgruppen zu Zwecken der ärztlichen Berufsberatung. [Results of periodical examinations of apprentices for the purpose

of medical vocational guidance.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demographie.* 6 (5) 1931: 329-351.

7909. CLARK, HAROLD F. An approach to correct occupational distribution. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 347-351.—The distribution of men and women in trades and professions is correct when persons of the same ability receive the same wages in all occupations.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

7910. DESHPANDE, S. R.; GHURYE, G. S., and LABOUR OFFICE, BOMBAY. A study of some vital problems relating to the working class population of Bombay. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (45) Oct. 1931: 161-170.—This brief study is based on a questionnaire circulated in 1930 among factory workers in Bombay by the Bombay Labour Office in collaboration with the Y. W. C. A. The larger results of the inquiry were published in the January, 1931, issue of the *Bombay Labour Gazette*. The present writers worked over the schedules with the purpose of getting at certain essential facts bearing on child birth. The labor force of Bombay is composed mainly of farming families from the surrounding areas. They commonly keep in touch with their native villages. Wages are distressingly small, and hence the standard of life is low; the workers are illiterate, ignorant, and superstitious. The average age of the factory-working woman at the birth of her first child was shown to be 18.5 years, a surprising fact, when one recalls the prevailing views about early marriages in India. The interval between two consecutive births averaged 2.8 years. The average number of children per marriage was 4.4, and the reproductive capacity of the woman ceases when she reaches approximately her thirtieth year of age.—*R. P. Brooks.*

7911. KYRK, HAZEL. The household worker. *Amer. Federationist.* 39 (1) Jan. 1932: 33-39.—In 1920 there were over two million persons employed in public and private households. About 15% were men, probably mostly in hotels and restaurants. Well over a million must have been in private families. From two-thirds to three-fourths of these are full-time workers. The small group of part-time workers, working for different employers, is probably increasing relatively. Various attempts have been made to improve conditions through placement agencies, training schools and minimum standards.—*G. G. Groat.*

7912. LÉMONON, ERNEST. Le syndicalisme fasciste. [Fascist labor organization.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.: Rev. Bleue.* 69 (6) Mar. 19, 1931: 169-175.—A description of what has been done in Italy to fit labor into the Fascist system.—*B. J. Hovde.*

7913. MARCUS, A. Zur Frage der jüdischen Berufsumschichtung. [The question of the transformation of Jewish occupations.] *Menorah (Vienna).* 9 (7-8) 1931: 325-336.—In Germany the *Reichsbund für jüdische Siedlung* was organized to settle Jews on farms in order to render more normal the distribution of Jewish occupations (which are predominantly commercial).—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

7914. PICKL, RUDOLF, and SCHAGER, RICHARD. Ein Beitrag zur Berufstypologie der Lokomotivführer. [Character of the occupation of locomotive engineer.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (12) Dec. 1931: 353-364.

7915. SCHEFFER, P. Arbeiderskolonisatie ter Oostkust van Sumatra. [Colonization of laborers on the east coast of Sumatra.] *Indische Mercur.* 54 (50) Dec. 1931: 1059-1060.—The question of the labor supply for the estates on the east coast of Sumatra will become especially difficult in consequence of (1) the new coolie-ordinance of 1931 which prescribes a gradual decrease of labor contracts with penal clauses (2) the recent abrogation of the labor system with penal clauses by all tobacco companies. In the present depression many laborers are dismissed whom the estates may need afterwards. It might be possible to keep in Sumatra thousands of coolies who are now returning to Java, if they were supplied with land which they could cultivate for

their subsistence. Proposals have been made to the estates to give up a part of their fields for division into parcels for coolies. In this way a population of colonists might be formed, a part of whom could work afterwards as free laborers on the plantations. This measure would save the double costs of transportation.—*Cecile Rothe.*

7916. SCHOENBAUM, EMIL. Pracovní trh a pokles porodů. [Labor market and the decrease of births.] *Naše Doba.* 37(3) Dec. 1929: 132-135.—Between 1929-1933 the deficiency of young workmen and apprentices on the labor market of Czechoslovakia will increase.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

7917. UNSIGNED. Employment, wages, hours of labour, cost of living, and trade disputes in 1931. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 40(1) Jan. 1932: 2-7.—(Great Britain.)

7918. VANLANDE, RENÉ. La Tunisie ouvrière et rurale. [The Tunisian city and country worker.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 209(23) Dec. 5, 1931: 573-586.—The working class of Tunisia are expressing their grievances through a press of their own. They also have many mass-meetings and conventions. They ask for legal recognition, an eight hour day, a weekly holiday, vacation with pay, equal wages for equal work and hygienic surroundings. At present conditions are bad. Employers fear inspection by civil authorities. In the smaller towns and villages the Egyptian peasants, or "fellahs," are even worse off.—*G. G. Walsh.*

7919. VITELES, MORRIS S. Vocational guidance of adults. *Personnel J.* 10(5) Feb. 1932: 335-341.—A description of an adult guidance clinic with a few case histories.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 7223, 7428, 7834, 8155, 8529, 8560)

7920. ADAMIC, LOUIS. The collapse of organized labor. *Harpers Mag.* 164(970) Jan. 1932: 167-178.—The American Federation of Labor was, in a large part, a creation of Samuel Gompers. His successors, being caught in the tradition of the federation, cannot adapt themselves and their organization to the new conditions and problems. During recent years, no successful strikes and no large organizing campaigns have been conducted. Almost no effort was made to unionize the workers in basic industries in which labor is not definitely and simply "aristocratic" enough in the old sense. The Federation's activities, instead of being marked by successful aggressiveness in the industrial field, disclosed faintheartedness, insincerity, corruption, confusion and futility. While the membership dwindles, officials draw higher and higher salaries and expenses and let the erstwhile great organization go to the dogs rather than quit. The American Federation of Labor is on its deathbed.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

7921. SCHWENNING, G. T. Prospects of Southern textile unionism. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(6) Dec. 1931: 783-810.—A series of hard fought strikes inspired a fresh effort to organize textile workers in the South by the American Federation of Labor after 1929. The results were meagre. Less than 25,000 of the 300,000 cotton mill employees were organized. The causes of the large number of strikes and the participation of thousands of cotton mill workers are found in wage reductions and the introduction of the stretch-out system. The union and collective bargaining appear to have been only secondary. Labor exploitation and not labor organization is the issue. Many forces, some of which have their roots deep in the economic and social structure of the region, account for the lack of unionism in the South: the superabundance of man power, the poverty of the population making impossible the payment of union dues and the collection of reserve funds with which to wage strikes, the dependence of the population upon employment in the mills and the consequent fear

of antagonizing the mill owners, the presence of the Negro who constitutes a reserve labor force and divides the labor group on racial lines, the presence of a large proportion of women who are difficult to organize, the self-reliance and individualism of the Southern white worker, the fact that the leaders of the organization movement are from the North, the paternalistic system developed in many southern mill towns, and the support which mill owners receive from public opinion, the press and civil authorities.—*William Haber.*

7922. UNSIGNED. Crisis Congress of the Dutch Labour Movement, Rotterdam, Oct. 3, 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11(12) Dec. 1931: 183.—The Congress demanded the setting up of a Crisis Fund for special unemployment benefit; the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention and the Convention adopted at Geneva in 1930 for the regulation of hours of work in shops and offices; and in conclusion it promised the full cooperation of the Dutch labor movement in the disarmament action organized by the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International.—*M. E. Liddall.*

7923. UNSIGNED. International trade group conference for the paper-making industry, Stockholm, Oct. 8-10, 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11(12) Dec. 1931: 187-188.—The conference was of the opinion that international production and trade relations should be stimulated by general reduction of customs tariffs, regulation of the flow of capital, and reduction or cancellation of war debts. It advocated state control of all national and international cartels and syndicates for the adjustment of price levels, and, in view of the growth of productive capacity of rationalized industry, reduction of working hours to prevent unemployment. It demanded legal paid vacations of 14 days as a minimum.—*M. E. Liddall.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 7424, 7549, 7692, 7709, 7932, 8096, 8109, 8141, 8156, 8185, 8347)

7924. HOSHINO, TATSUO. Rodo kyoyaku-ho no ichi kosatsu. [A study of collective bargaining.] *Shogaku Ronso.* (3) Jun. 1931: 185-264.—In Japan the trade union law is not enacted, but there are several labor organizations and labor conventions. The writer interprets the French and German laws of collective bargaining. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7925. STONE, N. I. Arbitration in the dress industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 18-31.—The author, formerly impartial chairman in the dress industry, analyzes the subject under 5 heads: (1) agreements in the dress industry; (2) arbitration; (3) right of discharge; (4) lockouts, and (5) reorganization. The agreements are between manufacturers, jobbers, contractors, and the union. The general purpose of the agreements is to provide for a fair and peaceful adjustment of all disputes that may arise between the different producing factors in industry. The dress industry furnishes the rather uncommon phenomenon of an employers' organization favoring in its own interest a strong union. The industry is therefore operated on the basis of a closed union shop. The method of arbitration is through a trial board consisting of one member from each organization and an impartial chairman acting as arbitrator. In practice the two members representing their respective organizations act as attorneys at the hearings before the board, examining witnesses and cross-examining the witnesses of the opposing side. Then the trial board meets in executive session, at which the two representatives in their capacity as members of the board, argue the case before the chairman. The decision is written by the chairman of the board and its contents are unknown to the other members of the board until it is promulgated. The cases cited deal with the

discharge of employees, lockouts, strikes, and the reorganization of business in so far as it affects employees. Either party to the agreements may when notified of any contemplated change bring its case before the trial board.—*Curtis H. Morrow.*

7926. UNSIGNED. Betriebsratsarbeit und Gewerbeaufsicht. [The activity of works councils and factory inspection.] *Gewerkschaft.* 35 (52-53) Dec. 26, 1931: 887-888.—In the reports of German factory inspectors the usefulness of the works councils is unanimously acknowledged. The assistance rendered by the councils greatly facilitates the tasks of the inspection services. It has been proposed officially that the members of the works councils should receive special training in the prevention of accidents and that, with this end in view, closer cooperation should be established between the inspection services and the trade unions.—*H. Fehlinger.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 7529, 7954, 8713)

7927. DIETZ, J. W. An experiment with vocationally handicapped workers. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 365-370.—In 1929 the Western Electric Company decided to consider applicants classified as A-VD (health good, but having some physical defect) who were still able to perform certain positions as determined by a rehabilitation assistant with the aid of careful job specifications. The records of 652 A-VD's and a similar number of normal workers hired at the same time were compared for a year as to sickness, accidents, income, turnover, etc. The results were sufficiently satisfactory that the company has adopted permanently the policy of hiring vocationally handicapped workers.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

7928. ENGEL, ROBERT. Gliederung der Arbeit und Zeitmessung bei Arbeitsstudien. [The organization of work and time measurement in work studies.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (6) Jun. 1931: 180-187.—(Reports on two experimental studies in the principles of time and motion study, one involving hand work, the other machine work.)—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

7929. HASSE, A. Beitrag zur Ermittlung der günstigsten Arbeitsbedingungen an einer Handkurbel. [Contribution to the determination of the most favorable conditions of work turning a crank.] *Arbeitsphysiologie.* 5 (2) Jan. 12, 1932: 203-226.

7930. HAYES, MARY H. S. Training counselors by apprenticeship. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 329-334.—A description of an apprenticeship method of training personnel counsellors. The counsellors were given opportunity to learn in many fields. The experiment is considered a major step forward in the improvement of the training of counsellors.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

7931. HERSEY, REX B. Rate of production and emotional state. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 355-364.—There is a positive relationship between general emotional state and production. The pleasant emotional state is associated with increased production. Owing to individual differences and to difficulties in the measurement of emotion, there are many exceptions to the rule.—*Harold A. Edgerton.*

7932. LONGMUIR, JOHN B. Suggestion schemes. *Labour Management.* 14 (146) Feb. 1932: 24, 26, 28.—The employment manager of Mavor & Coulson, Ltd., Glasgow, believes that a suggestion scheme is important in awakening and stimulating the interest of workers in their work. This company undertook to improve its scheme by expediting consideration and payments, securing cooperation of foremen, offering special incentives and supplementary payment, and advertising. Responsibility for prompt consideration was put in the hands of one man, a full-time investigator. Employees were convinced that the firm desired this kind of cooper-

ation and was willing to pay for it. 2,500 suggestions were made in 1930 by 70% of the employees, and about 38% of the suggestions were adopted. The plan has helped to utilize individual aptitudes and abilities.—*Helen Baker.*

7933. MATHEWSON, STANLEY B. A survey of personnel management in 195 concerns. *Personnel J.* 10 (4) Dec. 1931: 225-231.—In a survey of personnel practices answers to a questionnaire were received from 195 concerns, employing 2,391,000 workers, out of 500 national advertisers selected. A series of graphs shows the proportions of firms using various devices, among which the simpler ones are in much greater use. Psychological tests, trade tests, and job analyses are used by only 17%, 27%, and 34%, respectively, of the firms, while interviews and applications blanks for employment are used in the great majority of cases. Records of labor turnover are kept by 82%. Foremanship training and employee representation are reported in only 34% and 19% of the cases, and stock ownership and profit sharing by about one-fourth.—*E. C. Brown.*

7934. MOEDE, WALTHER. Fehldiagnosen in der Eignungsfeststellung. [Diagnostic errors in the determination of abilities.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 321-333.—The principal causes of false results from abilities tests can be grouped under the three headings of personal factors in the subject or tester, economic and organizational defects arising especially from attempts to economize on cost and time, and gaps in scientific knowledge. The general attitude of the subject toward the tests is an important source of error. Certain types of individuals are difficult to test accurately. These include psychopathic cases, dull primitive minds unable to function outside their own narrow field of routine work, slow persons who would require from three to five times as long to complete the tests as the average person, individuals favorably or unfavorably predisposed by profession or occupation toward the general test situation or towards specific situations and older age groups. The study of these difficult borderline cases is important for the perfecting of abilities tests.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

7935. UNSIGNED. Mine management. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (23) Jun. 1931: 593-594.—In their early stages more mines are wrecked through mismanagement than is generally realized. The enthusiasm which as a rule accompanies the development stage carries in its wake an unconscious laxity which has caused many a mine more difficulties than geological deficiencies.—*H. O. Rogers.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7670, 7908, 7949, 8108, 8110, 8112, 8138, 8343)

7936. ALT, J. W. Underground safety work. *Mining Congress J.* 17 (10) Oct. 1931: 507-508.—The safety rules and safe practices recommended by the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company are strictly enforced and violators of the rules are disciplined. The foreman is recognized as the key man in preventing accidents and everything is done to help him improve his accident record. The safety engineer makes it his duty to be with each foreman a whole day at least twice a month. It is believed that this plan of personal supervision establishes a better spirit of cooperation between the safety and the operating departments than if a formal written report were to be made later. It is the duty of the safety engineer to see that each new employee thoroughly understands the safety regulations of his job as well as the safety policy of the company.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7937. CONIBEAR, WILLIAM. The educative process in accident prevention work. *Mining Congress J.* 18 (1) Jan. 1932: 29-31.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7938. GWINN, J. W. Industrial welfare. *Mining Congress J.* 17 (11) Nov. 1931: 630-632.—In 1929 the

Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company installed an automatic solarium, or artificial sunlight machine, capable of treating 300 to 350 cases per hour, the purpose of which is to provide a substitute for sunshine for underground and office workers. It is the opinion of the hospital staff that resistance to colds, disease, and a decrease in run-down conditions are greater among those who have consistently taken the treatments.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7939. ILIEV, IV. M. Zlopolukite v Bulgaria. [Accidents in Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Dru-zhestvo*. 30 (8) Oct. 1931: 507-516.—Industrial accidents in Bulgaria increase year by year. For 1928 they were 1288; and for 1929, 2334. The increase is due to the mechanizing of industry. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

7940. KOELSCH, PROF. Untersuchungen über die Staubgefährdung im Schamottefabriken. [Studies of dust hazards in fire brick manufacturing.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 12 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: III 12-16.

7941. NEWMAN, BERNARD J. Work environment as a factor in the general health of workers. *Amer. J. Pub. Health*. 21 (12) Dec. 1931: 1354-1359.—Depressive environment associated with housing has many physical and mental complications. The characteristic defects of housing areas are conspicuous. At least 10% of workers are exposed to some or all of them, including skilled as well as non-skilled. Substandard housing is associated with abnormally high morbidity and mortality rates. Industry should include housing data in the analysis of its hazards and should formulate a program to better conditions, such as the promotion of thrift associations, e.g., building and loan societies, reconditioning of old houses, removal to suburban areas or smaller towns, etc.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

7942. PENRIS, P. W. L. Organisatie van geneeskundig werk der suikerindustrie. [Organization of medical work in the sugar-industry.] *Arch. v. d. Suiker-industrie in Nederlandsch-Indië*. (31) 1929: 727-731.—Kruyne (1928) and van Loghem (as early as 1920) pointed out the need for organization of medical work in Java. Van Loghem urged hygienic measures for the plantations as well as in the *kampong* (native villages), under the supervision of a central "sanitary inspection service." Since then much good medical work has been done by the sugar industry, but organization has continued deficient. The author proposes the appointment of one medical officer, to begin with, to act as adviser and inspector of the sanitary service on the plantations of the "Sugar syndicate."—*J. J. van Loghem.*

7943. SAYERS, R. R. Physical examination: would reduce accidents. *Coal Age*. 36 (11) Nov. 1931: 573-574.—A large corporation found that 7% of those applying for work were physically unfit but by corrective measures was able to put 75% of those rejected in shape for work.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7944. SIEGEL, OTTO. Die internationale Entwicklung des sozialen Gesundheitswesens. [International development of industrial hygiene.] *Schweiz. Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft u. Arbeitsgestaltung*. 37 (24) 1931: 361-368.—According to the recently published *International Yearbook of Social Policy* for 1930 compiled by the International Labour Office, cooperation developed between the health service of this organization and of the League of Nations Secretariat, especially on cancer as an industrial disease, and the disinfection of skins and hides. On the physical side, the question of fatigue was dealt with by Chile, Finland and Russia, all of which placed restrictions on the carrying of weights by workers. Efforts were made in various countries to secure the ratification of the 1921 agreement on lead poisoning, and several European ones introduced legal measures for the protection of painters. Serious cases of lead poisoning have become rare, but many so-called light cases occur in which the harm is concealed for years and only become apparent when it is too late

for recovery. Silicosis and lung diseases due to asbestos dust are also dealt with. A number of new skin diseases occurred in chemical and color factories. Industrial associations are paying increased attention to the health of their members.—*M. E. Liddall.*

7945. SIEGEN, Dr. Versuch einer Analyse der Unfallgefahr im Bergbau. [Attempt at an analysis of accident hazards in mining.] *Z. f. d. Berg-, Hütten- u. Salinenwesen im Preuss. Staate*. 79 (7) 1931: B494-B505.

7946. TURNER, SCOTT. Record in sight; for coal-mine safety. *Coal Age*. 36 (10) Oct. 1931: 518.—Every one of the five main causes of accidents—falls of roof or coal, haulage, gas or dust explosions, and electricity—has produced fewer fatalities in recent months. Rock-dusting has been shown effective in controlling mine disasters on numerous occasions.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7947. UNSIGNED. Occupational diseases in the wood industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (2) Feb. 1932: 301-304.—Comparatively little is known of the toxic effects upon workers of exposure to the dusts and resins of different woods. Many species of wood, particularly those growing in the tropics, contain active poisons, but systematic study of the properties of these woods has been difficult because many tropical woods have not been accurately classified and many which are quite different botanically have been marketed under the same commercial name. Various forms of skin affections are the most frequent results of exposure, but serious systemic effects may also result from work with a large number of these woods.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 7952)

7948. ANDERSON, MARY. Women in laundries. *Amer. Federationist*. 39 (2) Feb. 1932: 182-187.

7949. BOHNSTEDT, WERNER. Zur sozialen und gesundheitlichen Lage der Frau als Arbeitnehmerin. [The health and social status of the woman worker.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (2) May 1931: 154-159.

7950. GRÜNFELD, JUDITH. Frauenarbeit im Lichte der Rationalisierung. [Women's work in the light of rationalization.] *Arbeit*. 8 (12) Dec. 1931: 911-924.—From the reports and statistics of the German inspection offices and the report of an Enquiry Committee, it is shown that modern capitalistic rationalization has produced a tendency to employ women where a maximum output can be obtained for minimum pay, and technical alterations and increased mechanization which makes it easier to employ them. This is very noticeable in the metal industry, once only a man's occupation, but which in 1925 took third place in respect of the number of women workers (after textiles and clothing), and had increased the number employed from 112,000 in 1907 to 268,000 in that year. This development is also shown to have taken place in the shoe-making, leather, and watchmaking industries. One of the causes of the low wages, especially in watchmaking, is that women, whatever their skill, tend to be classed in the same wage group. The German Metalworkers' Association has succeeded in reducing the difference between men's and women's wages, but the woman still earns, on an average, only half the man's wage. The situation calls for the better organization of women.—*M. E. Liddall.*

7951. PALMER, GLADYS L. The industrial experience of women workers at the summer schools, 1928 to 1930. *U. S. Dept. Labor, Women's Bur., Bull.* #89. 1931: pp. 62.—The four summer schools for women workers at Bryn Mawr College, Barnard College, University of Wisconsin, and Arden, N. C. recruit women predominantly from industrial occupations, but also from domestic service and from trade and clerical work. With the cooperation of the 609 students in these four

summer schools, 1928 to 1930, a study was made under the direction of the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry of their industrial experience. About one-half the students were from New England and Middle Atlantic States, 28.5% from the Middle West, 19.4% from the South and 2.2% from the Pacific Coast. Only 32.3% were native of native parents. Median age was 24.6. 87% were in manufacturing and mechanical industries with 47% of the total in the clothing trades, 16% in textile industries and 24% in miscellaneous trades. 39.3% of the women were union members. The range of wage rates for the whole group was from \$8 to \$75 a week. Half the students reporting received more than \$21.38 a week on full-time, an indication that they were a semi-skilled and skilled group. 47.1% entered industry before they were 16 years of age and had an average (median) of 8 years of industrial work. Almost 70% lived at home or with relatives, and of these almost four-fifths contributed to family support.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

CHILD LABOR

(See also Entry 7911)

7952. MATSUOKA, ASA. Labor conditions of women and children in Japan. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #558. Nov. 1931: pp. 102.—Women and children are employed almost exclusively in the several branches of the textile industry in Japan. The government has taken the initiative in the enactment of protective laws. In 1922 a Bureau of Social Affairs was established in the Department of Home Affairs at Tokyo to deal with all labor problems. An important legislative step was the amended factory act of 1923, which was applicable to factories with 10 or more employees and, where work is dangerous or injurious to health, to all factories regardless of number of employees. Provision was made for hour limitation, maternity protection and compensation for accidents or disability. The minimum age act prohibited children of 14 or under from engaging in industrial employment except children of 12 who had met elementary education requirements. Women and children under 16 years were declared protected workers. At present nearly 53% of all Japanese factory workers are under 16 years of age,—989,390 in regulated factories in 1928; of this number 958,248 were girls, and 80% of these were textile workers. Many of the workers in the textile industry are recruited directly by agents of the manufacturers. In 1928, 342,023 workers were recruited thus, of whom 300,000 were women. Young women under marriageable age form the basic labor supply. Recruits (*boshu-ko*) usually live within the factories in dormitories. Related to this method of recruiting is the labor contract; in the raw-silk industry the contract is usually for one year; in spinning and weaving two and three year contracts are customary. Ordinances have come into force to regulate methods of recruiting and to remedy the evils attendant on the dormitory system. Hours of work in raw-silk are generally 12 with a one-hour rest period, and in spinning 11 hours with two shifts; the longest working hours are found in the weaving industry. Women's wages vary considerably; in raw-silk, from 1921 to 1927, daily wages were on the average between 93 and 96 sen (46 to 48 cents) with board and living quarters usually provided also. Weavers are the lowest paid group. Formerly, wage-payments were more often made yearly, but the revised factory acts call for monthly or twice a month payments and in legal currency. (Bibliography).—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

7953. PERETZ, SONIA. Child labor and large families. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(1) Jan. 1932: 19-20.—Investigations have shown that economic necessity is the main reason why children are withdrawn from school and put to work. They have also shown that

large families constitute the main reason for this economic pressure. (Statistics).—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 7909, 7957, 7977, 7992, 8642)

7954. JORDAN, J. P. Bases for wage and key men incentives. *Annalist.* 39(991) Jan. 15, 1932: 95.—Profitable results can come from incentive plans only when proper bases are used. These bases are to be ascertained by study of what should be accomplished by methods that are scientifically established as best. Incentive methods differ with different problems. There are five broad groups for special study: (1) workers in shops and offices; (2) salesmen in field; (3) product engineers and designers; (4) supervisors in all departments; (5) executives. Two important conclusions follow: (1) valuable results accrue from properly set-up incentive plans; (2) all incentive plans must be set up on bases fair to those participating and representing maximum value to the company as a return for wages and salaries paid.—*G. G. Groat.*

7955. LENZ, FRITZ. Der Ausgleich der Familienlasten. [The equalization of family burdens.] *Kommende Geschlecht.* 6(3) 1931: pp. 34.—State premiums on births, subsidies for children, such as France has adopted since 1921 and 1923, Grotjahn's insurance for parenthood (*Elternschaftversicherung*) and Burgdörfer's family insurance (*Familienversicherung*) all involve dysgenic selection. Undoubtedly family subsidies in the form of wages given in France to workers in private industry and in Germany as social wages (*Soziallöhne*) have a sound element. Lenz proposes a solution to combine this procedure with the employment relief program. There are several million more women in industry now than there were 10 years ago. The transfer of these women back to the home would release means from the relief of unemployment to the relief of family burdens, and create positions for male workers. Lenz proposes a degressive scale of tax exemptions for family dependents with a system of progressive tax rates, which comes very close to the tax rates for Germany in 1930.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

7956. PUTNAM, GEORGE E. Is wage maintenance a fallacy? *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(7) Jan. 1932: 429-430, 482.—For the first time in our history some of our largest employers are endeavoring to go through a depression period without cutting wages. Is this sound policy? Maintaining wages during declining prices throws men out of work. Widespread unemployment is an indication that the price of labor is too high. Maintaining wages and throwing men out of work result in decreasing the total purchasing power of the nation more than would have been the case had a wage cut with more employment been maintained. Total consumption of goods is necessarily diminished when men are thrown out of work. Reduced consumption leads to reduced production. It is time for industry to recognize, in addition to its obligation to employees, it has obligations to the producers of raw material, to consumers of finished products, and to the unemployed classes.—*Helen Slade.*

7957. RORTY, MALCOLM C. The necessity for wage reductions in the present crisis. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 93-102.—The justification for wage adjustments, in times of a sharp decline in commodity prices, is "to break the economic deadlock that arises and to restore confidence in a not too distant restoration of normal business and industrial profits." Future price level cannot be determined, but whatever it may be the depression has gone sufficiently far to make wage adjustments advisable. Between 1890 and 1914 the maximum gain in real wages during any two-year period was 5%. With a decline of 15% in the general price level since 1929, wages may be reduced 10% and

still leave a 5% gain in real wages. Wage reductions offer the only practicable source of relief. Industry being mainly competitive has no unnecessary surplus with which to meet the situation. Monopoly profits of large scale enterprises constitute only a small part of our total income. And the possibilities of economies and increased efficiency cannot be repeated year after year.—*H. LaRue Frain.*

7958. SCHULTZE, ERNST. Lohndrückende Wirkungen weltwirtschaftlicher Wanderungen. [Wage cutting influences of the world's economic migrations.] *Ann. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 64(1) 1931: 1-17.—Labor migration lowers wages both in the country of emigration and immigration. Emigration may lead to the curtailment of production in some branches of industry due to lack of well qualified workers. The result is unemployment and lower wages. Immigration supplies cheap labor because of low standards of living of the immigrant, and causes an oversupply of labor with wage cutting as a consequence, hence chiefly the restrictive immigration policy of the United States since 1917 and of South Africa since 1930, and, on the contrary, encouragement of immigration during the inflation period of the Civil War, and the rapid growth of some industries in the United States. (Statistics.)—*Lina Kahn.*

7959. SOULE, GEORGE H., Jr. The maintenance of wages. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 87-92.—In the immediate situation, at least three possibilities present themselves: (1) By paying less per worker more workers will be employed. The probabilities of this are small at present. (2) Lower wage rates reduce cost of production, thus permitting lower selling prices with a consequent expansion of sales. But (i) in numerous lines (e.g. steel, railroads and textiles) lower rates have not resulted in lower prices and (ii) labor costs are frequently a small part of total production costs, thus offering little opportunity for lower prices. (3) Reduced wages will increase corporate profits and thereby stimulate business. This would be supporting inflation where deflation is most needed—in capital charges. The long run interest of society requires that the purchasing power of the workers be increased in order that full utilization of capacity may be had. Increased profits at the expense of workers would stimulate excess capital investment and capacity.—*H. LaRue Frain.*

7960. WARREN, G. F., and PEARSON, F. A. Wages—long-time trend in wages. *Farm Econ. (New York State College Agric., Dept. Econ. & Farm Management).* (74) Feb. 1932: 1671-1677.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 7344, 7392, 7746, 7832-7834, 7955, 8258, 8353, 8383, 8427-8428, 8573, 8616, 8628, 8633, 8643, 8706, 8732)

7961. ALLOWAY, JOSEPH E. Work relief for the unemployed in Rochester. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1931: 539-557.—This article gives an account of the salient features in the handling of the unemployment problem in Rochester. In the list of things accomplished and question of work relief, workmen's compensation, long term planning, permanent improvements and a central index are discussed. Some unsolved problems that have caused concern, such as payment of union wages, are commented upon. An enumeration of 77 projects undertaken and completed is surveyed in an appendix.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

7962. CHAMBERLIN, WILLIAM HENRY. How Soviet Russia abolished unemployment. *Asia.* 32(1) Jan. 1932: 31-37, 64.—The labor shortage in Russia was brought about by the gigantic construction program inaugurated under the five year plan; the widespread adoption of collectivist methods of farming so that agriculture no longer needs to send men to the cities in large numbers in winter to seek work; low productiv-

ity of the workers; and insufficient pay, which has meant the weakening of incentives to hard and efficient labor. To combat the shortage, the Soviet Republic is checking migratory tendencies and sending workers where they are needed, and making efforts to recruit and train new workers. Material incentives are being heightened and living conditions bettered. Only those foreigners are admitted for whom there is a special need.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

7963. CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1931, and comparison with November, 1929 and 1930. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 262-274.—An unemployment survey of Buffalo, N. Y., made in November, 1931, gave the following information regarding the number and employment status of the workers of that city: Of the males able and willing to work, 24.3% were unemployed and 23.2% were employed part time. Of the females able and willing to work, 21.1% were unemployed, and 16.3% were employed part time. Of the wholly unemployed males, 43% had been out of work for one year or over; the least unemployment among males was in the age group 35 to 40 years. The most unemployment and the least full-time employment were among the native colored group.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

7964. DASZYŃSKA-GOLIŃSKA, ZOFIA. Zagadnienie ludności i bezrobocia. [Population and the unemployment problem.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 309-312.—The causes of unemployment in Poland are: (1) overpopulation of the professional classes; (2) the women workers, who should be directed into new professions instead of into office work; (3) the increase of population which progresses more rapidly than the industrialization of the country; and (4) difficulties in the way of Polish emigration to America.—*O. Eisenberg.*

7965. ERHARD, LUDWIG, and MULZER, ANDRES. Die Arbeitslosigkeit in Europa. [Unemployment in Europe.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 296-302.—(Data covering 6 years, 1926-1931, seasonal indices, diagrams.)—*G. A. Nicholayeff.*

7966. FRIEND, H. M. How many engineers are now employed? *Power.* 74(17) Oct. 27, 1931: 600-604.—Statistics of the National and State Governments throw no light on the problem. The Engineering Societies Employment Service in New York is believed to be the best available source of such information. Data concerning the four Founder Engineering Societies were supplemented by data from the Western Society of Engineers, Chicago, and The American Chemical Society of California and the Engineers Club, San Francisco. It appears that there was a larger percentage of civil engineers out of work or changing jobs from 1927-1930 inclusive, but that during the present year the mechanical engineers were hardest hit, with civil engineers second followed by the electrical and mining engineers. There was however, a larger demand for mechanical engineers than for the other divisions. An analysis by geographical districts shows the actual number of engineers out of work is about 10,000, or 17% of the graduate engineers of the country.—*H. O. Rogers.*

7967. HANSEN, ALVIN H. Institutional frictions and technological unemployment. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(4) Aug. 1931: 684-697.—If technological improvements reduce the cost of producing an article with inelastic demand, the consumers gain by a release of purchasing power if prices are reduced proportionately, while the employers gain if prices are not reduced. But in both cases, the increase in purchasing power is offset by the loss in income of the displaced workers. The net result is a demand for the same amount of goods but produced with less labor. Analysis under three conditions of the purchasing power thus set free reveals that the ultimate reabsorption of labor depends upon wage and credit policies. (1) Reduction of prices of goods with an in-

elastic demand, if followed by a lowering of the price level, releases credit, unless counteracted by bank policies. The absorption of this credit leads to increased output and supplies purchasing power of the formerly displaced workers. But if the new credit is not absorbed, reemployment of labor depends upon wage reductions. (2) An increase in the incomes of employers as the result of maintaining prices offers no opportunities for reemployment, unless the increase is invested in the general capital market, leading to a reduction in interest rates. Lower interest rates open new fields for investment and for further mechanical improvements, thus intensifying the displacement and increasing the total output of goods. The greater production, unless balanced by an increased purchasing power, results in lower prices. The absence of new credit under the assumption of rigid price control means that displaced labor can be absorbed permanently only as the result of a wage reduction from the former money level. The absorption of the displaced labor in new industries causes a shift in purchasing power, resulting in falling prices and bankruptcy of some firms with further labor displacement, unless wages are reduced. (3) Under monopoly conditions, restriction of output lessens the opportunities for employment, while the control of prices, even for a single commodity, leads to substitution and unemployment among those formerly engaged in its manufacture.—O. S. Halsey.

7968. JEWKES, J., and WINTERBOTTOM, A. Unrecorded unemployment in the cotton industry. *Econ. J.* 41 (164) Dec. 1931: 639-646.—Unemployment in the cotton industry in England is not fully revealed by the monthly statistics of the Ministry of Labour. There are defects in the reports due to short time work. The article embodies the results of an inquiry into this type of unemployment statistics.—H. W. Smith.

7969. JOECKEL, CARLETON B. Supply and demand in the library profession. *Library J.* 57 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 103-110.

7970. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Konjunkturalne wahania bezrobocia w Polsce w latach 1925-1931. [Conjunctural unemployment fluctuations in Poland, in 1925-1931.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 283-286.—The number of persons looking for work as indicated by the labor exchange offices comprises generally only the industrial workers. These statistics, though incomplete, give a sufficient idea of unemployment fluctuations. The data compiled by the Polish Institute for study of business cycles and prices show a marked increase of unemployment in the second half of the year 1925; unemployment decreased in 1926 and remained about constant in 1927. It decreased again in the beginning of 1928 and was maintained at the same level until the autumn of 1929, when the new crisis broke. Unemployment increased from that period more and more, and in the autumn of 1930 included almost 30% of the industrial workers in Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

7971. LANDAU, WŁADYSŁAW. Skrócenie czasu pracy jako czynnik walki z bezrobociem. [The reduction of working hours as a means to combat unemployment.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 292-301.—Demand for reduction of the working hours has recently come not only from the workers but also from other quarters. The Polish government commission for combating unemployment and the crisis has adopted the same postulate. The most reasonable project is that which limits the working week to five days and 40 hours. The real difficulty consists in the salary question connected with the reduction of hours. This, however, should be resolved with the help of the labor inspectors and by joint committees. It would be desirable to adopt an international convention for reduction of working hours in industries which have been particularly affected by the crisis. Such a convention should

be binding only on countries with a similar economic structure.—O. Eisenberg.

7972. MÖNCH, HERMANN. Auswirkungen der Rationalisierung auf den Arbeitsmarkt. [Influence of rationalization on the labor market.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 11 (2) 1932: 17-19.—Until recently it was taken for granted that mechanical and other labor-saving improvements may temporarily diminish employment, but that the rate of displacement and the rate of reabsorption of workmen would generally not differ considerably. But during the last ten years or so rationalization was not gradual, as was usually the case before; it progressed with considerable rapidity and it seems that the volume of displacement tends to exceed the volume of reabsorption. Opinions of modern economists on this point are, however, divided. All measures taken to relieve the labor market have failed so far, and some of them even had unfavorable psychological consequences.—H. Fehlinger.

7973. PATERSON, DONALD G. The Minnesota unemployment research project. *Personnel J.* 10 (5) Feb. 1932: 318-328.—The Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota has its work divided into three divisions: a study of the economic aspects of unemployment in 500 business organizations in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth; a system of labor clearance and placement; and two clinics for occupational analysis. The clinics by means of a complete occupational interview, a medical and physical examination and a battery of ten types of tests for educational, clerical and mechanical aptitudes try to discover ways in which unemployed workers may be retrained so that they will become most effective. Employed clerical workers scored about 25% higher than those unemployed on the Minnesota Vocational Test for clerical workers.—Everett D. Hawkins.

7974. PLAUT, THEODOR. Das soziale Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika und die verschiedenen Massnahmen zu ihrer Bekämpfung. [The social problem of unemployment in the United States and the various measures to overcome it.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10 (3) 1931: 208-251.—Lina Kahn.

7975. SCHMIDLIN, F. Die wöchentliche Ruhezeit. [The weekly holiday.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f.d. Schweiz.* 24 (2) Feb. 1932: 41-46.—The Swiss Weekly Holiday Act of 1931 applies to commercial undertakings and to those industries and transport activities not included in the Factory Act and the Hours of Work Act. It does not apply to agricultural workers or domestic servants, but is an important advance in the regulation of hotel and restaurant work.—M. E. Liddall.

7976. SCHÜRCH, C. Pour venir en aide aux chômeurs. Les allocations de crise. [Help for the unemployed. Emergency benefits.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 9-11.—Emergency benefits are only granted at the moment in Switzerland to the unemployed in the watch-making industry, but the Federal Council may extend them to other industries suffering from serious unemployment. During the second quarter of 1931, 93.8% of the workers in this industry were more or less out of work, and in the Canton of Neuchâtel the duration of payment had to be finally extended to 210 days. 80-90% of the payments were made out of public money. Rather than alter the Federal Act of 1924 on unemployment insurance in a time of crisis, it was deemed better to re-establish a relationship between the duration of payment and the contributions received. From Jan. 1, 1932, therefore, the unemployed worker is to receive statutory insurance benefit for 90 working days, that is to say until the middle of April. After that emergency benefit will be paid during the summer, and from Oct. 15, if he is still unemployed, once more unemployment benefit.—M. E. Liddall.

7977. SCHWENNING, G. T. The worker's legal right to his job. *Amer. Federationist*. 39(1) Jan. 1932: 26-32.—Dismissal compensation legislation recognizes the principle that the worker has an equity in his job and is entitled to indemnification when discharged because of lack of employment. The substance of such legislation requires employers to give advance notice of termination of employment or to pay compensation in lieu of such notice. The time required for advance notice varies from six days to two years. Dismissal compensation varies from one week to 20 months of regular wage. A wide variety of causes appear in the various laws:—cessation of operation; introduction of labor-saving machinery; rationalization; management's dislike of the employee; unfitness of the employee for his work; participation in strike activities; union affiliation; a change in the ownership of the enterprise; bankruptcy of the business; death of employer;—about the only general one that is not included in the list is discharge for punitive reasons. Since 1919 some 50 laws have been enacted in 7 European countries, 8 Latin-American countries, and 2 in the Far East: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Peru, Rumania, Soviet Russia. (Outlines of some of the more important are included.) Great Britain and the United States are absent from the list. However, three states have permissive legislation on this subject: Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey. Employers in some cases have anticipated such legislation and have various forms of dismissal compensation in force.—*G. G. Groat*.

7978. SYRUP, DR. Die finanzielle Bedeutung der Arbeitslosenhilfe im Deutschen Reich. [The financial significance of unemployment relief in Germany.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 12(1) Jan. 5, 1932: II 1-7.

7979. SZCZEBLEWSKI, FRANCISZEK. Pośrednictwo pracy w Polsce. [Labor exchanges in Poland.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 348-357.—(French summary.)—*O. Eisenberg*.

7980. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. Az üzletszerű állás-közvetítés Magyarországon. [Commercial employment agencies in Hungary.] *Munkaiügyi Szemle*. 5(12) Dec. 1931: 528-533.—Commercial employment agencies have developed along with the freedom of occupation. Disadvantages soon became apparent, and legal limitations had to be imposed. Free government operated employment agencies also serve to mitigate the evil. Today the International Labour Office is seeking to have the organization of the labor market declared a task of the governments. Although in Hungary employment agencies operate under certain limitations, they are looked at with disfavor by many; some wish to abolish them immediately, others favor their gradual abolition, following the example of Germany. While accurate statistics are not available, it seems that the agencies are decreasing rapidly in number. The system of free public agencies will have to be much better organized if the commercial agency is to be entirely supplanted.—*Géza Soos*.

7981. THOMAS, ALBERT. Zagadnienie bezrobocia. [The problem of unemployment.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 261-266.—The causes of unemployment are to be found not only in the field of international business competition or in excessive production of certain articles, but also in the defective operating of certain functions of world economy, as in the distribution of income, in the domain of money and credit which strongly influence the level of prices, etc. The I.L.O. has elaborated a plan requiring the collaboration of the different states, which would attenuate to a degree the hardships of the crisis: development of public works, improvement of the system of employment exchanges, and generalization of unemployment insurance.—*O. Eisenberg*.

7982. UNSIGNED. The dial telephone and unem-

ployment. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 235-247.—The substitution of the dial telephone system for the manual system decreases employment opportunities for operators by about two-thirds, according to a study made by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. By the end of 1930, about one-third of the telephones in the United States were of the dial type. If the output of calls per operator had remained the same in 1930 as in 1921, the number of operators necessary for handling the calls in 1930 for the Bell Operating Companies alone would have been 69,421 more than the number actually in service.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

7983. UNSIGNED. Effect of technological changes upon occupations in the motor vehicle industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 248-252.—Technological changes in the motor vehicle industry have caused important changes in the relative importance of various occupations. The adoption of new processes has introduced new occupations and has also resulted in some of the older occupations becoming almost unnecessary. The outstanding occupational changes appear in connection with machining operations, bench work, painting, and machine-tool maintenance.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

7984. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in Chicago, October, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 281-282.—Approximately 624,000 workers, constituting about 40% of Chicago's working population, were unemployed on October 15, 1931, the Illinois Department of Labor estimates in its *Labor Bulletin* of November, 1931. The estimate is based on the U. S. census of unemployment in that city for January, 1931, and on the monthly volume of employment index for the manufacturing industries of Chicago.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

7985. WEIGL, KARL. Der Arbeiter in der Wirtschaft. [The worker in industry.] *Arbeit u. Wirtsch.* 9(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 969-974.—During the last few years, sweeping economies have been effected in practically every industry which have caused a large amount of technological unemployment and involve much shifting and readjustment. Figures are quoted illustrating the loss of earnings of Austrian workers due to unemployment and the consequent reduction of the consuming power of the population. The decline of consumption again gives rise to fresh unemployment.—*H. Fehlinger*.

7986. WYER, JAMES INGERSOLL. Unemployment among librarians. *Library J.* 57(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 111-117.

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 7612)

7987. HYDE, AGNES ROGERS. Where the money goes. What twenty New York families do with their incomes. *Harpers Mag.* 163(978) Nov. 1931: 688-699.—The families included have incomes varying from \$4,000 to \$15,000 with one at \$50,000 used for comparative purposes. Families vary in size from 2 to 7 members. Food, clothing and shelter vary less than service, entertainment, charity and dependents, and health, and reveal in almost every family no extravagance as compared with scientifically prepared budgets. In only 2 families is any money spent on education, but the children are not yet of college age. Only the highest income group has a 100% club membership among the men. Travel appears in only 2 budgets. All but 4 have automobiles. Only 3 families have no savings; all the rest are saving to live after 65 or 70 on a scale equal to their present one. One third of the families have budgets, and all but 2 keep strict accounts.—*M. Keller*.

7988. RANKIN, J. O. Housing and house operation costs in Nebraska farms. *Univ. Nebraska, Coll. Agric., Exper. Station, Bull.* #234. Nov. 1931: pp. 41.

7989. UNSIGNED. Changes in cost of living in the United States. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 463-472.—Cost of living in the United States was 3% lower

in December, 1931, than in the preceding June, and 9.3% lower than in December, 1930, as determined by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in its semiannual survey in 32 cities. The index number of cost of living for December, 1931, is 145.8, based on the cost in 1913 as 100.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

7990. UNSIGNED. A study of 65 labor families in Nanking. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 1002-1007.

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 7193, 7582)

7991. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. The wealth of the American people in 1928—value in current dollars. *Annalist.* 38 (979) Oct. 23, 1931: 667-668, 702.—The author estimates the internal wealth of the American people at \$450,108,000,000 in 1929. The estimate of wealth is a total of values of real estate, wharves and docks, mines, petroleum industry, tax-exempt property, railways and public utilities, privately owned railway cars, automobiles, yachts and motor boats, aircraft, highways and bridges, ships, the navy, canals and irrigation enterprises, chattels, stocks of goods, gold and silver, and miscellaneous items. The total is roughly segregated according to character of ownership, i.e., public, private, and corporate. The primary effect of the depression upon this national wealth is the draft upon and the contraction of the stocks of goods. The next effect would be the writing down of property whose volume remained stationary and whose upkeep was neglected. Finally, changes in the price structure have an enormous effect on contemporaneous values.—*Lillian Epstein.*

7992. LELAND, R. G. Income from medical practice. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (1) May 16, 1931: 1683-1691.—The average gross income for 1928 of 6,328 physicians who returned questionnaires was \$9,764; the median gross income lies in the range \$6,500-\$7,499. Largest annual gross incomes are made by physicians who have had 10 or more years of preparation. The lowest annual average is found in public health, where, however, the income is on a salary basis and is net, rather than gross. The results are analyzed by size of community, type of practice, specialty, and duration of training.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

7993. SUMMERS, WALTER L. Transfers of oil and gas rents and royalties. *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (1) Dec. 1931: 1-33.—The source of most of the litigation arising out of the transfers of oil and gas rents and royalties is the uncertain and ambiguous description of the subject matter of the conveyance or reservation. Where it is desired to convey rents and royalties under an existing lease and all future leases, the safe method is to convey a share of the rents and royalties under the existing lease together with a proportionate share of the mineral fee. Furthermore, while the term royalties may be construed to cover all types of returns to the lessor, such as cash bonuses or delay rental, if this is the intent of the parties it had best be specifically set forth. Despite these suggestions, however, conveyances of oil and gas royalty interests made during the excitement of an oil boom will probably continue to be made on inadequate printed forms and some of these will eventually demand judicial interpretation.—*J. H. Marshall.*

7994. UNSIGNED. Personal incomes. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board).* (60) Dec. 20, 1931: 477-483.—From 1929 to 1930 the number of federal income tax returns declined by 15% and the total income reported by 29%. In 1929 those reporting incomes of \$5,000 and over constituted 2% of those receiving incomes and accounted for 20% of the total computed income. Partly because of a change in the law exempting

lower incomes, in 1929 total reported incomes of \$5,000 or more rose to 67.3%. The number of returns for 1930 showed a decrease of one-sixth from those of 1929 and a decrease of one-fourth in gross income. The decrease in income was greatest for the larger incomes. A substantial part of the decrease in larger incomes is explained by a drop of 80% in corporate net earnings. Wages and salaries accounted for nearly one-third of total income for those receiving \$5,000 or more in 1930 but for little more than one-fourth in 1929. It is probable that total incomes of 1931 have been no larger than those of 1930. Since decreases in income fall more heavily upon the higher income groups, those taxed at higher rates, the income tax yield is especially responsive to business conditions.—*Clyde Olin Fisher.*

7995. VERRIJN STUART, C. A. Volksvermogen und volksinkommen in den Niederlanden. [Wealth and income in the Netherlands.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 457-467.—(French summary—468-469.) The information is obtained from fiscal reports. After making adjustments for under-statement in these reports, for the change in the price level (using index of cost of living) for tax exemptions and changes in the method of calculating property values (before 1918 this was considered equal to 20 times its income, since that date sales value is employed) it is found that there has hardly been any increase in per capita wealth (*F* 1,906 in 1915, *F* 1,923 in 1928). This is for the greater part accounted for by losses in foreign investments. In this connection it must be noted that the state debt increased from *F* 1,143 million to *F* 2,794 m, and municipal and provincial debt from *F* 521 m to *F* 2,009 m, between 1915 and 1927. Wealth has become more equally distributed among the population. As regards income, there has been an increase of 22% per capita, since 1915.—*C. D. Bremer.*

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 7654, 7884)

7996. BUFFAULT, PIERRE. Associations, syndicats et sociétés coopératives de boisement. Les résultats obtenus en Dordogne par ces groupements. [Results obtained by cooperative forestry associations in Dordogne.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69 (9) Sep. 1931: 743-751.—Since 1907 there have been organized in the Department of Dordogne (France) 20 associations of forest owners with 1,600 members, for the purpose of cooperating in afforestation, protection against fire, and forest management.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

7997. FUKUMOTO, HIDEO. Kyodo kumiai undo no jisho-teki kenkyu. [Statistical study in the cooperative movement.] *Shogaku Ronso.* 1 Feb. 1930: 237-303. (Article in Japanese.)—*Shio Sakanishi.*

7998. UNSIGNED. The consumers' cooperative movement of the U.S.S.R. and its tasks. *State Bank U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey.* 6 (7-9) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 5-10.—The movement has grown rapidly, driving the private trader out of the market, to the point where it handles 70% of the total socialized goods turnover. It has yet to learn to meet more efficiently the demands of the consumer, to establish direct contact between industrial centers and producing regions, to reorganize the food supply from private to public lines, and to maneuver its stocks more flexibly.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

7999. UNSIGNED. Co-operation in agriculture and fisheries in 1930. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (12) Dec. 1931: 460-461.—Agricultural cooperation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has declined in recent years. Since the peak of 1920 there has been a decrease of 36% in the trading societies ((1) requirement societies which supply members with seed, manure, implements, and (2) produce or marketing societies) and a reduction of 22%

in membership. In the service societies (supplying members with some service connected with agriculture, e.g. threshing and credit and insurance societies) there was up to 1923 a rapid growth, but since that year there has been a reduction of nearly 15% in the number of those societies. The total membership of all the agricultural and fishing societies was 291,000.—*M. Keller.*

CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 6870, 8010)

8000. LOUGH, WILLIAM H. Consumers' retail purchases, pre-war and post-war. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (6) Dec. 1931: 231-243.—A comparison of consumers' expenditures before and after the war brings out the significance of a spendable surplus. Carefully compiled figures covering a period of 20 years show that distribution costs take slightly over one-third of the consumers' retail dollar and that short term shifts in consumer demand are most likely to affect related industries in the same group while major trends gain momentum more slowly and more steadily than people imagine. In 1929 money spent for automobiles and supplies was one-fourth the expenditures for foods and beverages, one-half the expenditures for clothing and only slightly above household furnishings plus musical instruments and radios. During big income years people put their surplus dollars into other forms than commodities. In the so-called caprice area which signifies the amount and proportion of consumers' demands which are peculiarly liable to rapid fluctuations are included superfluities, style goods, and durables. These occupied 17% of pre-war retailing as against 25% of post-war retailing, or 9% as against 14% of national income, a fact which goes far to explaining the present depression. There is need for accurate data which should be supplied by the U. S. Department of Commerce to enable business management to make long distance plans based on consumer studies.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

8001. UNSIGNED. Coffee survey covers consumers habits and distribution data. Brazilian American Coffee Promotion Committee issues report covering North Atlantic States in first installment of nationwide survey. *Spice Mill.* 55 (1) Jan. 1932: 30, 116.

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

8002. HINRICHS, A. FORD, and BROWN, WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr. The planned economy of Soviet Russia. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (3) Sep. 1931: 363-402.—This article outlines the structure of the planned economy of the USSR. The first general characteristic noted is the responsibility of local committees in formulating a plan. The central organizations are regarded merely as coordinating agencies. The work of all is governed necessarily by political decisions with reference to objectives. In the second place planning is flexible. The five year plan visualizes broad objectives. It is supplemented by operating plans modified each year. These in turn are not rigid. The evolution of the planning organizations is traced from 1920 to 1930. The labor supply is planned for, rationed and the distribution outlined is made effective by decrees covering methods of securing employment. Other subjects covered are agricultural and distribution planning, the relation between planned production and planned consumption, prices and the world market in the planned economy, credit control in a planned economy, and the function of profits in the USSR which are partly a means of capital accumulation and partly an instrument of taxation. A final section discusses certain of the conflicts of interest

which arise, as, for example, the interests of cotton farmers and consumers in the price of raw cotton.—*A. F. Hinrichs.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7256, 7415, 7463, 7978, 8261, 8263, 8265, 8270, 8274-8276)

8003. ANGELESCU, I. N. Finanțele publice ale României în ultimii 20 de ani. [Public finance in Rumania in the past 20 years.] *Anal. Econ. si Stat.* 12 1929: 1-61.—Review of Rumanian finances, 1910-29, in the light of political events of the period.—*N. Bănescu.*

8004. BLAND, F. A., and MILLS, R. C. Financial reconstruction. An examination of the plan adopted at the Premiers' Conference, 1931. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 161-176.—The world depression has had a particularly disastrous effect upon Australian public finance, because of the reckless increase in expenditures and public borrowing since the war. At the Australian Premiers' Conference in June, 1931, an economic plan was agreed upon, involving a 20% reduction of governmental wages and pensions, conversion of the internal debt with a 22½% reduction of interest, increase of taxation, reduction of bank interest rates on deposits and advances, and relief in respect to private mortgages. All but 3% of the internal debt has been voluntarily converted. Increase of taxation, and other features of the plan, are being carried out in different ways by the various governments. It is doubtful whether the hope of balancing the budget by June, 1934, will be realized.—*F. W. Fetter.*

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 7127-7128, 7296, 7666, 7955, 7994, 8120, 8128, 8137, 8260, 8266, 8269, 8271, 8273, 8279, 8371, 8383)

8005. EASON, J. C. M. An analysis showing the objects of expenditure and the sources of revenue during the financial years 1924-25 to 1929-30. *J. Stat. & Soc. Inquiry Soc. Ireland.* 17 (105) Oct. 1931: 1-13.—*Herman Crystal.*

8006. FORDYCE, C. POWELL. Effect of U. S. Supreme Court decision abolishing multiple inheritance taxation. Extends rule of domicile and situs to shares of stock. *Trust Companies.* 54 (1) Jan. 1932: 29-31.—The decision ends multiple state inheritance taxation of corporate stock. In effect it establishes national and international reciprocity of exemption in regard to such taxation.

8007. KYI ZUH-TSING. How the business tax is applied in Chekiang. *Chinese Econ. J.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 939-956.

8008. OPITZ, GEORG. Betriebszusammenschlüsse und ihre steuerliche Folgen. [Industrial consolidations and their resultant taxation.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 194-212.—Owing to corporate readjustment after the period of inflation, and to the scarcity of capital, it was and continues to be necessary to organize production units on a more concentrated and economical basis. But in doing so, to avoid heavy taxation it is necessary to consider what types or degree of consolidation are least burdened and to plan accordingly.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

8009. PATON, THOMAS B. Decision against multiple inheritance taxation. Non-resident decedent's stock in domestic corporations subject to tax only where decedent is domiciled. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (8) Feb. 1932: 505.

8010. ROMPE, FRANZ. Zur Methode des interlokalen Steuerkraftvergleichs. [Methods of comparing

inter-local tax-paying abilities.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (4) 1930: 499-508.—Theoretically, tax-paying ability is founded upon subjective considerations which the use of governmental statistics cannot disclose, but practically a tax capacity index for different areas may be obtained from statistical study which is as important to society as is the market price to the merchant. The difference between per capita consumers' income and consumers' claims to the necessities gives a balance that measures capacity to pay, but since all have equal claims to a high standard of living, it cannot be concluded that higher standards of life afford greater ability to pay. From an inductive study of southern Germany it appears that the domestic system of production returns smaller consumers' incomes than are found in industrialized communities, and consequently lower tax paying ability, that has not improved with increasing density of population, but does improve with diversified industrialization. Property and income are fit sources of taxation only in so far as they affect consumers incomes.—*Ernest Herman Hahne.*

8011. UNSIGNED. Soaring taxes, major problem of the gas industry. *Gas Age-Record*. 68 (15) Oct. 10, 1931: 504-509, 548.—The chief cause of the rising tide of taxation which strikes directly at the welfare of gas companies is the increase in cost of all government in the United States. Gas and electric companies may be taxed in four ways, namely, the general property tax on real property; the general property tax on the value of the privilege or right to occupy streets, highways, and public places; a tax of one-half of 1% on gross earnings or gross receipts from all sources from intra-state business; and if they have declared dividends in excess of 4%, a 3% tax is levied on such excess. There should be substituted for these taxes a single tax based upon either gross earnings or net income, or perhaps it should be what tax men call a "gross net tax." The single family home offers the greatest market for gas service and this type of consumer has been hard hit by recent taxation. R. W. Gallagher, vice-president of the American Gas Association counsels education of consumers to the fact that utility taxes are shifted to consumers.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8012. WALLER, ALLEN G., and WEISS, HARRY B. Farm taxation in New Jersey. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #532. 1931: pp. 29.—Farm taxes in New Jersey increased 217% between 1915 and 1930, which is greater than the increase in farm taxes for the United States as a whole. Changes in the price level and additional government services account for most of the increases. In 1914 records from more than 1,000 farms show that taxes took from 6 to 14% of the net farm income when \$450 was allowed for the operator's labor. Between 1925 and 1927 records on 79 rented farms show that taxes took from 44 to 51% of the net income. Between 1924 and 1930 records from over 1,100 farms show that taxes absorb from 9 to 92% of the net farm income after \$900 was allowed for the yearly wage of the operator. This variation in per cent of income absorbed by taxation is due to the fluctuation in farm incomes, both from year to year and within the year itself. Assessments of farm real estate in New Jersey have increased 33% between 1915 and 1927, but there is a variation between the assessment increases in the counties ranging from -1 to +169%. (19 tables.)—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

8013. YANCHULEV, B. Pozemleniyat danük v Bulgariya. [Land taxation in Bulgaria.] *Spisanie na Bŭlgarskoto Ikon. Druzhество*. 30 (7) Sep. 1931: 405-422.—Taxation in kind, based on the gross income of land in Bulgaria was a type of taxation well suited to a primitive economic structure such as that of Bulgaria after the liberation. Paying in kind was inherited from the Turkish state, and was formally adopted by law in 1880-81. On account of the difficulties in transporting

the collected tithes of wheat, the government amended the law at the end of the same year, changing the payment in kind to cash. After the World War the land taxation was transformed into municipal tax, the municipalities having the right to collect land tax whenever their revenue was insufficient. At present the taxation of land, according to the law of 1928, is based on declarations. The land is divided into as many categories as the number of crops raised. A special commission then determines the value of each category per unit of area. A novelty in the technique of land taxation is collecting by the bond of the Bureau of *Khraniznos* (grain export). The remaining unsolved problem is for a fairer assessing of the tax burden among the various more profitable crops.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

8014. VILLALOBOS DOMÍNGUEZ, D. Interpretación del colapso británico. [An interpretation of the British collapse.] *Nosotros*. 73 (269) Oct. 1931: 150-159.—European countries have found their burdens of public debt impossible to bear. The belligerent countries have sought to repudiate their debts to the United States government while retaining responsibility for those to private bankers and investors. England's desertion of the gold standard and the consequent decline of the value of the pound sterling is merely the latest instance of a series of bankruptcies. A better policy for England and the other countries to have followed would have been to repudiate their national debts. Repudiation of such debts does not destroy wealth, but transfers it to other hands. Such a step has in effect been taken by some of the Latin American countries. Such a step, if taken before the world war, would have resulted in armed intervention; it is doubtful if any such result would now occur. States adopting such a policy would of course be unable to borrow in the future, but nothing could be better for them than to be forced to live on a balanced budget.—*L. L. Bernard.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 7896)

8015. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. Réparations allemandes et charges internationales de la guerre. [German reparations and international costs of the war.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 15 (727) Jan. 16, 1932: 73-76.—A detailed analysis of the figures. If reparations were cancelled, Germans would have to pay war charges of 165 francs per capita, and Frenchmen 370 francs per capita.—*Luther H. Evans.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 5700, 5722, 6125, 6127, 6149, 6157, 6184, 6408, 6414-6419, 6421-6425, 6427, 6807, 7699, 7720, 7723, 7810, 7891, 8011, 8127, 8140, 8271, 8377-8382)

8016. ATTWILL, HENRY C. Weakness of the valuation system. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 96-100.—The aim of regulation is to secure for the public the most efficient and economical service obtainable that is consistent with fair treatment of those who furnish the capital. Massachusetts has paid little attention to valuations but has endeavored to control the issue of securities of utilities. Forces largely from outside the state, have tried to upset the system. Massachusetts has not imposed her system on other states and asks the same courtesy from the other states. The objections to the valuation system are: slowness makes it ineffective; costliness not justified by results; depreciation reserve included as a basis of return; the Supreme Court valuation theory results in excessive

figures; the judgment of a master appointed by the court is substituted for that of the duly sworn state commission; it is an incentive to inefficiency. Massachusetts will not accept federal regulation but may accept a contractual relation. Otherwise the people will abandon regulation and substitute public ownership therefor.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8017. BONBRIGHT, JAMES C. The evils of the holding company. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159. (1) Jan. 1932: 1-6.—About a dozen holding companies dominate the power industry but they are not recognized by the courts as being public utilities. Both the New York and Massachusetts investigations concluded that regulation of local utilities could not be made effective until the holding company is regulated. Anticipating a similar conclusion by the Federal Trade Commission, a bill has already been introduced into the senate aimed to provide federal control concurrently with the states. But the problem of the holding company has two parts: the extent of supervision necessary and whether this supervision shall be state or federal. Full publicity of accounts, with prescribed uniform accounting systems, is recommended for holding and affiliated companies. Rational geographical plans of utility integration, the abolition of unregulated profit on inter-company transactions and possibly, commission regulation of holding company securities are considered desirable for effective regulation. Control would be best exercised by cooperative action between the states and the federal government.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8018. EVANS, HAROLD. Are domestic rates fair? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 41-47.—A comparison of local domestic rates in Pennsylvania communities indicates the important influence of the policies of operating companies and the rates of nearby municipal plants or of rates in adjoining states. The large spread between domestic and power rates is questioned in view of the fact that domestic service is no more a peak load service than is power service. The spread of these rates cannot be compared to the spread of wholesale and retail prices of commodities because competition is lacking in the utility field. Commissions lack adequate data on the allocation of costs in rates and restrict themselves to fixing total revenues, thus leaving the allocation to the company. The utilities have never proved their alleged use of the cost of service as the basis for the allocation of rates. While generation and transmission costs are known, distribution costs have never been adequately examined. Cost of service is not only determinant of rates, but the burden of proof for the present spread between power and domestic consumers should rest upon the utility.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8019. GRIFFITH, F. L. Problems in changing from volume to therm basis billing. *Gas Age-Rec.* 67 (26) Jun. 27, 1931: 985-986, 1001.—After the completion of the Texas-Chicago natural gas line in 1931 the mixture of natural and manufactured gas sold by the The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company (Chicago, Ill.) will have a substantially greater heating value per cubic foot than the gas formerly supplied, and the customer will use less gas by volume to obtain the same results in cooking or heating. The exact proportion of the mixture is an operating problem. Under the therm basis of billing the customer pays for the heating value of the gas furnished, regardless of the volume of the gas in which the heating value is contained. Reductions in the level of the rates, consequent upon the introduction of natural gas, must await more exact information than is now available to the company.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8020. GRUHL, EDWIN. Discrimination? *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-40.—Cost and value of service are the two end limits of rates. There is no legal requirement that the element of profit must be identical in each class of service rendered. But a class rate should cover class cost and no out-of-pocket

losses should be incurred in one class and placed upon other classes. Demand, density and diversity have been the conditions making possible lower electric rates through a class rate policy. The prescribed uniform accounting systems followed in most regulatory jurisdictions have met all requirements for such analyses as are necessary to determine whether certain rate schedules conform to cost, including distribution cost. Common costs may be readily apportioned with a knowledge of cost accounting principles and of the utility business. The charge of discrimination against the residential customer is based upon the large spread between the residential rates in different localities. But the spread in rates is based upon cost of service and the difference in residential rates is due to differences in community power loads.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8021. HALL, CHESTER I. Electricity—a common carrier. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 109-111.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8022. HUNT, HENRY T. Lower domestic rates. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 62-68.—Relief for the domestic consumer through government competition is usually a long-time project. In such case, existing means of relief should be utilized through state regulation. The U. S. Supreme Court's rule of reproduction cost valuation has hampered state regulation but now prices have fallen and even the utilities will be urging prudent investment valuation. In two Massachusetts cases, reproduction valuation theory was applied to the property serving the domestic consumer and rates were lowered. The utilities finally accepted the reduced domestic rates. Supreme Court decisions in railroad cases on cost allocations and discrimination because of competition furnish precedent for an expectation of support of the new strategy. Commissions have discretion as to reasonableness and discrimination and should take legal action to lower domestic rates.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8023. KNAPP, L. H. House-heating data and trend of rates in New England. *Gas Age-Record.* 69 (5) Jan. 30, 1932: 129-130, 134, 136-137.—In order to show the rate practices and rate trends for house heating in New England, each company submitted its rate schedules and reported the average rate or price for the house-heating gas sold. Last year these average rates varied all the way from 75¢ to 95¢ per 1000 cubic feet, with an arithmetic average of 83.64¢. Of the 42 companies, 25 reported combination domestic and heating gas on one rate. The form of rate which shows the greatest increase is that in which a small quantity of gas is included in an initial charge. This form of rate is sometimes called a concealed service charge. The straight-line and block rates are most popular and comprise 45% of the total. The straight-line rate was found to be best for the consumer and the company, principally because it is simple, equitable and easily understood by the customer; it simplifies billing and affords a comparison with weather conditions which is valuable in keeping customers satisfied. The so-called budget payment plan or uniform monthly billing plan is an innovation.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8024. LEE, W. S. Rates and service. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 48-53.—Rates are based on cost of service for the three general classes of domestic, commercial, and power customers. Distribution costs are an important item in class cost differences. The findings of the St. Lawrence Power Commission are examined in this respect.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8025. OLDS, LELAND. Cheaper electricity for the home. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159 (1) Jan. 1932: 54-61.—Social, rather than political, considerations are the determining factors where cheap electricity is available for the home. Present domestic rate levels are based on a static utility industry of about 20 years

ago when domestic electricity was used only for lighting. Yet the potential domestic market is very large for a variety of uses of electricity at a good load factor. A two-cent kilowatt hour would develop this business. The point is illustrated by the Montreal, Washington, Jamestown (N. Y.), and Ontario rate experience. Monopoly, not cost allocation, retains the high domestic rates. This has been pointed out by public competition.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8026. RANSOM, WILLIAM L. Valuation and rate problems. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159(1) Jan. 1932: 84-95.—The valuation issue is disappearing because shifting price levels have caused shifts in opinion. Protected cases of rate litigation have occurred with both valuation theories. The time-consuming practice is not essentially the valuation but the dealing with rates by litigation and hearings. This has resulted from a "direct action" attitude of a part of the public. On the other hand, utility commissioners and executives have made constructive progress in regulation and rate-making to provide good service at the lowest practicable rates. Thus valuation is a weapon of litigation, the alternative of adjustment, and neither the utility nor the commission can be carried on through litigation. Adequate appropriations and staffs are essential to proper commission regulation but a number of states do not recognize this fact. Commissions should not be supported by assessment of investigation costs against the utilities. Some states have commissions without staffs. The well-staffed commissions have competently discharged their duties in the public interest.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8027. SMITH, RICHARD JOYCE. The control of power rates in the United States and England. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 159(1) Jan. 1932: 101-108.—The "fair value" concept of the American system is merely a device of the courts for use in the question of rate-making. In England the courts do not play an important part in the control of utilities. The maximum charges are fixed by statute. These maxima prevail, without question of reasonableness, until revised by the Minister of Transport under procedure set forth in a general statute. Applications may be made for a revision of the maximum charges at intervals of three years. The merits of the application are examined by the minister and his conclusion is not reviewable by any other public court or official. Value of property is not a determinant of rates and no consideration is required of any constitutional right of the undertaking to earn a fair return. Detailed reports of applications are not published. A statutory sliding scale of prices and dividends is used between generating and distributing companies. In the London acts, the setting of the rates below the maximum is a matter of negotiation between company and council with a provision for arbitration. Question of value arise in taxation and municipal acquisition cases but rate-making has been freed of the legal formulae, characteristic of the United States.—*E. Orth Malott.*

8028. UNSIGNED. House cooling and air conditioning. *Gas Age-Rec.* 68(2) Jul. 11, 1931: 51.—Research and development during the past five years have definitely put gas into the picture as a factor in house cooling and summer air conditioning. This marks a step in the utilization of gas, that, it is predicted, will rank in importance with the general adaptation of gas to each of the other major home uses, such as cooking, water heating, house heating, and refrigeration. Recognition of the fact that cooling and dehumidification are two separate operations should open the field of air conditioning with the use of gas to great possibilities.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8029. UNSIGNED. Ontario's place in power industry. Province develops large proportion of its power

under public ownership system. *Indus. Canada.* 32(9) Jan. 1932: 90-96.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 7333, 7350, 7424, 7478, 7504, 7597, 7608, 7716, 8059-8060, 8062, 8066, 8068, 8070, 8075, 8197, 8200, 8205, 8217, 8226, 8440, 8518)

8030. BOUGLÉ, C. Le bilan du Saint-Simonisme. [*Saint-Simonisme and its effects on the 19th century.*] *Ann. Univ. Paris.* 6(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 540-556.—Directly or indirectly the teachings of Saint-Simon influenced the establishment of the League of Nations, the creation of the Suez Canal, the consolidation of the railroad system in France.—*Edgar P. Dean.*

8031. KRISCHE, P. Die Krise des Sozialismus. [*The crisis in socialism.*] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7(4) Dec. 1931: 420-441.—It has been the great achievement of socialism in the past to emphasize the material foundations of society and the meaning of labor in the productive process, and to recall to us the social nature of man. Its future functioning will depend upon its ability further to achieve (1) greater material security for all men; (2) greater bodily well-being and cultural enrichment for all; (3) greater respect for the life and creativeness of every individual; and particularly on its ability (4) to master the problem of leadership (*Verantwortlichkeit und Leistung*), i.e., to achieve a realistic view of the differential functions in the productive process and to develop creative workmanship where men will realize their differential capacities and therefore undergo a selective process in constructive work, both economic and political, in a real, and in the best sense aristocratically organized society, and not as heretofore merely in sports and other "outside" activities; and (5) to realize an idea of community (*Realität des Wir*) that is at once true to the realities of our complex modern existence, appreciative of ideal as well as of material values, and inclusive not merely of one class, though it be on international lines, but of every associational group, interest attachment, and racial, cultural, national and super-national loyalty. (See 4: 2783 for first part of article.)—*W. C. Lehmann.*

8032. MAN, HENRI de. Profit ou rendement. [*Profit or productivity.*] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-4(3) Dec. 1931: 473-517.—It has been generally conceded that the profits motive is essential to an economic system based on individual enterprise. However, the psychological basis for this point of view is faulty, and recent trends are distinctly contrary to it. The economic structure of the 20th century is no longer dominated by the individual, capitalist-proprietor motivated by profit-seeking, but rather by the engineer and banker; the one interested in the greatest possible return per unit of labor, and the other in the greatest return per unit of credit. For the individual, profit is essential and productivity secondary. Economic planning is not utopian under conditions which place considerations of the greatest return above self-enrichment.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

8033. RUBIN, LADISLAUS. A szocialismus átalakulása. [*The transformation of socialism.*] *Századunk.* 6(8) Nov. 1931: 401-415.—The early socialists wished to redeem all humanity. The Marxists, who followed, concentrated upon the worker, but at the same time developed the socialist doctrine and considered socialism the necessary final result of social development. They were successful in practice, so far as they were able to organize the workers; but in the course of time

Marxism, also, turned out to be utopian. The movement has reached the limits of possible expansion and a contraction is liable to follow. Those socialists who are aware of this danger, agitate on the one hand for a reform of the doctrines, on the other hand for a reorientation of the movement according to political realities.—*Georg Haraszti.*

8034. RUDAS, ADALBERT. I. A szocialista tudomány egysége. II. Társadalmi gazdasárgtan és társadalmi szerkezetten. III. Társadalompszichológia és a történelem szerepe a szocialista tudomány egységében. [I. The unity of socialist science. II. Social economics and theory of social structure. III. The role of social psychology and of history in the unity of socialist science.] *Szocialismus*. 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 320-323; (11) Nov. 1931: 355-358; (12) Dec. 1931: 384-388.—Science is a social product; the unity of science therefore means socialism. Sciences may be divided into three parts: social economics is the basis; the theory of social structure, concerned with internal conditions of society; the sciences whose field are the phenomena of thought. To the first group belongs also technology,

which determines the relationship between man and nature. The task of the second group is the investigation of the various classes and of their mutual relationships, i.e. the establishing of the laws of motion of society. The sciences of the third group are concerned with the psychological phenomenon and the ideologies which arise out of the social and economic order. History therefore is a part of the socialist ideology and presents the materialist and dialectic development of humanity.—*Georg Zador.*

8035. SMITH, T. V. Social intelligence and the communistic experiment. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 42 (2) Jan. 1932: 113-131.—The communist has greater confidence in intelligence for social planning than has the capitalist. He believes that man can be got to work for social rather than individualistic ends, and that human nature can be conditioned to whatever society definitely indicates. In tolerating no digression from this static knowledge and in coercing all who have dissenting ideas, he errs for he ignores the value in intellectual freedom.—*Mary Phlegar Smith.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 7597)

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 7077, 7200, 7245, 7261, 7380, 7458)

8036. ALDERISIO, FELICE. La politica del Machiavelli nella rivalutazione dello Hegel e de Fichte. [The revaluation of Machiavelli's political theory by Hegel and Fichte.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 15 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 273-293.—Consists in large part of annotated extracts from the works of Hegel and Fichte, followed by a brief treatment of recent German literature on Machiavelli.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8037. ARQUILLIÈRE, H. K. Observations sur l'augustinisme politique. [Observations on Augustinian politics.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 539-556.—*William B. Ballis.*

8038. DESCHAMPS, AUG. L'idée communiste chez Platon. [Communism in Plato.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.: Rev. Bleue*. 69 (3) Feb. 7, 1931: 67-73.—Plato's communism was the product of his ideal that the individual should subordinate himself to the welfare of the state. It was the result of his pagan asceticism. When Plato advocated free love and that children should be reared by the state, that was not the last, but the first, stage in his train of thought; for it seemed to him that the family was the source of all private interest and the greatest obstacle to the loyal service of the public interest. Had Plato been a married man, like Aristotle, this thought would not have occurred to him. There is every reason to believe that Plato himself knew that his ideal communistic state, which, furthermore, was to be communistic only for the highest social class, was unrealizable. Deschamps considers the whole of Plato's system, so far as it is communistic, as evidence of the grain of folly by which even a prince of philosophers may be supposed to be marked.—*B. J. Hovde.*

8039. LA BRIÈRE, YVES de. La conception de la paix et de la guerre chez saint Augustin. [St. Augustine's conception of peace and war.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 557-572.—*William B. Ballis.*

8040. LARENZ, KARL. Hegels Dialektik des Willens und das Problem der juristischen Persönlichkeit. [Hegel's dialectic of the will and the problem of legal personality.] *Logos (Tübingen)*. 20 (2) Oct. 1931: 196-242.

8041. LEVI, ALESSANDRO. Il pensiero politico di Giuseppe Ferrari. [The political thought of Giuseppe Ferrari.] *Nuova Riv. Storica*. 15 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 217-258.—As Ferrari himself admitted, he was more a philosopher than a man of politics. He always maintained, however, that he kept the two aspects in strict separation. In philosophy he was governed by the head, while in politics he followed the dictates of his heart. Ferrari took little part in the revolutionary events of the 40's and 50's. He entered the chamber of deputies in 1860 after a sojourn of over 20 years in France. Even abroad he participated but little in the political activities of his exiled countrymen. He was a convinced federalist. In the chamber he owed allegiance to no political group, and was too personal in the expression of his doctrine and too irregular in his political conduct to found a school or lead a party. The difficulty which has attended all attempts to determine the fundamental lines of Ferrari's political thought, in appearance so self-contradictory, has led many to classify him as a skeptic. In reality, the root of his philosophy springs from his naturally revolutionary temperament. After this general introduction Levi analyzes Ferrari's atheism and its political corollaries, showing that Ferrari was against "a free church in a free state" and favored instead a thorough suppression of the Catholic church. The latter half of the article is devoted to an extensive treatment of Ferrari's federalism—which was the fulcrum of his political philosophy.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8042. MORANDI, CARLO. Il pensiero politico di Ruggero Bonghi. [The political thought of Ruggero Bonghi.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2 (3) Sep. 1929: 231-237.—Bonghi brought the wisdom of wide classical culture to bear on Italian polity after the unification and sought in a great national literature an understanding of the soul of his people. Neither entirely a man of action nor a theorist but an observing polemist and critic, he early pointed out with disquiet the increasingly apparent faults of parliamentarism as practiced in Italy. He criticized but to correct and improve. He lamented the senseless violence of faction, and the pronounced regional cleavages which weakened the newly knit nation. In 1865 he had warned of the danger that license

may disgust the country with liberty; and he began to doubt certain democratic shibboleths as well as the capacity and disinterestedness of the aristocracy, bourgeoisie, and people, and to insist that a government must be strong and energetic and so command respect; further that it should maintain itself for a certain time even if lacking a majority, for only by duration would it create those conditions in which majorities again become possible. He resolutely denounced the decay of the once coherent Right. After 1876 and 1880 his philosophy veered to the advocacy of a stronger monarchy.—*D. M. Amacker.*

8043. PALACIO, FR. JOSÉ MARIA. Las formas de gobierno según la doctrina tomista. [Government forms according to Thomist doctrine.] *Ciencia Tomista*. 23 (129) May-Jun. 1931: 310-332.

8044. SAUTER, JOHN. Staat und Wirtschaft in den grossen Systemen des Idealismus. [State and economics in the great systems of Idealism.] *Bl. f. Deutsche Philos.* 2 (3-4) Oct.-Jan. 1928-29: 229-253.

8045. SINHA, NARENDRAKRISHNA. Kautilya and Machiavelli. *Indian Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-15.—There is much in common between the political philosophy of Kautilya and Machiavelli, but the differences between them are also considerable. The Italian is apparently more scientific, but really not so. He is a passionate patriot in whom scientific objectivity is eclipsed by emotional subjectivity. To Machiavelli the state is an end in itself. To Kautilya the end of the state is the welfare of the governed. The Italian excels Kautilya in his treatment of the art of government, but the Indian is certainly the superior in dealing with foreign policy.—*Sudh in ra Bose.*

8046. STOKES, HAROLD W. Edwin Lawrence Godkin, defender of democracy. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 339-349.—A discussion of the views of Godkin, the founder and editor of the *Nation* from 1865 to 1881 and editor of the *New York Evening Post* from 1811 to 1900, concerning democracy. His defense of democracy was simply the application of the principle of equality to the management of the common affairs of the community. He denied, however, that he was an advocate of any form of government. His defense of democracy was for the most part a negative one. His position was that of a referee between critics and advocates. He could analyze and discount the uncritical faith held by popular leaders and demagogues that the masses were all-wise, but he was equally quick to ward off unfair and superficial attacks upon democratic institutions by political cynics and intellectuals. He was not a pessimist as to the value of the future of democratic government. He believed that there were certain vivifying elements in democracy which were not present in other governmental forms. Time has not yet proved his faith unfounded.—*E. M. Violette.*

8047. WELZEL, H. Die kulturphilosophischen Grundlagen der Naturrechtslehre Samuel Pufendorfs. [The cultural-political foundations of Samuel Pufendorf's theory of natural law.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissenschaft. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (3) 1931: 583-606.—The cultural philosophical bases of Pufendorf's system of natural law are little appreciated. Hobbes, Grotius, and Pufendorf lean directly on scholasticism and only incidentally on the Stoics, revived by Humanism. Natural law, says Pufendorf, must be analyzed from observed data. While Hobbes and Grotius postulate social mechanics, Pufendorf believes in human freedom. All being to him has substance and *modus*. Most *modi* affect the substance, but some impose meaning and value upon physically complete substance. The former, the *entia physica*, obey causal laws, the latter, the *entia moralia*, spring from freedom, perfecting human life instead of the physical universe. *Entia moralia* are: status, person, quality, quantity. They have no sub-

stance, but become articulate in the *entia physica*. Yet, some of them, the *personae morales*, present analogies to the *entia physica*. Physical substance is bound to space and time. The system of reference for *personae morales* is status. It may be spatial or temporal. Spatial status is general and special; general status is natural or acquired. Natural status is threefold: (a) humanity ideally; (b) man in the state of nature; (c) man with no sovereign. Persons are simple or composite, but not identical with physical persons. Quality is formal (titles) or active (power, rights, obligation). Quantity consists of value and price. Pufendorf distinguishes natural and revealed religion. The former, like reason, is part of cultural life and the law of nature. Obedience to the laws of natural religion, then, is the strongest safeguard for orderly society.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 8190, 8215)

8048. BEARD, WILLIAM. Technology and political boundaries. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 557-572.—Instances abound of the conflict between technology in all its branches and political frontiers. Boundaries have been drawn with reference to mountains, rivers, and lakes, mineral and other resources, and also purely human conventions and concepts. The human element in fixing boundaries appears most strongly in the principle of the self-determination of peoples. The principle of administrative logic is used in the fixation of local boundaries especially. In contrast to land, the high seas form a single international tract. However, the three-mile limit is a curious child of early technology; although the tenacity of the concept is unchanged by technical development, its validity is challenged. Special districts, neutralized boundaries, and the cooperation of local administrative units in levelling boundaries that interfere with engineering activities are some of the concessions to technology which is forcing a reconsideration of traditional political geography. The efficient production and transportation of goods according to the requirements of engineering rationality is at work in the world, running counter to and altering the old purposes of defense, nationalism, and administrative convenience.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8049. BRETT, G. S. The interpretation of political theory. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24 (30) May 1930: 63-69.—It is impossible to have a generally accepted definition of political theory because of the two fundamentally different conceptions of the nature of the state. The Platonic conception is that the state is a spiritual community, and the Aristotelian is that the state is essentially a machine of government. Medieval writers assumed the spiritual basis of the state. With the disintegration of the Empire as a fiction, the theorists still retained from the old theocracy the remnants of natural law and the primeval contract. The age of benevolent despots brought about the transition from limitations on government to outright democracy. The latter along with evolution has furnished the foundation for the new politics. Democracy with the dogma that the vote is the selective process for choosing the government, and evolution with the idea that the past cannot be explained by history have been the two dominant forces developing a new conception of political theory. The state as a regulative system, and the social movements within it will be treated as a composite unit by the political theorist. Government will be explained with respect to the forms of government and their correlation to national character. If Plato and Aristotle, Hobbes and Locke, Rousseau and Kant, and other political theorists were studied from the standpoint of the relationship between their theories and the changing conceptions of human nature, the full signif-

icance of their meaning would be made apparent.—*William B. Ballis.*

8050. BURCKHARDT, WALTHER. *L'état et le droit.* [The state and law.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Recht.* 50(4) 1931: 137a-218a.—Law is a practical necessity to morality because morality cannot be codified and because we are not free to make moral decisions relating to activities unless we can be sure of the relative permanence of norms of law. The state's sole task is the creation of positive law in realization of the idea of justice. The state, then, as regards municipal law, has no subjective rights but only abilities—it is not the master but the servant of its function. To have a régime of law requires that the state alone shall fix the rules of positive law, which does not mean that it is a real person or even a *persona ficta* as regards municipal law. In international law and as an entrepreneur the state has legal personality. The state is bound by the idea of justice but not by any rules of "natural law," just as the architect is bound by the idea of beauty but not by any formulae for its realization. To admit that justice cannot be defined because a primary concept and that conceptions of the just are subjective is not to deny objective existence to the idea of justice. If there is no justice then we must admit the absurdity that no law is either bad or good.—*M. Ayearst.*

8051. DELOBEL, JEAN-LOUIS. *Les associations en France.* [Associations in France.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52(3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 348-383.—A survey of the development, organization, legal position, activities, and influence of the more important economic, social, religious, and political associations in France. To adapt the state to the exigencies of modern life is a difficult task. To associations must be given the greatest possible liberty through amendment of the law of 1901, both in the power to form associations and in the capacity vested in them. At the same time the indispensable authority of the state must be maintained, with its traditional mission to conserve equilibrium between particular interests and above all to serve the general interest.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8052. GUY-GRAND, GEORGES. *Sur "La mystique démocratique."* [The "Religion of democracy."] *Mercur de France.* 224(778) Nov. 15, 1930: 5-27.—Louis Rougier in a book of this name denounces the mystic element in the theory of democracy. Democracy should be studied merely as a form of government based on the theory that the governed know their own needs better than their rulers do. Man is here not merely to be happy nor to be virtuous, but to realize the highest form of life in great art and disinterested culture. Guy-Grand maintains that even if it be admitted that beauty is the supreme ideal, justice, i.e. harmony, balance of all the parts of an organism, is only another aspect of the same thing. Justice is the ideal of democracy, and human progress consists in its increase. Democracy is not merely the rule of the majority, i.e. a quantitative thing, but the right of every individual to have a part in ruling. The idea of equality in the trinity of liberty, equality, fraternity is of mystic origin, and beauty itself may be a quality of the state as well as of the life of the individual.—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

8053. JOUSSAIN, ANDRÉ. *Les motifs d'obéissance comparés aux formes d'autorité.* [The reasons for obedience compared with the forms of authority.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 375-389.—Authority is theocratic, patriarchal, feudal, or civic, but the various sentiments involved under these different forms always coexist more or less. The medieval feudal king was the anointed of God, the father of his people, a seigneur among seigneurs, and because of his aspect as sovereign, enjoyed some authority because of the civic spirit. In the ancient city the civic and religious feelings coincided. Paternal authority for-

merly had a religious character and religious authority is still paternal. In modern times we have the cult of those who incarnate somehow the national or party ideal, Washington, Lenin, Jaurès, etc. This study attempts to show that the objective examination of institutions cannot be separated from an examination of the subjective sentiments upon which they are based and that, Durkheim to the contrary, sociology and psychology are closely connected.—*M. Ayearst.*

8054. MALBERG, R. CARRÉ de. *Considérations théoriques sur la question de la combinaison du referendum avec le parlementarisme.* [Theoretical considerations upon the question of the combination of the referendum with parliamentarism.] *Rev. du Droit Pub.* 48 Apr.-May-Jun. 1931: 225-244.—The referendum can be, and in fact is, combined with parliamentarism, provided that certain modifications in the latter institution are accepted. Parliament and the executive should be able to appeal to the people. This would probably mean an increase in the power of the executive and a lessening of the power of parliament. It would also mean possibly the establishment of a juridical control over the constitutionality of the ordinary laws. The combination would place above the partisan composition of the elective assemblies the people itself. Thus would be established in its essential rights the general will which was the original basis of the French parliamentary system.—*Miriam E. Oatman.*

8055. MASSON-OURSSEL, P. *La notion indienne de liberté.* [The Indian idea of liberty.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 4(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 105-114.—Western definitions of liberty have no meaning for India. It is neither freedom from servile labor nor leisure but rather the accomplishment of the work appropriate to each caste. Nor has political liberty, throughout history, been sought: tyranny is a Greek, not an Oriental form in government; social peace rests on the reign of law, which is declared by an assembly; and the sovereign is the guardian of order, an order which he has not instituted but merely maintains. The rights of the subject result from birth-status; no one contests them, nor do they have to be proclaimed. They are protected by caste and family. But liberty resides not only in one's right but in duty: one word *dharma* includes both ideas. Fidelity to tradition is the guarantee of this liberty. There is no agitation for liberty of conscience: intolerance is rare; the infinite shading of beliefs counteracts the ardor of religious passion. Again, though India admits that man is free in conforming to the universal order, she would not define liberty as conformity to reason. It is not opposed to destiny or determinism, and does not imply free will. There is no term for liberty in the sense of contingency in action. Man's fate is not external to him; each molds his own destiny. His present flows inexorably from his past, his future from his present; yet everyone can guide the weight of the past in such a direction as to influence the future. To this extent the Hindu feels free. Every deed brings its retribution and is itself retribution, in endless series. Prisoner of the deed, the spirit yearns for deliverance. This the Brahman would seek by reducing our servitude to illusion; the Buddhist by eliminating desire.—*D. M. Amacker.*

8056. YANEV, S. *Süshtinata na politicheskata partiya i problemata za partiinata psikhologiya.* [The essence of the political party and the problem of its psychology.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3(5) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 430-439.—The political party as a free organization of masses aims to express a political will and a political activity. The party system remains inseparable from democracy. Partisanship is a sociological problem in which three basic elements meet; political ideal, organization, and masses as the ingredients of a party. The history of the modern party is the history of parliamentarism. Forming of political parties springs from

the needs of the legislature and is necessary for social control over government.—V. Sharenkoff.

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 8093, 8152, 8197, 8227, 8440, 8741)

8057. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. Shadow of the man on horseback. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-10.—Universal suffrage and democracy, thought a century ago to be the panacea for all political ills, may prove more dangerous than salutary in the future. Education, the cornerstone of the approaching millennium of a hundred years ago, has become of little value in tempering the whims of popular democracy. The would be peace loving and internationally minded democracies have demonstrated themselves to be excessively nationalistic. Political control has passed from the small landed class to the modern economic pressure group. Corruption appears on a grander scale in the form of tariffs, bonuses, and pensions. England suffered at the expense of aristocracy in 1832. Today she suffers from the control of the working class. Excessive and unprepared democracy in England made necessary the very scrapping of democracy in the crisis of 1931. Only a ruler above and outside of party control saved England from chaos. A century of experience demonstrates that in time of crisis democracy must give way before autocracy or dictatorship.—N. J. Padelford.

8058. BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH. La crise de la démocratie représentative. [The crisis of representative democracy.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 43-165.—During the past 100 years representative government has made substantial gains. The defections of Italy, Spain, and Poland, and the substitution of Soviet control for Czarism in Russia, represent extraordinary combinations of adverse factors. To a degree they are commentaries upon the weak spots in democracy. The critical aspects of representative government consist of loss of popular confidence, the lessened appeal of authority, poorer parliamentary personnel, the confusion of blocs, the syndicalist peril, and the loquacity and delays of law-making.—Marshall E. Dimock.

8059. BEYER, GEORG. Von Leo zu Pius. [From Leo to Pius.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (8) 1931: 117-129.—A comparison of the encyclical *Quadregesimo anno* of Pius XI with the *Rerum novarum* of Leo XIII issued just 40 years earlier (1891) with respect to their attempted solutions of social problems. After a brief statement of the conditions attending the issuance of the earlier document and the differences between that time and the present, the author turns to the analysis of the newer document in which there is a recognition of class differences and a strong denunciation of various capitalist practices. There is a change in the concept of property which is now a category capable of change; the concept of private property has been superseded by that of *Sonder-eigentum*. Nevertheless the name "socialism" remains tabooed and must continue to be so by Catholics; those Catholics who have gone over to the camp of socialists are to return. The new papal encyclical paves the way to fascism for it omits any reference to parliamentarism or the control of economic bodies by society. Socialism has to continue its activity in the face of the opposition of the Catholic church; the greater the victories of the former the less room will there be for the compromising accommodative eclecticism of the church policy.—Ephraim Fischhoff.

8060. BLESSE, PAUL. Der Faschismus und die Krise des modernen Staatsgedankens. [Fascism and the crisis in the modern conception of the state.] *Neuwerk.* 13 (3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 169-189.—In modern times the conception of the state has become more positivistic and more abstract, while in practice, at least outside

England, parliamentary procedure has become less and less capable of eliciting a unified public will. Can the state acquire an effective moral sanction by fascism, either as put forward by Mussolini in Italy or by the National Socialist party in Germany? Against parliamentary liberalism Italian fascism advances a theory of the organic unity of the state, and against popular sovereignty a theory of the omniscience of the state. The sanction of the fascist state is force, and its form of government is a dictatorship which destroys the power of parliament and the constitutional guarantees of civic liberty. It has sought to absorb the control of economic society, and has destroyed the power of organized labor, but it has not sought to check equally the power of capitalist employers. The German National Socialist party has not so well organized a philosophy, but its program is anti-parliamentarian, turns also upon an organic theory of the state with representation through national corporations, and demands a strong state. Neither Italian nor German fascism can give the state a moral sanction and hence cannot resolve the crisis which faces the modern state. A solution requires a limited state leaving a place for a church, a democratic state founded upon parliamentary representation, and a social state that resolves the class-struggle and tends toward social equalization, without however being socialist.—George H. Sabine.

8061. CRANBORNE, VISCOUNT. The future of democracy. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (511) Jan. 1932: 167-185.—Chester Kirby.

8062. GIERE, WERNER. Das sterbende Zeitalter. [The dying age.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 425-433.—An historical survey of liberalism and its principles which are decaying at present and pave the way for nothing but socialism and bolshevism. The author pleads for an unrevolutionary conservatism pervaded by modern thought.—Hans Frerk.

8063. HAJN, ALOIS. Boj proti válce. [The fight against war.] *Zahraněni Pol.* 10 (12) Dec. 1931: 1213-1226.—The cultural and social development of society works against war and for peace in these directions: (1) communications; (2) the economic, financial, and commercial relations of all the states of the world; (3) the degeneration of war spirit, supported by the increasing influence of socialist parties, women, churches, modern sport, international associations and organizations; (4) the formation of international public opinion opposing exclusive nationalism; (5) the decrease of the birth rate which decreases the desire for the expansionist policy; (6) the increasing expenses for necessary social reforms and healthy social policy; (7) the unexpected development of international law; (8) the crazy development of war technique. The minimum program of peace attempts must be based on democracy, constitutional liberty, justice to minorities, sound social policy, close cooperation with the League of Nations in foreign policy; disarmament, compulsory arbitration, obligatory jurisdiction of the World Court; and a careful program of propaganda against war and for peace.—Joseph S. Rouček.

8064. HARAOUI, C. Evropská krise s filosofického stanoviska. [The European crisis from the philosophic viewpoint.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (9) 1931: 272-277; (10) 1931: 293-301.—Our times are dominated by chaos. The peace treaties were worked out in the atmosphere of uncertainty, which increases as they cannot be carried out. There is the conflict of the purely legal demands for reparations and the ideals of Wilsonian humanitarianism. The individual cannot determine for himself the goal for which he is striving. Instead of improvement and fulfilling his duties, man strives for purely material values and rejects all authorities by considering himself sovereign. The moral crisis is the result of definitions man has created. Individualism dominates internal and foreign politics.—Joseph S. Rouček.

8065. HUTCHINSON, HORACE G. Is the national system breaking down? *Quart. Rev.* 258 (511) Jan. 1932: 1-14.—The organization of peoples into nations will ultimately pass away, in accordance with past historical tendency which has proceeded constantly in the direction of larger units. In place of nations there will be something such as we now envisage in a commonwealth of nations. At present, nations force each other to establish tariff walls and armaments, so that nationalism seems more dominant than ever; but in the long run a single world state lies in the logical course of development. In spite of rampant nationalism, it is strikingly significant that questions are now commonly discussed from the international rather than from the narrower point of view. England's present distress is thus from a broad outlook not so serious as it sometimes seems.—*Chester Kirby.*

8066. KAUTSKY, KARL. Die Aussichten des Sozialismus in Sowjetrussland. [The outlook for socialism in Soviet Russia.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (11) 1931: 420-445.—The author continues a defense of the ideas about Russia expressed in his latest book begun in the previous issue in the form of a reply to Upton Sinclair's criticism. Here he deals with the position of Otto Bauer and insists in opposition to the latter that there is only one way to socialism, i.e. that of democracy. Evidence is adduced in support of the position that the methods of dictatorship in general and of the Five Year Plan in particular do not lead to, but rather away from, socialism. Menshevism has not been superseded and rendered unnecessary or meaningless by bolshevism; on the contrary its growth is more necessary today than ever.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

8067. LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. Zur Problemstellung des Imperialismus. [The problem of imperialism.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (3) Jun. 1931: 580-598.—The meager results of disarmament conferences set social science the task of stating the problem of imperialism, viz., the question whether war is an inevitable phase of the existing social order or whether the effort to eliminate it is feasible. An analysis of the various types of literature shows great confusion upon this point. The author accordingly sets himself the problem of stating the various possibilities which might be envisaged by a theory of the relation between preparedness propaganda and the occurrence of war. I. Such propaganda might not aim at war at all and in so far as it tended to produce war, the result might be spontaneous and unintended. II. A supposed interest in the production of war might exist in certain social classes either (a) in the remnants of classes not yet absorbed into the capitalist system, or (b) in the capitalist class itself. In the latter case the purpose to produce war might be direct or it might be indirect, that is, related to capitalist purposes to which war is regarded as a means. In any event this capitalist interest in war-making might (1) result from an intrinsic law of development in the capitalist system, or (2) it might be characteristic of capitalism in some phase, as of its formative stage or its decadence, or (3) it might arise from the interests of some special part of the capitalist class, or (4) it might be an ideological outgrowth of capitalist economy in certain periods but contrary to the normal interests of that class. III. Finally, it might be the case that several of these tendencies cooperate. The author adopts the last hypothesis and concludes that no simple theory of the psychology of war can be given and that no theory of the objective interests of social classes will explain it.—*George H. Sabine.*

8068. LINHART, FR. Křesťanství a otázka sociální. [Christianity and the social question.] *Naše Doba.* 38 (8) May 1931: 459-467.—*Rerum novarum*, issued May 15, 1891, by Leo XIII, supported capitalism and opposed socialism. It led to the foundations of Catholic Socialist organizations. Present Catholic policy favors

solidarity and does not understand the spirit of today. Some Catholic leaders favor changes, as Vilém Hohoff (1848-1923); the leaders of youth in Germany, Nikolaus Ehlen, Vitus Heller, Willy Hammelroth, etc. Karel Muth, editor of Catholic journal *Hochland*, and Father Emil Fiedler claim that the Catholic church must support the aims of labor. In Austria the same point is made by Michael Pfliegler, Professors Ude and Stienbüchel. Protestantism is nearer to socialism. The greatest influence of the Swiss and German movement in this direction was exercised by Christoph Blumhardt and Leonhard Ragaz.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

8069. LOWELL, A. LAWRENCE. La crise des gouvernements représentatifs et parlementaires dans les démocraties modernes. [The crisis of representative and parliamentary governments in modern democracies.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 166-184.—Problems of representation account for a considerable part of the discontent with democracy. Interest representation, the direct primary, and the initiative and referendum have surged to the fore. The individual responsibility of officials seems to diminish rather than to increase. Autocratic power again appears with the revival of dictatorship. The clash between the legislative and executive branches is a widespread phenomenon. All forms of government have their merits and their vices.—*Marshall F. Dimock.*

8070. MARCK, SIEGFRIED. Über Faschismus. [Concerning fascism.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (11) 1931: 412-419.—An extended review of H. Freyer's *Revolution von Rechts* in which revolutionaries are called upon to arise from the "right" in the way that they do arise from the left. The ideology is thoroughly Marxian. Capitalism is a permanent crisis and chronic revolutions are inevitable; Marxism was right in seeing the struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat as the theme of the 19th century. Social revolution was the "parole" of the working class and the economic liberation of man meant the radical negation of the foundations of this economic system. At this point Freyer departs from Marxism and asserts that the dialectic of the 19th century did not occur and the revolution didn't arrive because social reformism overcame the eschatological hopes of the proletarian revolution. This is irrevocable despite the retention of revolutionary ideology and despite the communist movement. But a new subject of the revolution has been formed, namely the people (*Volk*) which is not equivalent to the national propertied group, nor the nation in the romantic sense of the idealist philosophers (although this seems to come nearest to what is meant). The new state will be amalgamated with the revolutionary *Volk*—and does not die with the revolution but becomes the instrument for the emancipation of this *Volk*. Freyer and the group of which he is an exponent are propagating a super-fascism for the intellectuals. There is much of pseudo-Marxism in his romantic conception of revolution, and his treatment of "nation" and "state" is metaphysical.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

8071. RÄDL, EMANUEL. Práce pro mír. [Work for peace.] *Naše Doba.* 39 (3) Dec. 1931: 129-131.—War comes when the people lose their belief in themselves, a belief based on justice. Wars are also caused by internal injustice, based on social-economic conditions, nationalistic and constitutional-political maladjustments. But no war of the future can be blamed on an emperor. Democracy is responsible and must consequently work for peace.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

8072. RINNER, ERICH. Die Zukunft der Selbstverwaltung. [The future of self-government.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (8) 1931: 130-141.—Autonomy and communal freedom in Germany have been very much reduced and narrowed, owing to the transformation of the economic and financial foundations. The notion of the free community as the foundation of the free state and the call to freedom through local autonomy have no room in the

democracy of today. The choice between freedom and coercion, between self-government and state administration, between decentralization and centralization rests on the choice between the *Persönlichkeitsmensch* or the *Kollektivmensch*; and in this choosing the examples of Russia and Italy may yet have an influence in altering the European conception of personality and society. The same forces which are reducing the scope of local government are also shaking the foundations of every political structure. Despite all, however, local government remains very significant as a means for the decentralization of government and for fitting the workers into the government. The experience of Russia is interesting in connection with this last point because not even bolshevism has been able to solve the problem of the human being in modern industry. Russia has found it necessary to introduce workers into its tremendous bureaucratic machine.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8073. RITCHIE, ALBERT C. Democracy in the world crisis. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 134-140.—Democracy is the one method by which an international public opinion can be created and made effective; a sound democracy should strive to translate peace, good-will, understanding, faith, and cooperation into its foreign policy.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

8074. ROCKOW, LEWIS. The doctrine of the sovereignty of the constitution. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 573-588.—A. D. Lindsay's doctrine of the sovereignty of the constitution is that sovereignty rests with the constitution, which provides for certain rules concerning political behavior, and empowers certain persons forming the government to declare and enforce law under those powers exercised within the categories prescribed by the constitution. It is a synthesis of Austin and Bosanquet. While this doctrine is intended to meet the attacks by contemporary critics on what Lindsay thinks is sovereignty, it falls short of being a valid reply to them. These critics like Russell, the Webbs, Hobhouse, Cole, Laski, Tawney, and Hobson do not represent a solid front against sovereignty; they are all primarily concerned with constructing a full theory of the state. Lindsay's doctrine is only a theory of sovereignty, and a theory of sovereignty is no answer to a theory of the state. Nevertheless, his doctrine is a positive contribution.—*William B. Ballis*.

8075. SCHEFRIN, ALEXANDER. Literatur über den Faschismus. [Literature on fascism.] 8(9) 1931: 281-287.—A review of new literature on German fascism. The booklet by W. Oehme and K. Caro describes the organization and methods of the group. The writings of Tacitus Redivivus, *Die Grosse Trommelet.*, and of Wergand von Miltenberg, *Adolf Hitler—Wilhelm III*, both *noms de plume*, are concerned with Hitler himself. The small work of Hendrik de Man, *Sozialismus und Nationalfaschismus*, is among the best analyses in the anti-fascist literature. De Man regards fascism sociologically as the counter-revolution of the old and new middle class and shows the compensatory effect of national megalomania on social inferiority feeling. The explanation of the success of the plebeian counter-revolution, i.e. the winning over by fascism of masses of

democratic provenience, is held to be its appeal to political forces which socialism has been neglecting. De Man sees as the great problem of contemporary socialism the combination of the reformatory function with the radical motivation of an anti-capitalist feeling of worth and justice. H. Reupkes' book on the economic system of fascism shows how difficult it is to devise an apologia for that subject. His later book *Der Nationalsozialismus und die Wirtschaft* abounds in fulminations against Jewish capital and Jewish Marxism and shows clearly the great care taken to cater to the capitalist groups and guard their interests. L. Bernhards' *Der Staatsgedanke des Faschismus* is a study of Italian fascism by a trained student of politics and his judgment (despite his connection with the right wing) against the system of Mussolini is devastating. It can in no way be asserted that the fascist state has developed into a *Rechtsstaat*.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8076. SEIDEL, INA. Die Entwicklung der Friedensbewegung in Europa bis zur Entscheidungsstunde der Gegenwart. [The development of the peace movement in Europe up to the present time.] *Frau.* 39(4) Jan. 1932: 193-209.

8077. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. New problems and methods of government. *Proc. Acad. Pol. Sci.* 14(4) Jan. 1932: 141-146.—The historian sees no hope of government ever becoming less complicated, hence every effort must be made to perfect techniques which will enable democracy to function effectively under new conditions. Fact-finding commissions are important, but their usefulness must not be impaired by turning over the solution of the problems investigated to professional politicians, after the facts have been obtained. The value of the conference technique will be enhanced by concentrating attention on analysis and clarification of issues, rather than upon the development of conclusions with a view to adopting resolutions and declarations of policy.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

8078. VAUTHIER, M. La crise de la démocratie représentative. [The crisis of representative democracy.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 185-214.—The legislature is the most vulnerable portion of the democratic armor. The confused and prolonged character of debate is weakening. Party issues and discipline are vacillating. The relation between executive and legislative power continually vexes. More strict discipline is the principal need of republican government.—*Marshall E. Dimock*.

8079. YOUNG, GEORGE. The revolt of the ruling classes. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(785) May 1931: 599-603.—Ruling classes are apparently out of favor today, as is shown by their overthrow in Austria, Russia, Turkey, and China. But there is always a governing class which rules with or without the consent of the masses. In the most successful cases the ruling class is assimilative of rising individuals and groups, e.g. in England and Germany. It is important that the ruling class be representative of the nation and consciously responsible for the government. Where the ruling classes refused to take such an attitude, they fell.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

JURISPRUDENCE

HISTORICAL

(See also Entries 7147, 7228, 7235-7237, 7243-7244, 7253-7254, 7258, 7377-7378, 7386, 7437, 7515, 7528, 7534, 8040, 8081, 8089, 8744)

8080. MACEDO, MIGUEL. Historia sinoptica del derecho penal. [Historical synopsis of penal law.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 415-432.—A change in philosophical ideas has always brought with it a change in social organization and,

consequently, in law. The character and degree of severity in punishment of crimes is modified according to social status, and the number of crimes is in inverse ratio to the degree of morality of a given social order. Primitive codes contain a preponderance of penal over civil law, a circumstance which is explained by the necessity for the legislator to concede most of his attention to the most frequent occurrences of his day. A distinction must be drawn between actions which are natural crimes or crimes *per se* and actions which by

statute have been declared crimes only to give sanction to certain civil laws. The history of natural crime and its punishment can be divided into three general periods. In the first, the punishment was left to the victim, in his family or tribe, and was a simple act of revenge. Then, as the state gradually made regulations concerning the carrying out of this revenge, came the second period in which the state as a whole considered itself the injured party, and dealt with punishment as an act of revenge and also as a means of prevention (this accounts for terrific acts of cruelty). The third period began at the end of the 18th century; it consists in treating punishment as a means of correction and reform for the purpose of fitting the offender for a return to society. The periods may be summed up as retribution, intimidation, and education.—*Helen May Cory.*

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 7377, 8050, 8304)

8081. BARBERIS, MARIO RICCA. La institución de las arras. [The institution of pledge money.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 433-436.—The origin of this institution is to be found in the Orient where at one time contracts were not binding unless in written form and consequently pledge money was paid in simple agreements to insure their fulfillment. But in modern law, where simple consent has acquired obligatory force, there is no need for the institution and its continued use (it has even found its way into the Franco-Italian draft on contracts) is to be deplored. Its effect is to limit the compensation due for non-fulfillment of contracts to the amount of the pledge.—*Helen May Cory.*

8082. BELLONI, G. A. Le droit naturel et la nouvelle école criminologique italienne. [Natural law and the new Italian school of criminology.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7 (2) 1930: 194-203.—From the Italian point of view the school of positive law created by Lombroso is a school of natural law. The Italian school of natural law, first envisaged by Romagnosi, is not that of Grotius. Natural law is the life which runs in advance of tradition and develops it, an incessant movement from emotion to reason which is conceived in the human conscience, is strengthened, and becomes socialized. Natural law is not the source of positive law but as the product of actual situations, reveals it. The law before becoming a concrete will has been nature, need, interest, and possibility. The system of natural law is, consequently, one of laws drawn from the science of actual and necessary relations of nature sanctioned by social experience. The natural law of criminology is based on the principles that moral order is determined by physical order, that social order is based on an economic foundation, that economy is the substratum of law, that penal law is a kind of law of defense the study of which is inseparable from that of social physiology, economy, and morals, and that crime must be fought not by repression but by prevention.—*Helen May Cory.*

8083. CHALUPNÝ, EMANUEL. Reforma trestního práva s hlediska sociologického. [The reform of penal law from the sociological point of view.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2 (4) 1931: 441-461.—Law does not change in response to the evolution of cultural and social ideas and circumstances so quickly as language, art, or technique. In this article the author shows the special points in which Czechoslovak penal law is below the level of contemporary culture: negative shortcomings in which law has not caught up with modern developments, and positive, in which certain legal norms are still valid although cultural evolution has rendered them antiquated. Social change and the development of psychology should be respected by ending the search for inoffensive corporal acts and by paying more attention to the psychic demoralization done *en masse*. Sociologists

should be added to legislative commissions. (French summary).—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8084. COHEN, FELIX. The ethical basis of legal criticism. *Yale Law J.* 41 (2) Dec. 1931: 201-220.—The ultimate validity of all legal criticism which is not ethical is denied. The attempts of many jurists to distinguish law and morality, while correct in rejecting particular moral theories as useless for jurisprudence, are incorrect in assuming such theories to be the whole of morality. These jurists, themselves, give ethical judgments of law. Those critics who admit the ultimate responsibility of law to morality but believe that a large body of law is non-moral because of the indeterminateness of the alternative presented to the law-making body, the legislature, fail to recognize in the demand that the law enact one of two possible rules a moral element. The judicial function of the judge also is not separate from ethics because the rightness of his decision, though reached without reference to moral principles, is measured in moral terms. The theory that separates law and ethics rests in the last analysis upon an indefensible view of ethics. Ethics, too narrowly interpreted as the "promptings of 'conscience,'" has been denied legal importance and has been extruded from legal criticism. In its place has been substituted a system of values of indeterminate character, an inadequate practical ethic. Since law can affect only human activities and others depending upon human activities the standard of law is the good life. The difficulty of formulating the attributes of the good life does not refute the proposition.—*Paul T. Stafford.*

8085. DART, HENRY P. Influence of the ancient laws of Spain on the jurisprudence of Louisiana. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 13 (2) Feb. 1932: 125-129.—To determine just how much Spanish law was incorporated into Louisiana jurisprudence, one must necessarily follow down the reported cases from the beginning, for even at this late date some ancient principle of that system lifts its head in litigation, especially where the question involves the legislation, disputation, and decisions upon the French and Spanish land grants in Louisiana. This involves a tremendous body of legal literature. This article sets forth in a more general way the influence of the ancient Spanish law upon the jurisprudence of Louisiana.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8086. PERITCH, JIVOIN. La voluntad de las particulares como creadora de derechos privados. [The will of individuals as a creator of private rights.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 405-414.—The principle of autonomy of will exists only in theory. On all sides the law shows us that consideration of public order, ethical reasons, facts, and matter are obstacles which oppose the will of individuals when the latter attempt to create private rights. The conviction, originated by Roman or pagan law, that our will is sovereign in principle, omnipotent in the matter of private rights, has led only to struggles between individuals, all attempting to become supreme. If we would only realize the impotence of our will, we might feel less inclined to despoil each other.—*Helen May Cory.*

8087. PESLE, OCTAVE. Le serment dans le droit musulman. [The oath in Islamic law.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (4) Apr. 1931: 221-227.

8088. RAUCHHAUPT, FR. W. von. Zur deutsch-französischen Rechtsangleichung [The adjustment of French and German law.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (9) Sep. 1931: 741-753.—Future Franco-German co-operation will have to be supported by an adjustment of the laws of both countries. There are no fundamental obstacles to this, as both laws are similar in codification and have developed from like factors in Roman and Teutonic law. The case of Alsace-Lorraine has greatly furthered mutual influence in administrative law; civil law has the same constituents in both countries, which

is illustrated by the fact that the Code Napoléon was in force in some Western German districts until 1900; German commercial law was largely influenced by French elements in pre-war time, whereas recently French commercial law took over some regulations from Germany, e.g. those concerning societies with limited liability. The adjustment of constitutional law will be chiefly aggravated by the principle of centralization (France) and that of decentralization (Germany), as is demonstrated by complications in Alsace-Lorraine. But the chief impediments are not presented by the laws, but by political animosities. The problem of further adjustment is earnestly considered by the Roman Institute of the League of Nations.—*Hans Frerik.*

8089. SHERMAN, CHARLES P. How Greek philosophy helped to form our modern jurisprudence. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(3) Jun. 1931: 364-375.—Greek philosophy, particularly Stoicism, began to influence Roman law during the early period of the Roman Empire. The Stoic theory of the law of nature—universal principles of right and reason—entered the Roman law by way of the *jus gentium*. The instrumentalities which aided in making the Roman law a system of world jurisprudence were the licensed juriconsults in their arguments to the courts and their opinions to the emperors, and legal literature. Among the modern principles and rules of law, the following were well recognized in the writings of the Roman jurists: emphasis on general principles in dealing with specific cases, formulation of definitions and maxims of law along scientific

lines, distinction between law and morality, and development of scientific methods of interpreting law, both restrictive and extensive.—*William B. Ballis.*

8090. STOCKHAMMER, MORITZ. *Politikwissenschaft.* [The science of politics.] *Rev. Internat. de la Théorie du Droit.* 4(1) 1929-1930: 70-91.—Politics is the science of the evaluation of law. But the concept of law must be expanded to include the situation in which the enforcement of a standard of conduct involves no relations of the person on whom that standard is imposed with others charged with enforcing it on him. This the author calls *Robinsonrecht*. This law satisfies every logical requirement of the concept "law." On the basis of this definition the author criticizes Kelsen's definition of the scope of the science of politics and his criticism of the political theories of anarchism.—*Henry Rottschaefer.*

8091. TOLEDANO, VICENTE LOMBARDO. Las fuentes del derecho industrial. [The sources of industrial law.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1(1) 1930: 5-32.—Besides the usual sources of common law, i.e. statutory law and custom, industrial law springs also from the labor unions and their regulations, from international treaties such as general treaties on workmen, treaties concerning labor accidents, treaties concerning colonization and emigration, and from the draft projects of the International Labour Conference. Since Mexico is not a member of the latter and since she has signed few other international agreements, her industrial law is internal in character.—*Helen May Cory.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 8148, 8157, 8292, 8327, 8341, 8372, 8379, 8381, 8390, 8402)

GENERAL

8092. GASCÓN Y MARIN, JOSÉ. Le droit de propriété selon la déclaration des droits de 1789 et le droit public contemporain. [The right to property according to the Declaration of Rights of 1789 and contemporary public law.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 228-264.—The Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789, holds that property is sacred and inviolable. Modern constitutions have generally run counter to this individualistic doctrine. In addition to Russian collectivism, the new constitutions of Europe almost invariably provide for confiscation or public use under constitutional limitations. Indemnification in one degree or another is found everywhere outside of Russia. Mexico and certain other countries have provided that natural resources are an inalienable social asset. In several European countries, eminent domain now applies in cases of convenience as well as to necessity.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8093. MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, B. Les nouvelles tendances des déclarations des droits. [New tendencies in declarations of rights.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 265-281.—Since the war, particularly in new constitutions, the tendency has been to extend materially the ordinary rights of citizens. These have frequently been enumerated. Generally, such rights are no longer regarded as imprescriptible, but relative; not individual, but social. Society possesses rights; individuals enjoy them as segments of it. The right to property has been limited. Finally, international agencies have arisen to guarantee individual rights. An illustration is the League's responsibility for minorities.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8094. POLITIS, N. La portée des règles de droit constitutionnel pour la conclusion et ratification des traités internationaux. [The significance of provisions of constitutional law relative to the conclusion and ratification of international treaties.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 215-224.—An unconditional

grant of power to the chief of state possesses great practical advantage in concluding treaties. Multiple treaty making through instrumentalities such as the League of Nations and the International Labour Office has greatly facilitated the conclusion of international legislation. Reservations attached to agreements constitute a serious hazard in concluding treaties.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8095. SCHÜCKING, W. La portée des règles de droit constitutionnel pour la conclusion et la ratification des traités internationaux. [The significance of provisions of constitutional law relating to the conclusion and ratification of treaties.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 225-227.—A treaty is not binding upon the contracting parties unless all the pertinent provisions of constitutional law have been followed in its conclusion. There exists no rule of international law authorizing the chief executive to conclude treaties, independently of his competence as established by municipal law.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8096. UNSIGNED. Collective labor agreements. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(7) Nov. 1931: 1156-1162.—Apparently as a result of the decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal rendered in the case of *Young v. Canadian Northern Ry. Co.*, to the effect that so-called wage agreements entered into between workmen's unions and employers are never intended by the parties to be legally enforceable agreements, the law of the dominions is, as is that of England by statute, that collective labor agreements have no legal status. In the U. S. some courts have enforced collective agreements at the suit of organized labor. When recovery has been granted to individuals, three theories have been utilized in favor of individuals who sued on the terms of the agreement. (1) Some cases interpret the collective agreement as setting up customs or usages of the trade which might become incorporated into individual contracts without express reference. (2) The association might be considered the agent of its members to nego-

tiative contracts of employment. (3) The individual is a third-party beneficiary of the collective agreement. This last is perhaps the soundest theory. Under this theory an employee suing as a third-party beneficiary need not be a member of the union nor prove knowledge of the agreement.—*Louise Stitt.*

ARGENTINA

8097. BAUDÓN, HÉCTOR R. Función institucional de la Corte Suprema de Justicia. [Institutional function of the Supreme Court of Justice.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 7 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 517-530.—The origin of the functions of the Supreme Court of Argentina lies in the powers given to the Supreme Court of the U. S. It has the power to judge concerning the constitutionality of any law, whether federal or provincial, and to decide conflicts between federal and provincial law. Since the famous cases of *Hileret v. the Province of Tucumán* in 1903, the court has been intensely active in developing constitutional law.—*Helen May Cory.*

8098. MAGLIONE, EDUARDO F. Las facultades constitucionales de las provincias en materia de concesiones ferroviarias. [Constitutional powers of the provinces concerning railway concessions.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 7 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 660-668.—The constitution of Argentina is of the type that provides specifically for the powers of the federal government. Its power over railroads is derived only from the general statement that the national congress encourage the construction of railroads. The provinces on the other hand are explicitly given the right to promote the construction of railroads. There is no constitutional basis, therefore, for the federal law which brings under federal jurisdiction all railroads passing through more than one province.—*Helen May Cory.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

8099. FIFOOT, C. H. S. Let go the painter—a chapter in imperial development. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (781) Jan. 1, 1932: 52-59.—The third Westminster Statute marks the culmination of political development within the British Empire. While it may seem invidious that the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State receive complete power to amend, or, in the last resort, to repeal their constitutions and declare their independence, whereas the dominions are merely freed from all limitations upon their ordinary legislative power, such a distinction is of no great practical importance. The statute finally removes political issues from the imperial field and leaves only economic differences for settlement.—*Harold Zink.*

8100. JOHNSTON, LUKIN. The imperial conference. *Fortnightly Rev.* 128 (768) Dec. 1930: 721-734.

8101. KEITH, A. B. Notes on imperial constitutional law. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 114-127; (4) Nov. 1931: 246-265.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8102. KRAUTKOPF, SIEGFRIED. Die Gestaltung des Britischen Weltreichs nach den jüngsten Reichskonferenzen. [The organization of the British Empire following the recent imperial conferences.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (19) 1930: pp. viii, 113.—The author describes the development of the British Empire through colonial and imperial conferences since 1887. The major problems of the conferences of 1887, 1894, 1897, 1902, 1911, and the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference are briefly sketched, and more in detail the imperial conferences of 1921, 1923, and 1926. The imperial conferences do not open the way to a dissolution of the empire. On the contrary, even in the dominions with the strongest

nationalistic tendencies the value of intensive cooperation with Great Britain is recognized. The British Commonwealth of Nations is, along with great decentralization, a most closely knit structure.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

8103. MORGAN, J. H. The Statute of Westminster. *United Empire.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 653-664.—Address delivered to the Royal Empire Society. The statute was passed owing to the insistence of South Africa and the Irish Free State, the other empire parliaments being lukewarm or hostile. The strength of imperial relations lay in their elasticity, and to define them in legal terms was an act of extreme folly. The removal of every vestige of imperial legislative supremacy may unsettle many more things than have been settled, e.g., the extreme difficulty of arranging identical legislation on merchant shipping. Ex-Premier Bruce of Australia deplored the statute as an unavoidable concession to the suspicions of Ireland and South Africa, which were afflicted by a very marked inferiority complex.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

8104. THORSON, J. T.; SAGE, W. N.; REEVES, JESSE S.; BROCK, R. W.; and SOWARD, F. H. (Thorson, J. T. and Dobie, Edith, round table leaders.) The British Empire. The British Commonwealth of Nations. The three British empires. An American view of the British Commonwealth of Nations. British rule of native races, an evolution. The British Empire. Canada's new international responsibilities. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928.* 3 1929: 89-141.—The British attitude towards its dominions has developed until now it stands upon the principle of equality of status. This is especially noticeable in the dominions' autonomy in foreign affairs. The British Commonwealth of Nations is an experiment without precedent. It may be regarded as Great Britain's great contribution to the science of government in its idea of liberty and good government through freedom. The three stages in the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations are: First Empire to 1783, Second Empire 1783-1914, and Third Empire, since 1914. An unwritten political rather than legal policy is able to adjust itself to changing conditions. A written, rigid constitution might point the way to ultimate dissolution of the Empire. The British attitude towards native rights has changed since the early days of America, and now is characterized by its policy of training the native for increased responsibilities. Canada's assertion of her right to independent consideration of matters of world policy has brought new responsibilities to that country.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8105. WINTERTON, EARL. The conference and after. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (770) Feb. 1931: 145-155.

FRANCE

8106. BASTID, PAUL. La situation juridique du personnel des services publics concédés. [The legal situation of the personnel of public services done by contract.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 145 (432) Nov. 10, 1930: 235-256.—One of the most important questions is that of the status of the employee of the contractor doing public work. The questions of rates of pay, hours of work, and discipline are only some of the problems mentioned. In many instances the difficulties can be dealt with by having the terms specifically stated in the contract.—*I. A. Haupt.*

8107. CRÉMIEU, LOUIS. La nacionalidad de las sociedades segun la jurisprudencia francesa. [Nationality of corporations according to French jurisprudence.] *Rev. de Derecho Comercial, Indus. y Marítimo.* 12 (36) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 323-331.

8108. CUCHE, PAUL. La nature juridique des indemnités d'accidents du travail. [The legal nature

of workmen's compensation.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 198-205.—*H. M. Cory.*

8109. PERREAU, E. H. De la fixation du repos hebdomadaire par entente syndicale. [Fixing of the weekly period of rest by syndical agreement.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 232-246.—French professional legislation oscillates between individualism and corporative regulation. The present swing is toward legislative recognition of agreements between syndicates of employers and workers. Useful in fixing the day of rest, such agreements present difficulties where guild organization persists. Under the law of Dec. 29, 1923, the day of rest is fixed by agreement. The court of cassation and the *conseil d'état* disagree on the question whether syndical organizations may represent related trades. Both have ruled that organizations representing a majority of those engaged in the represented trade may bind non-members; otherwise, the latter must be consulted. This ruling hardly conforms with the statute and apparently introduces the innovation of a referendum. The activity of the employer as well as of the employee is controlled to the extent contemplated by the agreement. The volume of decisions interpreting this law indicates the difficulties to be anticipated in reestablishing corporative regulation after more than a century of professional individualism.—*Helen May Cory.*

8110. ROUAST, ANDRÉ. Jurisprudence des accidents du travail. [Jurisprudence relating to accidents occurring in the course of employment.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 129-140.—*H. M. Cory.*

MEXICO

8111. GARCÍA, PRINIDAD. Registro de concesiones y otros actos en materia de minas, petróleo y aguas. [Registration of concessions and other acts concerning mines, petroleum, and water.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 337-358.—A survey of past and present Mexican constitutions and law proves that concessions for the exploration and exploitation of minerals, oil, and water, constitute immovable property and as such are subject to the civil law as far as they affect private property and must be registered for the protection of third parties. There are special laws concerning the registration of concessions and contracts concerning mines, but acts concerning oil and water are subject in the matter of registration to local laws since no special law on the subject exists. In no case are the parties excused from observing the special terms of the commercial code concerning registration.—*Helen May Cory.*

UNITED STATES

8112. BIRMINGHAM, THOMAS J. Accidents "arising out of" and "in the course of" the employment under workmen's compensation act. *Connecticut Bar J.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 275-289.—It is often difficult to know what industrial accidents "arise out of" and "in the course of" the employment in accordance with the compensation statute. The real solution to a doubtful compensation case lies in the particular facts in that case. Familiarity with the holdings in cases decided on similar facts is necessary. But the real test is whether, under all the circumstances, it is the judgment of the rational mind that the injury does arise out of the employment. The court has, by judicial inclusion and exclusion, formulated certain principles which are helpful in deciding whether a case comes within the act. Six such principles are cited and illustrated by specific cases.—*Louise Stitt.*

8113. C., B. F. The right of a bank to pledge its assets as security for a public or private deposit. *Univ.*

Pennsylvania Law Rev. 79 (5) Mar. 1931: 608-623.—With respect to public deposits the majority of courts have sustained the right of a bank to pledge its assets. They have rested their decision either upon special statutes thought impliedly to control the matter or by arguing that since a bank may pledge its assets to secure a loan and a deposit in law is regarded as a loan, a bank may therefore pledge its assets to secure a deposit. Those courts which have invalidated such a pledge of assets have done so on the ground that it enables a bank to prefer one creditor over another so as to protect the few against the many in the event of insolvency and that such "secret pledging" works a fraud on general depositors who rely upon the financial statements of the bank. Doubtless the fact that public funds are involved has shaped the growth of the majority rule and perhaps that view may be defended as an aspect of the sovereign's right to priority. But this prerogative right to priority is a metaphysical entity and as such is hardly to be deemed divisible among the component constituents of the commonwealth to give priority to county or municipal corporations. The individual depositor's right to protection should be considered as primal as that of the depositor of public funds. In practically all jurisdictions any pledge of assets to secure a private depositor is *ipso facto* void.—*J. H. Marshall.*

8114. CALDWELL, LOUIS G. Piracy of broadcast programs. *Columbia Law Rev.* 30 (8) Dec. 1930: 1087-1114.

8115. CHAFEE, ZECHARIAH. Liberal trends in the supreme court. *Current Hist.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 338-344.—The appointment in 1930 of Chief Justice Hughes and of Justice Roberts has given again a period of liberalism in the decisions of the Supreme Court. Both justices have given earlier evidence of a liberal attitude in public affairs. An interesting feature of the last term was the unusually large number of six "five to four" decisions. In all, Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Sutherland, and Butler were on one side; Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone on the other. Consequently the two new justices cast the deciding votes. In reviewing the significant cases in which the opinion of the court was divided, the author concludes that the Educational Films tax, the chain store tax, the New Jersey insurance case would have been held invalid, and the Minnesota newspaper injunction law sustained, if the personnel of the court had not been changed.—*John W. Pence.*

8116. CULP, MAURICE S. Freedom of the press—Restraints on publication. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (2) Dec. 1931: 279-281.—Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in case of *Near v. State of Minnesota ex rel. Olson* marks the culmination of a recent tendency in decisions which establishes definitely the rule that freedom of the press and of speech are a part of the liberty protected by the 14th amendment from state encroachment. The court added another concrete personal right to the concept of liberty as it is understood in this amendment. Until recently, it was the impression that the 14th amendment added no protection against the impairment of freedom of the press and of speech by the states.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

8117. DAVISON, FRANK H. State regulation of carriers by motor vehicle as affected by the federal constitution. *Idaho Law J.* 1 (2) May 1931: 173-180.

8118. DONOVAN, WILLIAM J. State compacts as a method of settling problems common to several states. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (1) Nov. 1931: 5-16.—Harbors that are bounded by the land of more than one state, riparian rights in interstate rivers, and the wholesale interstate transmission of power are important interstate problems. In the constitution there are three methods for determining such disputes between states. First, congress may legislate directly,

as in the case of the navigable waters of the U. S. and interstate commerce. Second, the constitution provides that the judicial power of the U. S. extends to controversies between two or more states. The supreme court has decided about 75 cases, but this method is unsatisfactory since many problems demand continuous supervision and control which litigation does not provide. The third method is by means of agreements and compacts entered into by the states concerned, with the approval of congress either before or after action has been taken. This last method has been a fruitful means of settling interstate disputes, especially in respect to the rivers of the western states. Of the 26 states east of the Mississippi, the rivers of 10 are covered by compacts; of the 22 states west of the Mississippi, 20 are involved in river compact negotiations. Water is scarce in the west, and for 25 years there was unsuccessful litigation in an attempt to solve the problem. Finally the first compact was concluded in 1923, known as the South Platte compact involving Nebraska and Colorado, after 7 years of constitutional litigation, and it was approved by congress in 1924. The latest step was the approval by congress in 1930 of the Rio Grande compact between New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado. This compact determined the rights of these states for 5 years and laid the foundation of the permanent settlement of a controversy of long standing. The system of water law in the west, recognized in the decision of the supreme court in *Wyoming v. Colorado* in 1922, with its rule of priority or appropriation, differs from the riparian system of equality in the east and makes a system of control more essential. One of the greatest of these problems is that presented by the Colorado River which flows through or affects seven states and Mexico. Negotiations began in 1921 for a compact which was effected in 1922, but Arizona refused to ratify, and as a result this state was excluded from the agreement. The Boulder-Canyon Project Act of congress in 1928 attempted to deal with this issue of water distribution. What the west has done in the field of irrigation by compacts, the east can do in the matter of interstate electrical transmission. Oil is another problem that may be solved through these means. Through state compacts, the national government is relieved of a great burden, local autonomy is fortified, and a finer balance of power between state and nation is drawn.—*J. A. Burdine.*

8119. DOWLING, NOEL T. The indestructible union of indestructible states. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(3) Sep. 1931: 287-294.—Cooperative action between the states and the nation supported by federal aid should be considered on the merits of the program itself and not on the basis of the constitutionality of such cooperation. Because a state accepts policies formulated and partly administered by the national government, it is not acting in less than a sovereign capacity, nor sacrificing any of its constitutional rights. There is no general constitutional or "invisible radiation" from the 10th amendment which prevents state and national cooperation supported by federal aid. A few cases are cited to show that the courts are recognizing the necessity, growing out of the national scope rather than local scale of modern business, for more concentration of power and responsibility in the national government.—*Louise Stitt.*

8120. FULTON, HUGH A. Anti-chain store legislation. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(2) Dec. 1931: 274-279.—The differences between chain store organization and independent wholesalers and retailers are slight and seem to bear very little relation to the problem of raising state revenue by taxation. The opinion of the majority judges of the U. S. Supreme Court in the *Indiana Chain Store Tax Case* (51 Sup. Ct. 540) seems to be based on the understanding that any difference between the objects of the tax is sufficient to support

any classification. The opinion of the minority judges seems to be based on the understanding that the difference between the objects of the tax should bear some relation to the raising of revenue. The latter seems to be the better view.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

8121. GREEN, FREDERICK. Interstate Commerce Act—Validity of clause in bill of lading giving carrier benefit of shipper's insurance. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(5) Jan. 1932: 566-569.

8122. HAMLEY, FREDERICK G. Injunction to restrain threatened or impending criminal prosecutions. *Washington Law Rev.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 131-138.

8123. HICKS, CLIFFORD M. The rights of non-cumulative preferred stock—a doubtful decision by the United States Supreme Court. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(4) Jun. 1931: 538-553.—By holding that non-cumulative preferred stock is not entitled to dividend credit for years in which a dividend is earned but not declared the U. S. Supreme Court in *Barclay v. Wabash Railway Co.* has failed to distinguish between the discretion accorded corporate directors to withhold immediate payment of dividends earned and the inter-contractual right of preferred stockholders to receive dividends earned before dividends are paid to common shareholders. The question raised by the *Wabash* case is one of first impression before the court, for unlike the cases cited to support the decision there was here no attempt of preferred stockholders to compel directors to declare dividends as earned. The decision has extended the discretionary power of directors beyond the determination of when it is advisable to divide profits to the determination of the right to receive dividends as between two classes of stock. The supreme court contends that such is the "common understanding," but a unanimous line of decided cases in the English and lower courts indicates that "common understanding" is otherwise.—*J. H. Marshall.*

8124. KEETON, W. PAGE. Statutory presumptions—their constitutionality and legal effect. *Texas Law Rev.* 10(1) Dec. 1931: 34-50.—After classifying presumptions into five classes, the author states that prior to 1910 it was generally thought that a rule of presumption, created by statute, which only changed the burden of proof, either in the sense of shifting the duty of going forward or in the sense of shifting the burden of persuasion, was not in conflict with the due process clauses of state and federal constitutions. In 1910 the U. S. Supreme Court announced the doctrine that for a statutory presumption to be constitutional there must be some rational connection between the facts proved and the facts assumed. Later decisions create some doubt whether the supreme court will uphold any statute which attempts, by creating a presumption, to shift the burden of persuasion. It is believed that the court ought to and will uphold statutory presumptions which act to create a *prima facie* case or have as their consequences an effect as evidence. The validity of statutory presumptions shifting the duty of going forward or shifting the burden of persuasion should depend upon whether they are supported by procedural convenience, social desirability, or human experience.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

8125. LOEHNING, GAYLORD C. Constitutionality of sterilization statute. *Wisconsin Law Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1931: 39-42.—Statutes providing for sterilization by vasectomy or salpingectomy are usually held to be unconstitutional if the objective is punitive. Where the objective is to improve the race by prevention of procreation on the part of depraved persons, the statute is more likely to be held valid, but ample procedural safeguards against arbitrary action must be provided. Authority is divided as to whether a reasonable classification has been made when the law requires sterilization of the inmates of state institutions only.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

8126. MERRIMAN, THADDEUS. The law of interstate waters and its application to the case of the Delaware River. *J. New Engl. Water Works Assn.* 45 (3) Sep. 1931: 199-240.—Litigation in the Supreme Court of the U. S., acting under its original jurisdiction, may result in the determination of principles applying to the disputed situation. In a series of decisions relating to interstate streams, the supreme court has set forth certain governing principles. (1) The courts will intervene only when the invasion of rights is of serious magnitude, the burden of proof resting upon the complainant. (*New York v. New Jersey* (256 U. S. 296, 309); *North Dakota v. Minnesota* (263 U. S. 365, 374); *Missouri v. Illinois* (200 U. S. 496, 521).) (2) A controversy over diversion and use of waters of a stream passing from one state to another makes a matter for investigation and determination by the supreme court. (*Wyoming v. Colorado* (259 U. S. 419, 464).) (3) The laws in respect of riparian rights in the interested states are not necessarily dependable guides for the court. All other relevant facts will be considered. (*Connecticut v. Massachusetts* (282 U. S. 660).) (4) The rule to be applied may be a liberal one since the court is dealing with independent sovereign. (*New Jersey v. New York and City of New York* (283 U. S. 336).) (5) The court will not consider or determine abstract future rights in, or future uses of water. (*New York v. Illinois* (274 U. S. 488).) (6) The court will move only when the complaining state has shown not a technical right, but a right with a corresponding benefit. (*Nevada v. Colorado* (206 U. S. 46, 109).) The probable trend of future development will be a broader definition of "equitable distribution" and "equitable apportionment." The fundamental principle will continue to be that the power to do is qualified by the right to do.—*W. S. Sayre.*

8127. MONTGOMERY, R. H. Judicial fair value and the price level. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (3) Dec. 1931: 221-237.—Fierce competition, monopoly, and state regulation rapidly followed each other in the field of public utilities in the U. S. At first the courts refused to limit the power of the state to regulate, but soon they reversed themselves and ruled that rates could not be set so low as to deny a fair return on the property of utilities. In determining fair value, the courts considered permanent improvements, market value of stock, original and later cost of construction, probable earnings, and operating expenses. This method of determining the rate base was criticized as being indefinite and unstable, and as prices rose was set aside in favor of one which emphasized present value and minimized original cost. This policy was reached only after various conflicting opinions had been rendered. It became the final policy of the supreme court in the epoch making *O'Fallon* case of 1928. Conflicts in court decisions were due to wrong concepts of value and to classifying utility property in the same category with private property. These court decisions have practically nullified public regulation of utilities and have increased the demand for government ownership of such enterprises.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8128. OWSLEY, RICHARD P. Taxation of transfers intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at transferor's death. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (4) Nov. 1931: 481-484.

8129. S., H. The supreme court's attitude toward liberty of contract and freedom of speech. *Yale Law J.* 41 (2) Dec. 1931: 262-271.—In *Near v. Minnesota* the supreme court held affirmatively that freedom of speech was a "liberty" within the due process clause of the 14th amendment. A Minnesota statute, the so-called Minnesota Gag Law, was declared invalid because it imposed a previous restraint upon publication equivalent to a censorship. The court has removed an obstruction upon freedom of speech and of the press, but review by the court, even if its members were of one

mind, is a weak safeguard for personal liberty. The court can review only a small fraction of the cases litigated. For the most part, this liberty is at the mercy of executive and administrative officers and trial courts.—*Ralph D. Casey.*

8130. S., S. The Macintosh case. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (2) Dec. 1931: 275-281.—While the naturalization oath is substantially the same as the general oath required of all holders of public office and of applicants for U. S. passports, the grant of citizenship by its very nature embraces a much broader scope. Citizenship is membership in a political society, and implies a duty of allegiance on the part of the member and a duty of protection on the part of society. Congress has never hesitated to exercise its power under the constitution to compel the citizen against his will to render military service. The real question in the Macintosh case is whether congress has demanded that the applicant for citizenship affirm his willingness to bear arms. While the question has been answered in the affirmative in the Macintosh and Bland cases and hence is the law of the land, it is, to legal and political theorists, still one the answer to which must depend largely upon the emotional reaction and philosophy of the individual considering the question. The policy pursued in the past by congress with particular reference to aliens seems to make the conclusion of the majority of the court in the Macintosh and Bland cases inescapable.—*Henry B. Hazard.*

8131. SPENCER, RICHARD. Scientific property. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 79-82.—The inventors of appliances for making practical application of the basic discovery reap greater rewards than he who makes the discovery. The constitutional and other questions involved in the creation of property rights in scientific discoveries are analyzed and discussed.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8132. STUMBERG, GEORGE WILFRED. Conflict of laws—validity—Texas cases. *Texas Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 163-184.

8133. TENNANT, JOHN S. Aliens—naturalization—The promise to bear arms. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (1) Nov. 1931: 133-137.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Douglas Clyde Macintosh [283 U. S. 605] and Marie Averil Bland [283 U. S. 636], has held that an applicant must be denied citizenship if unwilling to promise unreservedly to bear arms in defense of the U. S. Thus the court has given full effect to the interpretation by the naturalization service of the statutory requirements. The majority opinion is regarded as having been based upon "a judicial conception of what the policy of congress should be rather than any which has been expressed." As bearing upon the probable meaning of the oath, the minority opinion points out that it was not designed to fit the peculiar needs of naturalization proceedings, but is in substance the same oath as that prescribed for all civil officers with the exception of the president; and that it is impossible to regard as disqualified for public office the large number of our citizens from the very beginning of the struggle for religious liberty, who have been unwilling to sacrifice their religious convictions, and in particular, those who have been conscientiously opposed to war and who would not yield what they sincerely believed to be their allegiance to the will of God. The U. S. has lost three desirable applicants for citizenship, Macintosh, Bland, and Schwimmer, through misdirected departmental zeal, aggravated by uncalled for judicial legislation. The only remedy apparently lies with congress.—*Henry B. Hazard.*

8134. UNSIGNED. Carrier's benefit from shipper's insurance—Discrimination under Interstate Commerce Act. *Yale Law J.* 41 (2) Dec. 1931: 303-305.—The latest phase of the struggle between insurance companies and carriers to shift the responsibility for the

loss of shipper's insurance goods in transit appears in *China Fire Insurance Company v. Davis* (50 F (2d) 389 (C.C.A. 2nd 1931)). The effect of the decision is clearly to nullify, by an invocation of the Interstate Commerce Act, the previous attempts by the carrier to shift responsibility for the loss of the shipper's goods.—*L. T. Fournier*.

8135. UNSIGNED. Criteria of interstate commerce in gas and electricity. *Yale Law J.* 41(2) Dec. 1931: 305-307.—In the recent decision in the case of *East Ohio Gas Company v. Ohio Tax Commission* (283 U. S. 465, 51 Sup. Ct. 499 (1931)), the court disapproved its previous reasoning in the Pennsylvania Gas Company case and established a precise line of demarcation between interstate and intrastate commerce at the point where the gas previously moving in interstate commerce was reduced in pressure for local consumption. On the authority of this decision a lower federal court has held that electricity entering the state by high tension transmission lines passed into intrastate commerce when "stepped down" in voltage. If a federal commission were created to supplement existing state regulatory bodies, the distinction between the interstate and intrastate fields embodied in the Ohio Gas case would become especially significant.—*L. T. Fournier*.

8136. UNSIGNED. The effect of the Shipping Act on prior common law and statutory remedies. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(6) Apr. 1931: 955-959.—Complications arise from the fact that the Shipping Act provides for the legalization of combinations in restraint of trade among ocean carriers if approved by the Shipping Board, although it does forbid practices made illegal by the Sherman Act or common law. Will alternative remedies result, or will the Shipping Act supersede?—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

8137. UNSIGNED. The legal status of bond premiums for income tax purposes. *Yale Law J.* 41(2) Dec. 1931: 280-286.—A sharp controversy as to the status of bond premiums for income tax purposes was precipitated by litigation involving the bonds of the Old Colony Railway Company. The accounts of the railroad provided for amortization of these premiums over the life of the bonds. In 1920 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sought to include in the taxable income of the company the amount of premiums apportioned for the year, but the courts disallowed the claim on the ground that the premium income was received prior to the income tax amendment. In 1921, the commissioner claimed anew, this time on the theory that the premiums represented "excess interest" and hence were not deductible as a capital charge in the railroad's income tax statement. He was upheld by the courts, which relied on a converse case wherein it had been held that bond discounts are "additional interest" and therefore deductible as a capital charge proportionately each year. It would seem that the commissioner's theory should be adopted to prevent a corporation from selling bonds with a high nominal interest rate and thus dodge taxation *pro tanto*. And even though congress may not have directly contemplated an "excess interest" theory, the same result may be reached as a matter of statutory construction by assuming congress had in mind in specifying interest deductions only the normal or market interest rate when no discount or premium is involved.—*J. H. Marshall*.

8138. UNSIGNED. Minnesota workmen's compensation act—"Personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment." *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(7) Jun. 1931: 792-804.—Employees killed or injured while going to or returning from work, unless riding in a conveyance regularly furnished by the employer, are not entitled to workmen's compensation in Minnesota. An employee who has no stated hours of service and no fixed place of employment is excepted

from this rule. An employee injured on the working premises within a reasonable time before his regular working hours is entitled to compensation. Injuries sustained during the noon period are not compensable, unless the accident arises from a hazard incident to the premises. When an employee is injured or killed while he temporarily ceases his work to attend to a matter necessary to his convenience or comfort, his case comes within the compensation act. An employee who engages in play during the working period on the premises and is thereby injured is not entitled to compensation. But a fellow-employee not engaging in the fun, but injured because of it, who has complained to his employer in the past about the frolics of the other workmen is covered by compensation. An employee injured on the premises during his leisure time while engaged in an act of personal advantage to himself, or injured when he has left his employer's premises on business of his own, or assaulted during employment by a third person for personal reasons is not entitled to compensation. Only when the employment is such as to accentuate the natural risk is injury or death due to weather conditions covered by compensation.—*Louise Stitt*.

8139. UNSIGNED. Patent pools and the Sherman Act. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1297-1303.—The patent pool presents the double-headed aspect of legitimate constructive economics and of dangerous potentialities for cleverly disguised restraint of trade. In *Standard Oil Co. of Indiana v. United States* (51 Sup. Ct. 421 (U. S. 1931)), the supreme court followed the same principle as that adopted in the open price association cases. The mere fact that price-fixing and other illegal restraints may be facilitated by the agreements does not vitiate them; it is only when such illegal activities are in fact pursued that the court will grant relief under the Sherman Act. This has undoubtedly aided what is generally considered a healthy trend in modern business. But it is believed that it has been at the expense of effective enforcement of the Sherman Act.—*L. T. Fournier*.

8140. UNSIGNED. Practical operation of court rules on commission control of public utility holding companies. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1088-1094.—An examination of the commission cases involving holding companies during the years 1925 to 1929 discloses that although nearly one-third assented to the court rules either unreservedly or under protest, the remainder, by rebellion or evasion, were able to extend the scope of commission control. One feasible but probably unsatisfactory method of attaining more comprehensive regulation is by an extension of indirect control made possible by the decision in *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Company*. More effective would be a broader interpretation by the courts of the concept "utility" to include the holding company, and of the concept "foreign" to give some measure of jurisdiction over the foreign parent of a domestic subsidiary.—*L. T. Fournier*.

8141. UNSIGNED. Prior illegal acts as a ground for blanket injunctions against picketing. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(6) Apr. 1931: 971-975.

8142. UNSIGNED. Repudiation of patent protection by extension of section 3 of the Clayton Act. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 954-960.—The Radio Corporation of America licensed others to manufacture receiving sets, stipulating that the unpatented audion tubes to make the sets "initially operative" be purchased exclusively from the Radio Corporation. The DeForest Radio Company sought and secured a permanent injunction, forbidding the enforcement of this stipulation, under sec. 3 of the Clayton Act. The courts, holding that the prohibition of purchase elsewhere was an invalid condition of the sale of tubes, evaded the issue of the validity of the tube purchase clause as a condition of the license to manufacture patented re-

ceivers. The decision seems tenuously grounded and indicates the zeal of the courts to carry out the spirit of the anti-trust laws, even at the expense of whatever advantages might lie in a less narrow application of the patent statute.—*L. T. Fournier.*

8143. UNSIGNED. The right of the state to demand financial responsibility of automobile owners. *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 816-821.

8144. UNSIGNED. Supervision of railroad reorganization expenses by the Interstate Commerce Commission. *Yale Law J.* 40 (6) Apr. 1931: 974-979.—The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *U. S. v. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad* (51 Sup. Ct. 159 (1931)), which set aside an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission designed to limit the

expenses and fees of the reorganization managers and committees, seems to remove the whole field of reorganization negotiations from the jurisdiction of the commission. The imposition of the condition in question, instead of being, as the court intimates, an interference with liberty of contract, was but the extension of the jurisdiction of the commission over matters otherwise left to judicial determination. The authority of the commission should be expressly extended so that the reorganization of railroads may be conducted as work done in the administration of a public trust.—*L. T. Fournier.*

8145. WILLIAMS, GEORGE WASHINGTON. Are there any limitations upon the power to amend the United States constitution? *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (4) Jun. 1931: 554-561.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7122, 7246, 7278, 7282, 7404, 7413, 7427, 7453, 7455, 7470, 7496, 7912, 8051, 8078, 8115, 8119, 8203, 8253, 8256, 8332, 8585, 8674)

ABYSSINIA

8146. DANEY, P. Le constitution éthiopienne du 16 juillet 1931. [The Ethiopian constitution of July 16, 1931.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (442) Sep. 10, 1931: 464-474.—The first constitution ever to exist in Abyssinia was proclaimed on the above date and is divisible into (1) a general declaration which, among other things, declares the rule of the monarch to be based upon divine right, and (2) constitutional laws: (a) The government of the empire is a theocracy, (b) the head of the state is to be known as emperor, (c) the government of Abyssinia is to be henceforth a constitutional empire, (d) the throne is to be hereditary with the present family, (e) a bicameral legislature is to come into existence, (f) members of the chambers are to be nominated by the provinces with the consent of the emperor, (g) the execution of the laws is to be confided to responsible ministers, (h) the law is to be impartially applied to all. The constitutional regulations hardly correspond with the ideals expressed in the preamble and, it is believed, the welfare of the people would be better cared for by a constructive program of public works based upon an adequate budget, a subject which remains unmentioned in the constitution.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

AFGHANISTAN

8147. GIANNINI, AMADEO. La costituzione Afghāna. [The constitution of Afghanistan.] *Oriente Moderno.* 11 (6) Jun. 1931: 265-274.—Amanullah signalized his accession to the throne in 1919 by an immediate and unsuccessful war on the British. As a result of the treaty of Rawalpindi (Aug. 8, 1919) he lost the British subsidy but gained the right to act freely, internally and externally. There followed four other treaties with neighboring states: Russia, Turkey, Great Britain, and Persia. Having thus secured his international position, he set out to reform the Afghan state by means of a constitution, approved by the representatives of the country and promulgated during 1923-24. This constitution Giannini analyzes in detail.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

8148. SOBOTA, EMIL. Proti správní libovůli. [Against administrative arbitrariness.] *Naše I oba.* 38 (10) Sep. 1931: 582-588.—A bill for the guarantee of damages caused by the executive power has been before

the Czechoslovak parliament since October 1930. It has been favored only by German politicians. The growth of administrative and executive power makes this law necessary. This was foreshadowed in Art. 92 of the Czechoslovak constitution.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

FRANCE

8149. LE COQ DE KERLAND. Le ministère de l'air et l'aviation d'état. [The Air Ministry and state aviation.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (417) Aug. 10, 1929: 225-237.

8150. NÉRON, ÉDOUARD. La loi douanière dite du cadenas. [The customs law named the padlock law.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 19, 1931: 344-354.—To prevent speculation with its resulting disruption of the commodity market by those who apprehended the future passing of a customs law by the parliament, an act was promulgated in 1894 permitting the government, by a simple decree after a meeting of the council of ministers, to impose the desired impost changes immediately, and without awaiting the passage of such law by parliament. If, later, parliament refused to approve the decree the customs collected would be returned. Since that time the law has been modified by parliament and by practice so that now, because many changes in rates are not passed upon by parliament, there is a danger that the constitutional rights of that body to sanction tariff changes is being subverted.

—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

8151. ROGERS, LINDSAY. Ministerial instability in France. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-24.—During the first 60 years of the Third Republic (1870-1930) France had 78 cabinets, with an average life of barely more than 9 months. Only 18 cabinets have lasted as long as a year. There is, however, considerable stability in the office of prime minister. In 78 cabinets there have been only 43 different prime ministers; and since 27 of these served but once, the 16 remaining have headed a total of 51 administrations. There is also considerable stability in cabinet personnel. In the 78 cabinets, 1,358 posts were filled, but they were occupied by no more than 488 different individuals: Of these, 210 served once and 103 twice; the remaining 175 have therefore held 942 portfolios, an average of more than 5 cabinets each. There is on occasion a high degree of permanence in particular offices. Briand has been minister for foreign affairs in 12 cabinets; indeed there have been only 35 different ministers for foreign affairs. Finally, a change in government seldom means a significant change in policy, for it is customary for French cabinets to include members of the cabinet which has just lost the confidence of the chamber of deputies. Thirty new administrations have been composed in large part (one-half to three-fourths) of the previous

ministers reshuffled. The major cause of the numerous cabinet crises in France lies in the multiplicity of groups in the chamber of deputies. There is no executive discretion to dissolve the chamber and order a new election, a power which would check legislative caprice. Additional special conditions which on occasion force ministerial change are the power of the senate by adverse votes to force a cabinet out of office, the pressure of parliamentary commissions, and the play of local influence. To these is to be added an important recent development: the extra-parliamentary action of the political parties by which they require their representatives in a cabinet to secure the acceptance of a particular program or withdraw.—*W. S. Sayre.*

GERMANY

8152. FRAENKEL, ERNST. *Die Krise des Rechtsstaats und die Justiz.* [The crisis of the Rechtsstaat and justice.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (10) 1931: 327-341.—During the first decade of the German republic there was a marked expansion of judicial power. This was to a considerable extent due to the efforts of the judicial bureaucracy to offset the influence of proletarian legislation. More and more the parliamentary body is relinquishing legislative power in very fundamental questions to the judicial and executive branches of the government. The influence of the executive branch of the government is so strong that justice is ceasing to be independent and the very concept of law (*Gesetzesbegriff*) is becoming problematical. The Social Democratic party as "guardian" of the constitution must above all other groups guard against this change. Freedom of the press is of extreme importance for democratic control of justice. If one essential character of justice, its dependence upon law, has become problematical, it is all the more necessary to have its publicity insured.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

8153. SCHÄTZEL, WALTER. *Politisierung des Staatsangehörigkeitsrechts.* [The role of politics in the law of citizenship.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (9) Dec. 1931: 556-569.—Germany must consider a revamping of her laws regarding citizenship. She has tried to abolish state citizenship and replace it by *Reich* citizenship, but as long as Germany is a confederacy there must be two citizenships, and the abolition of the former can only be the result of the proposed reform of the *Reich*. The present principle which gives state citizenship preference over federal citizenship entails delicate problems. It should either be turned into federal first and state second, or the federal citizenship should be entirely separated from state citizenship. The present conception of citizenship which hails from the time of the territorial state and means only the territorial affiliation of a person is ill suited to the modern European conception of the national state. Often for naturalization knowledge of the state language is required. In the new German code on citizenship Austrians and people from Danzig should be granted preferential treatment. Perhaps the solution of the problem of unifying Europe may be found in changing the organization of the present territorial state into concentrated nationalities and in replacing the territorial idea of citizenship by the ethnographical one of racial affinity.—*Werner Neuse.*

IRAQ

8154. TWEEDY, OWEN. *Iraq and its problems.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (782) Feb. 1, 1932: 220-229.—The new state of Iraq, now emerging from its status as a mandate, has a government regarded as a model by its Near Eastern neighbors. However, the difficult position occupied by the king, the inefficient and often corrupt local officials, the minor groups such as the Kurds

and Yezidis with their fear of Arab domination, and weaknesses such as banditry scarcely make Iraq a utopia. The installation by the western powers of consulates-general at Mosul, the center of the Christian minorities, to supplement the legations at Bagdad would probably minimize the minorities problem.—*Harold Zink.*

ITALY

8155. LABRIOLA, A. *Das Korporativ-System des faschistischen Staates Italien.* [The corporative system of fascist Italy.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (9) 1931: 214-232.—The inclusion of "corporativism" in the theory and practice of fascism is due to the ideological provenience of fascist leaders and to the internal necessities of the political organizations created by the counter revolution. Fascism arose out of a meeting of three different movements: armed bands which were for the most part organized by the lay landowners to clear the countryside of socialism; the so-called revolutionary and syndicalist groups whose hostility to the official socialist party led them to the belief that by continued opposition they would remain true to themselves; and political nationalism of literary and intellectual origin supported by large industry and grouped around the newspaper *Idea Nazionale*. The first brought the physical power, the second, the popular shibboleths, and the last, the money of large industry (aside from the money Mussolini got directly from the banks). When the fascists got to power many were persuaded that they had made a revolution and wrought in the interests of the masses, and it was this illusion which led them to the organization of their corporations—but the mechanism of the system soon demonstrated how little they meant in the fascist state for they are merely organs of the government and of the state. Fascist syndicalism is merely a way of solving the problem of absolutism in our generation. Workers' organizations are the only power which can oppose the authority of the state. Strikes are rendered impossible and the adjudications of workers' grievances in labor courts are of little avail, since these courts are all fascist. Finally, by governmental interference with and control of private economic enterprises there is created a system of state economy serving an armed minority but led by private persons. Ruin will ultimately overtake this system.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

MEXICO

8156. BASSOLS, NARCISCO. *Qué son, por fin, las juntas de conciliación y arbitraje?* [What are, in fact, the commissions of conciliation and arbitration?] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris.* 1 (2) 1930: 185-211.—For the first seven years after the Mexican constitution of 1917 had established commissions of conciliation and arbitration, composed of representatives of the government, of capital, and of labor, the Mexican Supreme Court held that the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts to decide labor questions equaled that of the commissions. But since 1924 the court has held that only the commissions have the power to judge disputes concerning labor contracts. Nevertheless the court denies that these commissions are real courts and refuses them the power of deciding labor contract cases if these cases involve questions concerning which it is necessary to apply general laws governing contracts. Since the commissions have been given power to make judgments they are in effect real courts, and a denial of this fact is prejudicial to the interests of labor. Lately the government representatives on the commissions have been inimical to labor; an organization of the commissions as law courts with legal procedure and the ordinary powers of a court would aid labor in combating its enemies.—*Helen May Cory.*

UNITED STATES

8157. FRANKFURTER, FELIX, and LANDIS, JAMES M. The business of the supreme court at the October term, 1930. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(2) Dec. 1931: 271-306.—This contains nine tables of statistics as the groundwork of the discussion: 893 cases were disposed of, but of these 567 constituted denials of petitions for *certiorari* addressed to the discretion of the court. Through unrelenting efficiency, and the grant to the court of broad discretionary powers, it has been able to handle this volume of business. All cases that were ready for argument on May 4 were heard. Nevertheless, fewer cases are being disposed of without written opinions, and the *per curiam* opinions are so reported as to be of greater service to the bench and bar. Only 88 cases came from the state courts. Public law constitutes the great bulk of the court's work, only 5 of the 166 opinions being devoted to common law questions, and 55 being concerned with some phase of taxation, state or federal.—*Ray A. Brown.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 8230, 8247, 8263, 8314, 8347, 8379, 8741)

UNITED STATES

8158. AUMANN, FRANCIS R. The selection, tenure, retirement and compensation of judges in Ohio. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5(4) Nov. 1931: 408-428.—This article discusses the present system of popular selection of judges in Ohio and the circumstances which gave rise to its adoption, with an analysis of the working of the system. Criticisms are considered, particularly as they have been directed to operation in the larger centers of population. The attempts of the various bar associations to direct the present system in a satisfactory fashion are set forth and other plans of selection are commented upon. Attention is also given to the term of office and the problem of compensation and retirement plans.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8159. BRINCK, DANA E. The Idaho judicial council. *Idaho Law J.* 1(2) May 1931: 111-117.

8160. BUTTS, A. B. The court system of Mississippi. *Mississippi Law J.* 3(2) Nov. 1930: 97-125.—*J. A. Burdine.*

8161. SWISHER, JACOB A. The legislation of the forty-fourth General Assembly of Iowa. *Iowa J. Hist. & Pol.* 30(1) Jan. 1932: 3-114.—The 44th general assembly of Iowa which convened in 1931 passed more than 300 laws. A brief summary of each measure passed is set forth in this review.—*J. A. Swisher.*

8162. UNSIGNED. Plans for court unification in Idaho. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15(5) Feb. 1932: 152-154.—The Idaho state bar act provides for an integrated state bar and a judicial council which are co-operating in an attempt to improve the administration of justice.—*F. R. Aumann.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7669, 8072, 8253-8254, 8275-8277, 8305, 8321, 8337, 8361, 8378)

UNITED STATES

8163. NOLTING, ORIN F. Council-manager developments in 1931. *Pub. Management.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 25-33.—*Milton V. Smith.*

8164. REED, THOMAS H. Notes on municipal affairs. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 671-682.—The political situations in New York City, Chicago, and Detroit are described. The movement for metropolitan government in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland,

Boston, and Atlanta is also traced. Tables show the percentage of council-manager cities of total number of cities in the U. S. with a population over 2,500; the length of service of city managers in the city of incumbency; and length of service as city managers of managers in office. Lent D. Upson's plan for a mixed mayor-manager government for Detroit is outlined.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 7291, 7666, 8266, 8324, 8337)

UNITED STATES

8165. KILPATRICK, WYLIE. County management. *Tax Digest.* 9(12) Dec. 1931: 403-408.—There is a trend toward state supervision of localities in the interest of economy and efficiency; yet there is a surprising vitality of "rural municipalities" despite this centralizing trend. The county emerges from this situation as a coordinating regional unit necessary alike to the state and to the rural municipality. This growing importance of the county, as well as the increasing number of "urban-rural" areas, makes modernization of county government imperative. The steps to be taken are: (1) political and administrative consolidation; (2) central planning and coordination by a county governing board; (3) popular leadership through an elective manager of limited or enumerated powers; (4) participation of the citizenry through functional commissions with supervisory and formulatory powers; (5) technical functionalization and personnel standards; (6) administration unified in a business manager, with a possible fiscal associate; (7) integration and cooperation with all associated units.—*W. S. Sayre.*

8166. LANCASTER, LANE W. Our scrambled local government. *No. Amer. Rev.* 232(5) Nov. 1931: 438-445. (6) Dec. 1931: 559-568.—The governmental areas in the American states were created with reference to primitive means of communication. Under modern conditions they are too small in many cases to maintain adequate and economical systems of public administration. They also interfere with democratic control by contributing to the complexity of government. Some progress is being made in enlarging the areas of administration by state assumption of functions, by expanding state aid, by inter-governmental cooperation in certain fields, and, in a few cases, by consolidation of local areas. Such changes occur slowly because of legal, constitutional, and political obstacles, but considerable progress can be recorded.—*Lane W. Lancaster.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 6875, 6943, 6958, 7401, 7506, 8104, 8210-8214, 8223, 8268, 8272, 8390, 8419, 8456, 8739)

GENERAL

8167. HUXLEY, JULIAN. Why is the white man in Africa? *Fortnightly Rev.* 131(781) Jan. 1, 1932: 60-69.—Tropical Africa has perhaps another destiny than that of merely furnishing cheap labor and cheap raw materials to other nations. A spreading political consciousness indicates that it has a future of its own. If its political destiny is to be realized without a period of chaos or even revolution and bloodshed, it is essential that native institutions be preserved, the entry of white settlers be limited and regulated although not prohibited, the best medical and educational facilities be provided, and all white effort, commercial, missionary, or administrative, be subordinated to the one good of native development and the eventual self-government of the country. A beginning has already been made.—*Harold Zink.*

FRANCE

8168. FAIVRE, LOUIS. *Complexe d'A. O. F.* [The complexities of French West Africa.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69(9) May 2, 1931: 263-267.—This is a condensation of the report of Governor-General Jules Brévié. The "French peace" is the "solid fact," politically. There are 335 schools, which in 10 years have served between 22,000 and 41,000 pupils annually. The area of the colony is four times that of France; the population about 14,000,000. The court system has been rendered more flexible, in order to care for the many new litigations arising out of the increasingly modern economy. In the matter of public health, emphasis is placed on public hygiene, rather than on individual medicine. In the whole colony there are 137 European physicians, 88 native physicians, and 133 "sages femmes." Infant mortality is still high, and the population is stationary. In 10 years about 18,000,000 vaccinations have been performed, 2,500,000 in 1930 alone. A modern economy is rapidly being established; the foreign trade of the colony amounts to about 4,000,000,000 francs; and the public budget amounts to about 990,000,000.—*B. J. Hovde.*

8169. FOURNIER, CHRISTIANE. *Impressions d'Annam.* [Impressions of Annam.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69(2) Jan. 17, 1931: 49-53.—*B. J. Hovde.*

8170. HARDY, GEORGES. *La renaissance des métiers d'art indigène dans les colonies françaises.* [The revival of native art industries in the French colonies.] *Rev. Econ. Française.* 52(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 8-20.—The author describes the program of the French government for reviving native arts in the French colonies and the establishment of government workshops in which the native artisans may obtain materials and produce their handicraft for sale. Under the direction of colonial officials the work has progressed so far in the colonies of Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, and Indo-China that the products of native art figure considerably in export statistics of these countries. Promising beginnings have been made in Madagascar, French West Africa and the French Sudan. In regions where native arts have been lost through long colonization, an authentic revival has been effected by the use of museum specimens and published collections distributed as models to the native artists in government workrooms. A large part of the service of the French government is the establishment of permanent markets in Europe and America.—*Rachel Commons.*

8171. LABORD, FERNAND. *La colonisation nord-africaine. L'exemple de la Californie.* [The colonization of North Africa. The example of California.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (4) Apr. 1931: 209-212.

8172. LEM, F. *Le malaise des services civils de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* [Uneasiness in the civil services in French West Africa.] *Afrique Française.* 41(4) Apr. 1931: 254-258.

8173. LÉVY, ROGER. *Conclusions et projets de M. Paul Reynaud sur l'Indochine.* [Conclusions and projects of M. Paul Reynaud concerning Indo-China.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 15(725) Jan. 2, 1932: 22-32.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8174. MONTAGNE, ROBERT. *La vie politique des Berbères au Maroc.* [The political life of the Berbers in Morocco.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* (4) Apr. 1931: 177-188.

8175. SEITZ, THEODOR. *Deutsche und französische Kolonialpolitik.* [German and French colonial policy.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(9) Dec. 1931: 545-555.—In hygiene French administration has failed completely. Sleeping sickness, in pre-war Cameroon restricted to a few spots, has spread over the whole territory. Imports of alcoholic drinks have increased. French colonial policy

is a policy of might. The French do not discriminate between white, yellow, and black, and everybody is given a chance to become a full-fledged Frenchman in the political and in the social sense. Through education in military and administrative services and through the schools the natives are made French. The French language is one of the main requirements and one of the most effective weapons. Better than any other colonial power France has succeeded in disclosing and exploiting her colonies for the mother country and in barring competition. In German colonial policy the idea of might did not play any role at all. Economically an open door was kept. The principle of separating races was carried out. Yet the Germans recognized the native characteristics. Germans took a leading part in the study of African languages, and in the schools of both Christian churches the native languages were used.—*Werner Neuse.*

8176. UNSIGNED. *Le nationalisme musulman en Tunisie.* [Muslim nationalism in Tunis.] *Afrique Française.* 41(8) Aug. 1931: 521-523.

GREAT BRITAIN

8177. AIYAR, P. S. SIVASWAMY. *The army and navy in India.* *Indian Rev.* 31(10) Oct. 1930: 649-656.—When Indians ask for self-government, they are informed that they cannot have it until they are trained to defend themselves. Then when the Indians demand that they should be given military training for the defense of their country, they are denied adequate opportunities for the purpose. Formerly no commissions were granted to Indians; since the World War the number of commissions given each year is only ten, and they have been confined exclusively to the cavalry and the infantry. At the present rate it will take centuries before the Indian army can be Indianized or an Indian officer can rise to a high position of command.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

8178. BISSON, T. A. *An autonomous India; the administrative issues. The military problem in India.* *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(15) Sep. 30, 1931: 277-298; (16) Oct. 14, 1931: 299-308.—A review of problems of civil and of fiscal administration, and of military control arising out of the reforms of 1921-22, and from the report of the Simon Commission. An analysis of the official documents of the past decade dealing with the issues before the Round Table Conference.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8179. COATES, JOHN. *The new Ceylon constitution.* *Indian Rev.* 32(6) Jun. 1931: 324-326.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

8180. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. *Ceylon's government, old and new.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 396-400.—Until 1910, the government of Ceylon was composed of appointed officials. An elected element was introduced in 1910; and after 1923, the legislative council consisted of 49 members, of whom 34 were elected. Electors under a restricted franchise embraced about 4% of the population. The governor and an appointed executive council held the executive power. Continued friction and deadlock resulted from this plan of government. The legislative council, particularly through acts of its finance committee with its control over budget and expenditure, was at a deadlock with the executive authority. The Donoughmore Commission criticized the Ceylon constitution as presenting a divorce between power and responsibility, and proposed that the legislative council be replaced with a state council of 50 members; that the franchise for the elected members—at least 39—include all Ceylonese males over 21 and females over 30, raising the suffrage to more than a fifth of the population although 45% are reported illiterate. This council, through seven standing committees, would be responsible for a large part of the internal govern-

ment of Ceylon, the chairman of each committee having the status of a minister. The ministers, sitting as a board, would act as a general committee on budget and proposed legislation. This plan of administrative committees is somewhat suggestive of British municipal government. Certain services, represented by the chief secretary, the treasurer, and the attorney general would remain under control of the governor of the crown.—*David P. Barrows.*

8181. **MUNUSWAMI, M. K.** Financial proposals in the Simon report—an estimate. *Calcutta Rev.* 38 (3) Mar. 1931: 437-440.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

8182. **OETTLI, W.** Regierungsschulprogramme und Missionsschulwesen in Britisch West Afrika. [Program of government school and missionary teaching in British West Africa.] *Mededeelingen; Tijdschr. v. Zendingwetenschap.* 75 (3) 1931: 206-239.—During the Continental Mission Conference which took place this year, Dr. Ihmels of the Leipzig mission spoke about British East Africa, mission inspector Schöne about South Africa, while the author spoke about British West Africa. The war destroyed missionary teaching in Cameroon, but on the Gold Coast it remained untouched. How can missionary teaching collaborate with the government? The government in administration is interested in hygiene, traffic, and teaching. The mission has three additional interests: Christianization, Christian schools, and Christian parishes. The writer considers: the extent to which the efforts of the government and those of the mission shield each other; the extent to which the government can give a free hand to the mission in teaching religion; where the regulations of the government endanger the purposes of missionary teaching, how far missionary teaching should be given up and attention given only to the education of African leaders of the church. Eight recommendations for missionary teaching are given.—*J. C. Lamster.*

8183. **UNSIGNED** Irwin-Gandhi agreement. *Indian Rev.* 32 (3) 1931: 184-187.—The terms of the famous Irwin-Gandhi pact, which ended for a brief period the civil disobedience movement in India, are set forth.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

ITALY

8184. **GABBI, UMBERTO.** Nuovi studi sull' acclimatamento dell'europeo al clima tropicale. [New

studies on the acclimatization of Europeans to tropical climate.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (5) May 1931: 342-349.—This question was rather thoroughly ignored during the régime of the anti-colonial, democratic-liberal ministries before the War. Fascism has taken the problem in hand. Already, four congresses on colonial medicine have been held. Not only the white but the native population must have its health fostered by governmental agencies. One of the easiest ways of keeping colonial populations contented is by supplying them with proper medical attention. Instances are cited.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE NETHERLANDS

8185. **COHEN, L.** Poenale Sanctie. [Penal sanction.] *Tijdschr. v. h. Onderwijs in d. Aardrijkskunde.* 9 (11-12) Dec. 1931: 241-246.—A consideration of the abolition of compulsory labor in the tobacco industry in Eastern Sumatra.—*A. A. E. Mansvelt.*

8186. **VANDENBOSCH, A.** Will the Dutch revive colonial tariff preferences? *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12 (3) Dec. 1931: 197-209.—The Dutch government officially seems to favor the lowering of tariff barriers, but there is also much sentiment for a customs union with the Dutch East Indies. For a long time it has been realized that the economic prosperity of the Netherlands was dependent on her East Indian possessions. Of late this feeling has been intensified by the decline in Dutch trade with the East Indies and by the nationalistic movement there. At the beginning of its career as an independent nation the Netherlands prospered from this trade. During the French Revolution it suffered, but after 1815 it revived, under the stimulus of a preferential tariff policy. This policy was abandoned in 1874 without serious results, but since the World War the Dutch trade with the East Indies has declined seriously. This declining trade, plus the need for an outlet for the surplus population of the Netherlands, and the erection of tariff walls elsewhere are several of the reasons for the present movement for a preferential tariff. Those opposed to it contend that the Dutch might as well reconcile themselves to the permanent loss of some of their trade, that a preferential tariff system would seriously cripple the tax system of their government, and that it would injure the Dutch trade with other countries.—*J. A. Rickard.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 7145, 8060, 8066, 8075, 8079, 8151-8152, 8154-8155, 8174, 8183, 8356, 8409, 8423, 8429, 8444, 8448, 8455, 8462, 8575)

GENERAL

8187. **BERL, EMMANUEL.** La politique et les partis. [Politics and parties.] *Europe (Paris).* (107) Nov. 15, 1931: 315-359; (108) Dec. 15, 1931: 498-531; (109) Jan. 15, 1932: 63-90.

8188. **BOBCEV, N.** Masarik i Slavyanstvoto. [Masaryk and Slavdom.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 24 (1) 1930: 19-28.—Masaryk looks at the Slavonic ideas from an angle quite different from Russian Slavophiles. His views are positive-realistic, while those of the latter are speculative and romantic. His stand is negative to official pan-Slavism. There are not enough grounds for a unified Slavonic politics. Unity can be only cultural and economic. Russia, the strongest country, destined eventually to lead all the Slavs, is unable to do so at present.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8189. **DANEV, ST.** Vzaimootnosheniya mezhdu slavyanite. [Interrelations of the Slavs.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 23 (1-2) 1929: 17-21.—It is hard to say whether the Slavs came out winning from the war. Some old nations like Poland and Czechoslovakia were formed anew; Serbia was augmented considerably; Russia and Bulgaria were deprived of territory. In spite of the resemblance of language, the interrelations among the Slavs are not altogether friendly. The minorities are the chief cause for antagonism. Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are the only states that abide by the covenants of the League of Nations. Poland and Yugoslavia maltreat their Slavonic minorities. Russia is keeping herself isolated in her striving to spread her Bolshevism. The first step toward better relations will be a fair treatment of the Slavonic minorities within the borders of the Slavonic states.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8190. **MYERS, GUSTAVUS.** Dishonesty in public life. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 229-234.—Political dishonesty and graft are not peculiar either to America or to democratic government, nor to any particular age or generation. A wide variety of illustrations and examples is presented.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

ARGENTINA

8191. GARLARZA, E. Argentina's revaluation and its aftermath. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (17) Oct. 28, 1931: 309-322.—A summary of the policies of Irogoyen, the events of September, 1930, and of the program of the provisional government under Uriburu. Stringent measures of economy and retrenchment in the government and a protective tariff have helped toward a balanced budget; in foreign relations, the government has reversed the Irogoyen policy of reserve. Elections have, however, been postponed and there has been considerable discontent locally with the new administration.—*Phillips Bradley.*

AUSTRALIA

8192. BAILEY, K. H.; EGGLESTON, F. W.; RICHARDSON, A. E. V.; COPLAND, D. B. Politics and industry—stock-taking. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 236-265.—These articles constitute Part VI of a volume devoted to an economic survey of Australia. Bailey, writing on "The Constitution and Economic Policy," discusses constitutional background and those provisions of the Australian constitution governing industrial regulation, trade and commerce, and finance. Eggleston in "Political Parties and Their Economic Problems" discusses parties prior to the federation, the grouping of economic interests under the present system, the unorganized voters and the factors in the complexity of the party situation, party policies, and the struggle for control. "The Possibilities of Scientific Research" by Richardson, deals with the state departments of agriculture, the university schools of agriculture, the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and special problems of research in the field of Australian agriculture. Copland in "The National Income and Economic Prosperity" deals with the bases of prosperity up to 1929, the evidence of weakness in these bases, the need for revising economic policy, the crisis and financial reconstruction.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

8193. MODRÁČEK, FRANT. Občan a strana. [Citizen and political parties.] *Naše Doba.* 39 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-4.—Material and social dependence on political parties in Czechoslovakia is a serious problem. The parties need democratic education.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

FRANCE

8194. HARDIN, LELIA. A great old aristocrat. *Catholic World.* 134 (802) Jan. 1932: 392-402.—The life of Marshal Lyautey.

8195. UNSIGNED. La démission de M. Briand et le ministère. [The fall of M. Briand and the ministry.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 15 (727) Jan. 16, 1932: 67-68.—The departure of Briand and not the death of Maginot was the real cause of the resignation of the cabinet. The greatest change was Laval's assumption of control of foreign affairs. The new cabinet must follow the policies of Briand, international conciliation and *rapprochement*, which had been fostered by him through several cabinets almost uninterruptedly since Apr. 17, 1925.—*Luther H. Evans.*

GERMANY

8196. ARRHÉN, ERIK. En politisk frälsningsarmé. [A political salvation army.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21 (8) 1931: 391-396.—During the past year the Hitler movement has more and more tended to support the rural interests. While the program and the methods of a victorious Hitlerism could hardly differ very much from those of Brüning's government, yet the result would be a sharpened economic world crisis, flight of capital from Ger-

many, at least to begin with, with general uncertainty, threatening chaos.—*Walter Sandelius.*

8197. ASTER, ERNST von. Die Krise der bürgerlichen Ideologie. [The crisis of bourgeois ideology.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (7) Jul. 1931: 1-13.—Although the Hitlerites fight fanatically against Marxism, there can be no doubt that the prophecies of Marx are being fulfilled with terrifying precision. Capitalism is beginning to collapse the world over because of its own inherent contradictions. There is only one point in which Marx's prophecies have not been fulfilled, namely, the psychological accompaniments of these world-shaking economic changes. His error lay in the fact that it is entirely possible for human beings to sink to the proletarian level, economically speaking, but to remain ideologically in the ranks of the middle class. The Social-Democratic party, once the head and front of anti-bourgeois tendencies, has been steadily taking over more and more of the psychological attributes of the deposed middle class. The state shows no signs of "withering away"; on the contrary, even in Soviet Russia, it has grown both in power and sheer magnitude. When the state developed its present tremendous power the bourgeois class was diverted from earlier ideals and dragged behind its triumphant chariot. A conquered state can no longer command the allegiance of the bourgeois citizen; he gives his loyalty to a movement which promises to restore the old omnipotent state of pre-war days to its pristine splendor. In short, he becomes a Hitlerite.—*Howard Becker.*

8198. LOESCH, KARL G. von, et al. Die Not des deutschen Ostens. [The troubles of East Germany.] *Süddeutsche Monatsh.* 28 (1) Oct. 1930: 1-40.

8199. MALAPARTE, C. Technique du coup d'état: l'affaire Kapp. [Technique of a coup d'état: the Kapp putsch.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (698) Jun. 27, 1931: 893-896.—A detailed examination of the tactical lessons to be learned from the ill-fated attempt of March, 1920, from a book to be published on *Technique du coup d'état.*—*Luther H. Evans.*

8200. MANTEUFFEL, ALEXANDER ZOEGE von. Die Freidenker- und Gottlosenbewegung in Deutschland. [The freethinkers and atheist movement in Germany.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 415-424.—A survey of the existing socialist and communist associations of irreligious and atheist character, their various activities, and their partial success.—*Hans Frerk.*

8201. ROHAN, KARL ANTON. Ostdeutsche Reiseindrücke. [East German travel impressions.] *Europ. Rev.* 8 (2) Feb. 1932: 77-93.

8202. STEPHAN, WERNER. Grenzen des nationalistischen Vormarsches. [Limits of Nationalist votes.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (9) Dec. 1931: 570-578.—To argue from the impressive gains which Hitler scored in eight regional elections in Germany that it needs only another few months of the same pace to produce a National-Socialist majority is erroneous. Hitler's gains have been made at the expense of the former right parties which are now pretty well absorbed. Against Hitler there stands a proletarian bloc, consisting of Socialists and Communists, in which he has made virtually no dent since the elections in September 1930. These two parties claim 35% of all German voters. Another 15% follows the Catholic Center and the Bavarian People's party, both strongly anti-Hitlerite, and still another 15% goes to democratic bourgeoisie parties and groups that are firm in support of the German Republic. Hitler may total 35% of the electorate.—*Werner Neuse.*

8203. WILK, KURT. Krise des Parlamentarismus und sozial-demokratische Politik. [The crisis of parliamentarism and social-democratic politics.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (12) 1931: 492-509.—The unified interest of the upper layer of society that was the bearer of parliamentarian-

ism—the British nobility in the 18th and the European bourgeoisie in the 19th century—has been superseded by the crisscrossing conflicting interests of the class struggle in the period of *Hochkapitalismus*. In Germany the crisis has entered upon a new and intensified stage since 1930. Her propertied class has been reduced, but is still conscious of its power and ready to fight until it has brought about a fascist destruction of the democratic constitution. Her propertyless classes, numerous and organized though they are, are divided by differences between city and country, old proletarians and new, Marxist intellectuals and despairing revolutionaries, fascist and peasant nationalistic enemies of capitalism. German parliamentarianism is undergoing a crisis because as the system of government it is the political expression of this crisis in society. For the present social democracy must maintain parliamentarianism as far as possible because it still offers more chances and fewer dangers than any other system. But the party must also strengthen the extraparlimentary position of the proletarian classes so that even antiparlimentary, democratic forms of government will redound to the benefit and not the injury of socialism.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

GREAT BRITAIN

8204. CHAMBERLAIN, NEVILLE. Le programme des Conservateurs anglais. [The program of the English Conservatives.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue*. 69(3) Feb. 7, 1931: 65-66.—The Conservatives are agreed on certain points. A thoroughgoing protective tariff must be adopted. The Socialist system of unemployment relief is only a palliative, which must inevitably be frustrated so long as Great Britain permits foreigners to underbid her own manufacturers on the home market. The protectionist system must be established in conference with the dominions, so that the whole empire becomes a single economic entity. So far as agriculture is concerned, its interests will be best served when it is protected in the home market and when the purchasing power of the cities is re-established. To that end the Conservative party proposes to take measures against dumping, and to make the production of domestic cereals profitable.—*B. J. Hovde*.

8205. PASSAGE, HENRI du. La crise anglaise et le socialisme d'outremanche. [The English crisis and socialism.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 209(20) Oct. 20, 1931: 171-190.

8206. VAUCHER, PAUL. L'Angleterre: Le gouvernement des travaillistes (août 1929-août 1931). [England: The Labour government. (August 1929-August 1931.)] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 6(3) Oct. 1931: 334-356.—In the three fields of political endeavor engaged in by the Labour government, internal, external and imperial, MacDonald has reaped a very small harvest.—*V. A. O'Rourke*.

8207. WEBB, SIDNEY. British labor's reaction to defeat. *Current Hist.* 35(4) Jan. 1932: 537-543.—The recent general election in England shocked the Labour party into a realization of the extraordinary strength of the position of the British capitalist system and the British governing class. But the shock did not smash the party; it merely consolidated and purified it. The British Labour party, as a result of its defeat, is now more than ever definitely socialist in policy.—*Thomas C. Donnelly*.

8208. WOLF, A. The Earl of Balfour. *J. Philos. Studies*. 5(20) Oct. 1930: 503-515.

HUNGARY

8209. KLEIN-TESNOSKALSKÝ, BELO. Proti Trianonu. [Against Trianon.] *Průdy*. 15(7) Sep. 1931: 391-397; (8-9) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 455-471.—The claim of Hungary that its culture is superior to that of Czecho-

slovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia is denied. A list is given of leading Hungarians, born of non-Hungarian parents.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

INDIA

8210. GATHIER, EMILE. La situation actuelle de l'Inde. [The present situation in India.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 209(19) Oct. 5, 1931: 18-30.

8211. MORISON, THEODORE. The Hindu-Moslem problem of India. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(786) Jun. 1931: 710-717.—The religious cleavage is to India what nationalist divisions are in the Occident. Each group appeals to a past of culture, ideals, literature, government, and religion which is not local or characteristic of one place. These ideals have been in the past, and certainly are at present, regarded as worth fighting for. But there would result from such wars no such series of states as in Europe, owing to the intermixture of populations. The confusion would be far worse than the Balkans. The problem then is to form a state acceptable to all nationalities. European experience with mixed groups reveals four things: that minorities unless protected are subject to oppression by extremists; that joint or mixed electorates occasion strife leading sometimes to civil war; that the rights of minorities should be defined in the constitution; that they are enforceable only by an external authority.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

8212. SPEAR, T. G. P. The Indian situation. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(3) Oct. 1931: 287-297.—The nationalist movement is the result of a long process of development through the 19th century—the latest phase of the intensified contact of East and West in India which began with the establishment of the British supremacy about 1803. The civil disobedience campaign made the English governing class both in India and in London realize that the national movement is an active force. (The author is a lecturer in history at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, India.)—*Alison Ewart*.

8213. WINTERTON, EARL. Towards a greater India. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(769) Jan. 1931: 1-11.

8214. WOODBURN, A. S. India's dilemmas. *Crozer Quart.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 68-77.

ITALY

8215. MEHLIS, GEORG. Cavour und Mussolini. [Cavour and Mussolini.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224(2) May 1931: 149-156.—The man of political genius is predominantly moved by the idea of national greatness, whereas the means to achieve it are largely prescribed by the peculiar situation of his time. Thus he discovers a close relationship of political attitude between Cavour and Mussolini, though the former put the ideas of Liberalism into practice and regarded clericalism as his greatest enemy, whilst the latter destroyed liberalism and reconciled the nation with the pope. Cavour is a democratic aristocrat, Mussolini an aristocratic democrat; liberalism and the socialist ideas embodied in fascism were but the means used by the two statesmen respectively for the greatness of their country.—*Hans Frerk*.

PALESTINE

8216. BONNÉ, ALFRED. Die sozialökonomischen Strukturwandlungen in Palästina. II. Teil: Politische und nationale Wandlungen. [The social economic changes in Palestine. II. Political and national changes.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpolitik*. 64(2) Oct. 1930: 332-367.

8217. FRAENKEL, F. Religiöser Sozialismus und Poale Zion. [Religious socialism and the Poale Zion.] *Morgen*. 6(5) 1930: 303-306.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8218. TRITONJ, ROMOLO. L'inchiesta sui tumulti di Palestina ed un nuovo pericolo. [The investiga-

tion of the disturbances in Palestine, and a new danger.] *Nuova Antologia*. 271 (1397) Jun. 1, 1930: 361-378.—Both Jewish and Arab nationalism are likely to increase, and sooner or later Great Britain will probably decide to recognize an Arab state, as in Iraq. This development would be dangerous, since not only Arabs and Zionists, but the Mediterranean powers, and indeed all Europe, are concerned in what goes on in Palestine. The country should be effectively internationalized as soon as possible.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

SPAIN

8219. KORSCH, KARL. Die spanische Revolution. [The Spanish revolution.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (9) Sep. 1931: 289-302.—Count Romanones, the last foreign minister of the Spanish monarchy, admits that the victory of the republican parties on Apr. 12 was a surprise for everyone concerned. The king sincerely desired the election. The leaders of the republican parties were not ready to take over responsibility, and some of them did not wish it. The Spanish revolution is unique in many respects. First, there is no powerful communist party in Spain; second, the trade unions are not organized in such a way as to constitute any real threat to the power of the bourgeoisie—they are too anarchistic in their social philosophy. Some of the leaders of the present republican régime participated in the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, and many of the tactics of the dictatorship have been carried over into the republican party. Repression of radical workers' organizations, etc., has been quite common. The revolution in Spain is therefore a bourgeois revolution which is in no immediate danger of being overthrown and which is confronted by the following problems: (1) the construction of a new form of government which will permit the economic unification of Spain and at the same time grant maximum autonomy in the field of education and similar matters to the Catalonians, Basques, and others; (2) immediate and complete separation of church and state; (3) the pacification of revolutionary agrarian elements. The last of these problems is by far the most important. Only a very loose federalism with a minimum of centralization will be tolerated. It should also be pointed out that one of the dangers confronting the Spanish republic lies in the Catholic church.—*Howard Becker.*

8220. MARTIN, PERCY ALVIN. Recent developments in Spain. *Univ. California Chron.* 33 (4) Oct. 1931: 399-422.

8221. MORAN, CATHERINE. Catalonia's charter of freedom. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (781) Jan. 1, 1932: 82-92.—*Harold Zink.*

8222. MOUSSET, ALBERT. L'Espagne en république. [Spain as a republic.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 6 (3) Oct. 1931: 309-333.—The recent upheaval in Spain was very largely effected because of a growing dislike for King Alphonso. At the moment there are in Spain as many states as there are regions, as many revolutions as there are classes, and as many constitutions as there are parties, which indicates, not chaos, but the effort of a people to govern themselves after years of misgovernment. There are three pertinent problems in Spain which, though partially settled, will continue to occupy the efforts of the new government: (1) The religious problem, not as acute as at first feared, is dealt with in art. 8 of the constitution which strips the church of its prerogatives as the church of the state; (2) the problem of federalization is kept alive by Catalonia, which is attempting to gain a predominant position but which at present is working in some harmony with Madrid; (3) the agrarian problem has been temporarily partly solved by a decree of May 7.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

SYRIA

8223. GRACEY, GEORGE Y. Armenian settlement in Syria. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (787) Jul. 1931: 85-93.—In place of 100,000 Armenian refugees from Turkey in camps in 1925, there are now about 80,000. But the camps are in a terribly run down condition. The independence of the people has been ruined; only about half are able to eke out a livelihood by their own efforts. Attempts are being made to tear down the camps and settle the inmates in newly built additions to Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo, and Alexandretta. This proceeds for some thousands with success. Rural settlement has been undertaken with the assistance of the French government and has proved successful and beneficial. Recently, however, an addition to the problem has come from the expulsion of 20,000 to 30,000 Armenians in the winter of 1929-30. So far, only about 4,000 have come across the boundary, but additional groups are trickling in every day. The government proposes to establish them on vacant lands. The policy of the French government in dividing Syria into small provinces or states and in setting one group against another will result in trouble. Financial aid is an immediate necessity.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

USSR

8224. GANFMAN, M. I. Behind the Moscow trial. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (769) Jan. 1931: 38-52.—The trial of the engineers was not in reality for the violation of Art. 58 of the criminal code, but a political act to cover up the real meaning of important events in the Soviet Union.—*Allene Thornburgh.*

8225. d'HERBIGNY, MICHEL. Une campagne soviétique contre "l'égalitarisme." [A Soviet campaign against egalitarianism.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général.* 209 (20) Oct. 20, 1931: 129-158.

8226. LEDIT, JOSEPH H. Russia tries capitalism. *Thought.* 6 (1) Jun. 1931: 5-22.

8227. PRELLER, HUGO. Lenin. *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 8 (1) 1932: 83-89.

8228. SAVOV, N. S.S.S.R. i slavyanstvoto. [The USSR and Slavdom.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 24 (1) 1930: 3-7.—The official Russia of to-day has no Slavonic program and interests as it is busy with the propagation of communism. Responsible men of the Slavonic countries hold that nothing in common can be had with the bolsheviks. Of all Slavonic countries Poland is the only one which is in normal diplomatic relations with the USSR.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8229. VASILEVSKIĬ. ВАСИЛЕВСКИЙ. Фазы басмаческого движения в Средней Азии. [The stages of the Basmachi movement in Central Asia.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 29 1930: 126-141.—The Basmachi movement is a result of discontent on the part of the native population in Turkestan with the economic and other conditions of its life. The Basmachi is the name given in Turkestan to armed bands of natives, who are now common robbers and again revolutionists. There was an increase of bandit activities of the Basmachi in 1905. A new wave rose in 1917. In 1919 the movement was used by the anti-Bolshevik forces. Among the leaders of the Basmachi there appeared then a few Russian White Army officers. The British who were then in control of both Persia and Transcaucasia supported the Basmachi. By 1921 the Basmachi movement in southern Turkestan turned to be a popular revolution against the Soviet administration. Only a few Soviet islands were left unmolested. In the spring of 1922 a new leader arose, the Turkish general Enver Pasha, who proclaimed himself commander-in-chief of the armed forces of Islam. It was only after desperate fighting that the red army forces succeeded in overcoming Enver Pasha and his troops.

Simultaneously with military operations against the Basmachi the Soviet government was obliged to make some concessions to the natives. Measures against Islam were revoked, control over schools given again to the Islamic clergy, land restored to the Islamic institutions, etc., but these were but temporary political maneuvers. Within a few years the Soviet government started a new drive against Islam and the result was a new wave of unrest. In the spring of 1929 an open revolt broke out in the Tadzhikistan under the leadership of Maksim Fuzali, a veteran of the Basmachi movement. His force was defeated by the red army, with the help of airplanes, by the end of May, 1929. The Soviet government should be watchful of the possible intrigues of British agents in Afghanistan.—*G. Vernadsky.*

UNITED STATES

8230. MEYERS, J. O. Governor Olson of Minnesota. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133(3463) Nov. 18, 1931: 539-540.—Floyd B. Olson, an ex-bootblack and ex-freight-handler, carried the Farmer-Labor party to victory in Minnesota in 1930 by 200,000 votes. A year has passed since the "reds" under Governor Olson seized the state house, but Minnesota today is neither morally nor financially bankrupt. The governor, on the contrary, has accomplished much that has been worthwhile.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

8231. RANKIN, ROBERT S. President Hoover and the supreme court. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(4) Oct. 1931: 427-438.—An account of the opposition in the senate to the appointment of Hughes and Parker by Hoover to the supreme court, and the grounds for this opposition. The following conclusions are reached: (1) Opposition to presidential appointments is not new. The senate has refused to confirm eight nominations to the supreme court. The refusal of the senate to accept the nominations of the president is in most cases a healthy sign. The objection that the senate today raises to a nomination is usually due to the position that the individual takes with respect to economic and social questions. (2) There is enormous influence exerted by the lobbies in the selection of a justice of the supreme court. Both organized labor and the Negroes fought Parker's confirmation. The Negroes, moreover, followed up their opposition against Parker by opposing the re-election of the senators who voted for him. (3) Hoover thought he would strengthen the Republican party in North Carolina by nominating Parker, and the senate took particular delight in snubbing him. Hoover is not exclusively to blame for the antagonism between the legislative and the executive departments, but he failed to understand the trend of the times. The people want a liberal supreme court.—*E. M. Violette.*

8232. UNSIGNED. The tyranny of minorities in American life. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 543-546.—This is a defense of the thesis that democratic government in this country is threatened, not by the excesses of the majority, but by the tyranny of the minority. Among illustrations are the soldier's bonus, prohibition, and monied interests controlling nominating and legislative machinery.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

YUGOSLAVIA

8233. BOBCEV, S. S. Znachenie na slavyanskata ideya v srbsko-bulgarските otnosheniya. [Importance of the Slavonic idea in Serbo-Bulgarian relations.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 23(3) 1929: 62-73.—The Bulgarians are excited on account of the murders committed by the Serbian authorities upon the Western Bulgarians added to Serbia by the Treaty of Neuilly. The Serbs deny any right to the Bulgarian complaints to the League of Nations. They even deny any existence of Bulgarian

nationality in Yugoslavia. This is contrary to the Slavonic idea. It is impossible to speak of realization of it.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8234. KRUGER FRITZ-KONRAD. Is Macedonia qualified for statehood? *Macedonia.* 1(1) Jan. 1932: 2-5.—Generally speaking the boundary of Macedonia centers around the valley of the Vardar river; its definite boundaries could be determined by a plebiscite fairly conducted. Salonika must be included for economic reasons. The Macedonians as a whole are a religious unit; 75% of the people belong to the Bulgarian branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Its historical and cultural traditions go back to the 9th century. Since 1787 Macedonia has been the political football of the Balkans. The people for the greater part are Bulgarians and not Slavic, its Serb population being small. The Greek attempts to denationalize Southern Macedonia have not been successful. The I.M.R.O. (Internal Revolutionary Macedonian Organization) expresses the intense national consciousness of the Macedonians, who have the necessary leaders to give them the autonomous rule to which they are entitled.—*Dezsö Lazar.*

8235. CHRISTOWE, STOYAN. The case of Yugoslavia. *Macedonia.* 1(1) Jan. 1932: 10-12.—Yugoslavia is the greatest monstrosity incubated at the peace table, an insult to the idea of representative government, and a political and economic travesty. Macedonian conditions under Yugoslavia have not improved any and the I.M.R.O. has once more been revived. All minorities are being suppressed by the Serbs.—*Dezsö Lazar.*

8236. VELCHEV, V. T. Srbsko-bulgarските otnosheniya. [Serbo-Bulgarian relations.] *Slavyanski Glas.* 23(3) 1929: 60-62.—The two most important branches of south Slavdom, Serbs and Bulgarians, are antagonistic to each other. The Slavonic idea cannot be realized while the Serbs are denationalizing and oppressing the Bulgarians who fell under their rule in 1913 and 1918.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

(See also Entry 8056)

GENERAL

8237. BRAATOY, BJARNE. Structure and working of the Labour and Socialist International. *Socialist Rev.* 3(4) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 189-208.

8238. MICHALCHEFF, D. Otdje se vzemat razdorite i raztzepleniya v partiite? Vurkhu psikhologiyata na narodniya deetz. [Whence do the dissensions and splits in political parties come? On the psychology of party leaders.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3(1) 1931: 79-83.—The causes for quarrels within political parties and for forming factions are not always idealistic. They lie most of the time in the psychology of the leaders. There are always persons against persons, ambitions against ambitions, and very seldom principles against principles.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

8239. ST. Koncentrace temných proudů. [The concentration of dark currents.] *Nase Doba.* 37(8) May 1930: 449-452.—Rudolf Gajda, former chief of staff of the Czechoslovak army and the head of the fascist forces, lost his political prestige with his electoral pact with Jiří Stříbrný. He and Karel Pergler, former Czechoslovak diplomat and now Dean of National University, formed with Gajda the *Národní Liga*. (National League), an attempt to concentrate dark and reactionary currents in Czech political life.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

GERMANY

8240. LAUMANN, KURT. Zum Problem der Aktivierung der Partei. [The problem of party activity.] *Gesellschaft*. 8(11) 1931: 460-471.—A reply to the criticism of Alexander Schiffrin which was directed against the collective work *Die Organisation im Klassenkampf*. The author insists that the duty of Social Democratic politics is to fit the working masses for conscious expression of their will. This entails theoretical discussion, not compulsory uniformity of party consciousness. In a reply printed after this article (pp. 475-477), Schiffrin counters that his chief objection to Laumann's suggestions is that they are unproductive, for he seems to see the essential problem of party democracy in the need for discussions and the formation of opinions. Functional democracy is no surrogate for a militant political organization, for the best of democratic conditions within the party will not avail when a conservative, antiquated technique of organization and the unskillful manipulation of dynamics of mob psychology are obstructing the expansion of social democracy.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8241. PINS DORF, KATE. Nature and aims of the National Socialist German Labor party. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 377-388.—Personal leadership and military discipline are at the foundation of this party. Hitler is a soldier, a nationalist, and a militarist; he stands for leadership, authority, and discipline. He has a talent for organizing heterogeneous elements and for holding them together. Along with the party machine, built after the pattern of the Russian Bolshevik party, there exist the *Sturm-Abteilungen*, or storm troops, and a number of organizations devoted exclusively to the younger part of the population. The program of the party is half nationalistic and half socialistic. Their territorial claims would upset the map of Europe. Anti-semitism plays a large part in the movement. Many of the planks of the party resemble Marxism closely; their interpretation is highly elastic, however. A proof and a result of the growing conservatism of the party is the split within it which came to a head in June, 1930. The significance of this split is to show that there are tendencies in the movement which drive it toward communism. In view of the increasing economic and psychological depression in Germany, it is probable that the party will remain a considerable factor in German political life for a good while to come.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

GENERAL

8242. McKEE, OLIVER, Jr. The direct primary—a failure and a threat. *Atlantic Mo.* 148(2) Aug. 1931: 185-193.—This article mentions and discusses the important arguments commonly raised against the primary system, among them its cost, its unrivaled opportunities for the demagogue, its undermining of party responsibility, its failure to eliminate clique control, the opportunities which it affords to pressure groups, its replacement of the representative system by the mass action of voters, etc.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

8243. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK. O volební soud. [The electoral court.] *Naše Doba*. 37(8) May 1930: 453-455.—The Czechoslovak electoral court gave a negative decision in two complaints in the last elections. The German Social Democratic party complained that in the third scrutiny one senatorial mandate was given to the Czechoslovak agrarians by adding to group II, viz., the Czechoslovak and Ruthenian parties, also

the votes of the League against the Bound Lists; all these parties had elected in the first scrutiny Senator Trnobrský. This action of the central electoral committee was approved by the electoral court, an unhappy decision based on political opportunism. This is evident from a previous decision which took away mandates from the deputies who, in spite of the decision of the clubs and deputies to vote for the law for the protection of the Czechoslovak republic, offered modifications and failed to vote for the parts concerned. It would be more advisable to have the highest administrative court decide electoral cases.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

GERMANY

8244. AUSTERLITZ, FRIEDRICH. Über und gegen das Proportionalwahlssystem. [For and against the system of proportional representation.] *Gesellschaft*. 8(10) 1931: 298-310.—Proportional representation remains the most just of all systems. But the most significant fault, which makes imperative an alteration of the system, is that every party is freed from the necessity of reckoning with or considering the others save as hostile competitors with respect to whom there is but one point of view—annihilation. In the early days of the German republic it was undoubtedly the best, but every system of elections must be changed from time to time for none is eternally perfect.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

GREAT BRITAIN

8245. ANDRÉN, GEORG. Englands val. [The English elections.] *Svensk Tidskr.* 21(8) 1931: 367-381.—The events of the recent political crisis in England are recorded in detail, and the thought expressed that should the present government fail to solve the important questions pending, the conservative trend in England may be reversed in favor of an attempt at the desperate cure which a Labour government would mean not only for England but also for the rest of Europe.—*Walter Sandelius*.

USSR

8246. USTIUGOV, P. УСТЮГОВ, П. Перевыборы советов на крайнем Севере. [Re-elections of Soviets in the extreme north.] *Советский Север*. (*Sovetskii Sever*.) (3-4) 1931: 193-227.—The article is a survey of progress of the election campaign in the north. Information was received from the Murmansk region, which is populated by Lopars, Nenets (Samoyedes), Komi (Zyrians), Korels, and Russians; the Nenets (Samoyedes) national district; Northern Tobolsk, which is populated by Ostiaks, Nenets, and Komi; the West-Siberian region, where live Ostiaks, Ostiak Samoyedes, Tungus, and Russians; materials about the Tungus came from the Turukhan district; from the Karagossia region; materials about the Eastern Sakhalin region were received from the Far East. This vast information received brought to light a number of cases where there has been defection from the national and class policy of the party by individual workers and whole organizations. This campaign has offered the opportunity to survey the experiment of Soviet work in the north and has brought to light all its peculiarities. It also permits the tracing of new roads of planned socialistic up-building on the basis of the party's main lines. (2 photos.)—*G. Vasilevich*.

UNITED STATES

8247. CAMPBELL, EARL C. Party nominations in California. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12(3) Dec. 1931: 245-257.—After experiencing for a long period all the evils of bossism and machine rule in parties and elections, California in 1909 adopted a direct primary law. This was the culmination of a series of legal reforms

covering a considerable period of time, and all looking to the purifying of elections. None of these, however, had eliminated the powerful corporation lobbyist, hence the direct primary law. It required that all candidates for public office be nominated by direct vote at primary elections, or by nominating petitions. Party conventions are still permissible for framing platforms and transacting other party business.—*J. A. Rickard.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 7477, 8302, 8492, 8518, 8556, 8586, 8591, 8617)

GERMANY

8248. FRITERS, GERHARD. Who are the German fascists. *Current Hist.* 35 (4) Jan. 1932: 532-536.—

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entry 8161)

8249. HURRELL, ALFRED. Self-reliance—the underwriter of democracy. *Assn. Life Insur. Presidents, Proc.* 25th convention, Dec. 1931: 110-131.—The number of laws passed in the U. S. is not increasing at an alarming rate. From 1912 to 1921, 118,929 bills became law while for the past decade the number was 119,107. The number of bills introduced in the legislatures shows a definitely downward trend through the last 26 years. The number passed by congress in this period, 17,794, was only 5.1% of the measures proposed; the number passed by state legislatures, 290,958, was 33.7% of those proposed. (Table: Legislation in the U. S., 1906 to 1931 inclusive, bills introduced and laws enacted in the various state legislatures and in congress.)—*W. H. Wandel.*

8250. WOODRUFF, CLINTON ROGERS. The mass production of laws. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 382-393.—In 1925, legislatures of 39 states enacted 13,058 statutes. In 1907 there were 10,000,000 laws in existence in the U. S.—federal and state statutes and city ordinances—and a vast mass of local and federal departmental rulings that have the force of law. Since 1900 over 24,000 federal laws have been passed, and from 1914 to 1919, 62,250 laws were enacted by congress and the state legislatures. The chief object of a legislator is to get as many laws passed as possible with his name attached to them. The more we try to sweep back the rising tide of laws, the higher rises the tide of vice and crime. There is a great deal of repeal by nullification or indifference, and recent attempts to repeal many old laws *en masse* have met with meager results. The more laws enacted which only a minority want, the more laws there will be for the majority to break, ignore, defy, or nullify.—*E. M. Violette.*

PROCEDURE

8251. FLEINER, FRITZ. Le référendum et l'initiative populaires en Suisse. [The popular referendum and initiative in Switzerland.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 282-301.—The initiative and referendum have been found to possess the following advantages: they are an efficacious means of arousing popular interest in current issues; they oblige the legislators to instill clarity and simplicity in the elaboration of laws; the referendum serves as a conservative check on the legislature; the initiative is insurance against revolution; and both inculcate national unity. In some

German fascism draws its chief support from (1) the 3,500,000 white collar employees of the country who, although their living standards are low, refuse to join the proletarian parties because of a middle class sense of pride; and (2) from capitalists and employers who prefer fascism to communism, and who feel that through the installation of a fascist government a 20% wage cut could be effected. A minor remnant of the party is composed of unemployed college graduates, debt-burdened farmers, and small capitalists who in this period of monopoly are being deprived of their economic independence. Such anti-Jewish sentiment as flourishes in the party is due to economic reasons, because Germany's 500,000 Jews are bankers, merchants, and tradesmen who offer strenuous professional and business competition.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

cases the scope of matters controlled by referendum has been limited.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

8252. GARNER, JAMES W. Le référendum et l'initiative populaires. [The initiative and referendum.] *Ann. Inst. Internat. de Droit Pub.* 1930: 302-308.—Proposals submitted to initiative and referendum should be simple and clear. Questions such as indebtedness, prohibition, and suffrage are appropriate. Brochures presenting complete arguments should invariably be circulated at public expense. The number of disputed issues should be limited to three or four in any election. Finally, the plebiscite should take the form of a special rather than a general election.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 7770, 7790, 8048, 8148, 8150, 8178, 8337, 8340, 8342, 8353, 8360, 8363, 8674)

8253. BETTERS, PAUL V. Federal services to municipal governments. *Brookings Inst. (Pamphlet Series)*. Nov. 1931: pp. 100.—Services are rendered to municipalities by certain of the organization units of the U. S. government, which number, broadly speaking, 42, in addition to three temporary agencies. Major departments included are Commerce, Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Labor, Treasury, and War, which contribute extensively. Independent agencies such as the Civil Service Commission, Personnel Classification Board, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, and Interstate Commerce Commission contribute to a lesser extent. The scope of the pamphlet is limited to practical handbook use. Unimportant and minor services, or those not of general application, have been omitted, as have activities, which, while they are responsibilities of the national government and affect municipalities, yet would be carried on by the former without reference to the latter. These include river and harbor improvements, enforcement of the prohibition act, harbor control, etc. Little attention has been given to the legal relationship of national government to city government though the need for such a study is indicated.—*Darrell Hevenor Smith.*

8254. DELIUS. Die Notverordnungen und ihre Auswirkungen auf die Gemeinden. [The emergency decrees and their effects upon municipalities in Germany.] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 21 (21-22) Nov. 25, 1931: 1257-1277.—Since July, 1930, Germany has been subjected to a drum fire of emergency decrees. For municipalities, the most significant are those of July 26, 1930, Dec. 1, 1930, June 5, 1931, Oct. 6, 1931, and, to a lesser extent, Aug. 5, 1931 and Aug. 24, 1931. The drastic Prussian

decree of Sep. 12, 1931, should also be mentioned. These decrees have compelled cities to introduce far-reaching changes in the compensation of their officials, in educational administration, welfare and relief activities, housing undertakings, and municipal finance. Municipalities have received some financial aid through these decrees, but not in sufficient amount. Too much of the burden of unemployment still rests upon them. By these decrees, the control of the *Reich* over local government has been tremendously increased. Every phase of municipal activity is now subject to the provisions of emergency decrees. Municipal legislatures are reduced to impotence and dictatorial powers are given the executive. It is ironical that, one hundred years after the death of Baron vom Stein, local autonomy seems doomed by extreme centralization and national bureaucracy, the very evils which Stein's reforms sought to change. A thorough reform of the *Reich* to reestablish local self-government is needed.—*R. H. Wells.*

8255. HARRISON, GLADYS. Enforcement of the deportation law. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(2) Feb. 1932: 97-100.—A summary and discussion the Report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement on the Enforcement of the Deportation Laws.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8256. MACDONALD, AUSTIN F. Recent trends in federal aid to the states. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(3) Aug. 1931: 628-634.—A survey of the development in the past three years in the American subsidy system leads to the conclusion that "grants from the federal treasury to the states are establishing more firmly their claim to a permanent place in the scheme of American administration. Every year they receive the support of additional precedents. They are rapidly becoming a habit. Still more important, they are producing results."—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8257. SCHLINK, F. J. Government bureaus for private profit. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133(3462) Nov. 11, 1931: 508-511.—A severe indictment, supported by numerous illustrations, of the prostitution of the scientific agencies of the federal government to the manufacturers of commercial products who desire to have their advertising propaganda reinforced by governmental authority. No similar service is available to the consumer, to assist him in making selections from competing brands. Material issued by governmental agencies is commonly regarded as impartial and unbiased.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 8172, 8359, 8738)

8258. COFFMAN, J. D. Opportunities in park work. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 187-189.—The National Park Service offers good opportunities for the employment of qualified men. Since contact with the public is part of the job, such qualities as personality, appearance, and judgment are essential. Initiative and good physical condition are also requisites. Trained men can choose either the protection (ranger) organization, leading to the grade of superintendent, or the educational division leading to the grade of park naturalist. Preparatory collegiate training would differ from the standard forestry curriculum in minimizing technological and industrial courses. Advancement in the educational division would be furthered by graduate work in the natural sciences and in psychology and education.—*Bernard Frank.*

8259. SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH. The qualification, recruitment, training and promotion of local government officers. *Pub. Health.* 44(7) Apr. 1931: 212-229.—This is a detailed statement of the qualifications, recruitment, training, and promotion of local government officers ordinarily employed in health departments. The suggestions for improvement

are: (1) statutory provisions in regard to appointments should be unified; (2) the difficulty in securing senior appointments should be balanced by making the general service attractive; (3) full time medical officers should be increased and preferred; (4) steps should be taken to secure more adequate salaries.—*W. S. Sayre.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 8005, 8010, 8120, 8128, 8137, 8181, 8339, 8345, 8371, 8383, 8456)

8260. BAUMGARTNER, F. Die Entwicklung des schweiz. Steuersystems in der Kriegs- und Nachkriegszeit. [The development of the Swiss tax system during the War and after.] *Schweiz. Zentralbl. f. Staats- u. Gemeinde-Verwaltung.* 31(1-2) Jan. 15, 1930: 1-9.

8261. COMSTOCK, LULA MAE. Per capita costs in city schools, 1929-30. *U. S. Office Educ. Pamphlet* #19. Apr. 1931: pp. 13.—Data concerning costs of education for the school year ended June 30, 1930, are compiled from information provided by 285 city school systems. Group I cities have 100,000 population and more; Group II cities are from 30,000 to 99,999; Group III are from 10,000 to 29,999; and Group IV are from 2,300 to 9,999. The tables exclude debt service, including interest payments, capital outlay, and payments for care of children in special institutions. Group I, 52 cities, paid for instruction an average of \$76.36, ranging from \$52.52 to \$129.89 per child in average attendance; Group II averaged \$72.69, with range from \$35.60 to \$150.16; Group III had a median of \$63.65, with range from \$24.44 to \$139.49; and Group IV had a median of \$60.32, with range of \$33.77 to \$123.82. The total costs averaged as follows: Group I \$112.89; Group II \$104.93; Group III \$87.19; and Group IV \$91.07. The distribution of the expenditures is as follows:

	Group I	II	III	IV
1. General control	3.6%	3.4%	4.1%	3.7%
2. Instruction	76.6	76.9	74.3	76.4
3. Operation of plant	10.2	10.6	12.2	10.4
4. Maintenance of plant	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.7
5. Coordinate activities and auxiliary agencies	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
6. Fixed charges	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8

—*F. C. Wooton.*

8262. EMERSON, C. A., Jr. Sewage works operating and cost records. *Sewage Works J.* 4(1) Jan. 1932: 3-27.

8263. GILBERT, JAMES H. Financial burden of higher education in Oregon. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13(1) Mar. 1931: 24-28.—Of the \$12,563,890 added to state and local taxes during the last ten years, higher education is responsible for 5%, and municipal expenditures a little over 25%. Only four states rank higher in number of students in higher institutions as compared with the total population, Oregon ranks sixth in point of per capita wealth, only seven states exceed Oregon in the matter of spendable income per capita, only seven states exceed Oregon's average of 263 automobiles per 1,000 population, only two buy and burn more gasoline per person, all of which indicates Oregon's ability to support higher education. Only a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of the wealth of the state goes for the support of higher education, whereas 21 states spend more, 4 of them as high as $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1%. Out of a total of \$9,647,835 spent by state institutions in the biennium 1929-30, 18% came from students' fees and 10.5% from gifts. The state contributed 64% and the federal government the remainder.—*F. C. Wooton.*

8264. GLUICK, L. How the navy pays its bills. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11(10) Oct. 1931: 297-298.—*H. G. Meyer.*

8265. HARRIMAN, N. F. Das Einkaufssystem der Regierung in U.S.A. [The government purchasing sys-

tem in the United States.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24(4) Apr. 1931: 89-93.

8266. HERBERT, P. A. The governmental organization and the financing of forest communities in the south. *J. Forestry*. 30(2) Feb. 1932: 145-151.—The heavy tax burden in southern cut-over communities is due largely to demands for public services. Economy requires the reorganization of small governmental units upon regional bases. Separate taxing districts should then be abolished and public functions centralized. Locally elected boards should control, but a trained county manager should be employed to administer policies. Expenditures should be budgeted and adequate sinking fund provisions made with every bond issue. Such matters as tax valuation, highways, and public protection should, however, be under direct state control to end discrimination and improve efficiency. Improvement in educational organization is perhaps most urgent and requires state and federal aid. Despite such economies, however, persistent demands for public services will still make it necessary to seek other sources of taxation than real estate, particularly incomes. In these means, and not in special forest tax legislation, lies the solution to the forest tax problem.—*Bernard Frank.*

8267. HIRST, F. W. An emergency budget. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(786) Jun. 1931: 681-688.—Snowden's third budget has little merit; it is an emergency and makeshift budget. This is due to the increase of government expenses by £100,000,000 over the 1923 low mark, though in the same period wholesale prices have almost returned to pre-war levels. The world-wide depression hits an industrial and banking country particularly hard and calls therefore for special economy. The anticipations of Snowden's second budget were not realized. Revenue was over £15,000,000 less and expenditures £10,000,000 more than planned. Of the devices this year, Snowden called the land tax the main feature of the budget; but it cannot be expected to bring in very much, no more than the tax on petrol. The chief feature to the writer, though unmentioned by Snowden in his speech, is the removal of the 16½% *ad val.* duty on wrapping paper.—*H. McD. Clowie.*

8268. KIELSTRA, J. C. De Indische begroting voor 1932. [The budget of the Netherlands East Indies for 1932.] *De Economist*. 80(12) Dec. 1931: 845-860.—From 1922-1926 the budget of the Netherlands East Indies showed an increasing surplus; in the following years it has gradually decreased until in 1931 the deficit amounted to 135,000,000 guilders. Receipts of 1931 have fallen below estimates, especially receipts from duties and government industries. Expenses have been lowered by economizing measures, among others by decreasing the salaries of all government officials 5%. Estimated receipts for 1932 are 25% lower than for 1931. Measures proposed to raise receipts are: raising the import duties, raising the duty on benzene from 6.50 to 9 guilders per hectoliter; adding temporarily a percentage to income and companies taxes, introducing a property tax. In the budget for 1932 common government expenses have been cut by 28,000,000 guilders. No retrenchments have been applied to justice, education, public worship, sanitary service, and agriculture. As regards education, it might be desirable to take some economizing measures. In the last few years ambition for social development has stimulated the government to carry through a financial policy which cannot be justified.—*Cecile Rothe.*

8269. LELAND, SIMEON E. An equitable tax program. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6(2) Feb. 1932: 32-37.—This article deals with assessment, governmental machinery, and public credit. (See Entry 4: 6318.)—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

8270. MACCALLUM, E. P. The Australian financial crisis. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(14) Sep. 16, 1931: 259-276.—An analysis of post-war Australian public finance.

Party politics were submerged in the face of the drastic necessity of retrenchment. The people as a whole approved the government policy, despite considerable opposition, notably in New South Wales, to the enforced reduction of wages and salaries and limitation of pensions and social services. The credit of the states and the commonwealth has, thereby, been restored abroad.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8271. McELHOES, S. I. Comments on municipal ownership. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5(10) Oct. 1931: 306, 307.—The article presents the matter of taxation in cities with municipally owned public utility plants as compared with those in which the utility plants are privately owned.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

8272. MANGEOT, P. Le budget de défense des territoires d'outremer. [The defense budget of the overseas territories.] *Afrique Française*. 41(4) Apr. 1931: 248-253.

8273. MILLS, OGDEN L. The federal budget situation. *Mining Congress J.* 17(7) Jun. 1931: 288-290.—The fact that the U. S. relies for two-thirds of its tax revenue on the income tax, which is so constructed as to be extremely sensitive, makes the whole revenue system susceptible to very wide fluctuations, following in the main the curve of business peaks and depressions. The establishing of a better balanced system demands in the first place the determination, after eliminating the unusual items that now distort the picture, of what normal expenditures are likely to be for the next few years, allowing, of course, for the inevitable upward trend. The second essential step is to ascertain whether the present tax system, once business conditions have returned to normal, will be adequate to furnish the necessary receipts.—*H. O. Rogers.*

8274. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. State control of local finance. *Western City*. 7(7) Jul. 1931: 9-10.—A brief résumé of and comment on the findings relative to the financial administration of local government by the Commission to Investigate County and Municipal Taxation and Expenditures in New Jersey; and of the Institute for Government Research of the Brookings Institution in a report to the governor of North Carolina. Both of these reports recommended a considerable degree of state administrative control of local finance.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

8275. ROSSKOPF, HANS. Die Entwicklung des Würzburger Stadthaushaltes von 1909 bis 1929/30. [The development of the municipal finance of Würzburg from 1909 to 1929-30.] *Wirtschaftsstudien*. 122 1931: pp. 146.

8276. SCHIFF, WALTER. Eine Statistik über die Finanzen grösserer Städte Österreichs. [Financial statistics of the larger Austrian cities.] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(19) Oct. 1, 1931: 2-10.—(Financial statistics and tables for 1927, 1928, and 1929, covering 19 of the 24 cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants but excluding Vienna.)—*R. H. Wells.*

8277. UNSIGNED. Das Budgetsanierungsgesetz und die Gemeinden. [The law balancing the budget and the municipalities (in Austria).] *Österreich. Gemeinde-Ztg.* 8(20) Oct. 15, 1931: 2-12.—The critical financial situation of Austria caused the national parliament to enact a law on Oct. 3, 1931, which endeavors to balance the budget of the central government. Reductions in the compensation of national, state, and local officials are provided. Existing tax rates are increased and new taxes introduced. Unfortunately, this legislation takes little account of the needs of the states and municipalities for more revenue. Municipalities are denied new income and must rely on decreasing expenditures to balance their budgets.—*R. H. Wells.*

8278. UNSIGNED. The federal budget of the U. S. S. R. Results of 1931 and program for 1932. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union*. 7(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 51-54.

8279. UNSIGNED. Income tax claims on accumulations. *Scottish Law Rev.* 46 (550) Oct. 1930: 293-301.

JUSTICE

(See also Entry 7436)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 7306, 8080, 8082-8083, 8158-8159, 8598)

8280. ALLEN, C. K. The nature of a crime. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law.* 13 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-25.—An analysis of the historical and material distinctions in English law between torts and crimes (private *restitutio in integrum*, and repression of injurious acts), and an examination of the underlying concepts of what constitutes a crime. These are two: intrinsic wrongfulness and the social inexpediency of the act. The public aspect of crime predominates; one indication of this is the larger number of public as compared with private offenses in English criminal law—203 to 128.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8281. BATTAGLINI, G. Responsabilità penale delle persone giuridiche? [Penal responsibility of legal persons?] *Rev. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 2 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 661-671.—*H. M. Cory.*

8282. BETTIOL, GIUSEPPE. Sulla natura accessoria della partecipazione delittuosa nel codice vigente e nel progetto Rocco. [The accessory character of criminal participation according to the present code and the Rocco draft.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 2 (5) May 1930: 417-434.—*H. M. Cory.*

8283. BOVIO, CORSO. L'accusa e la difesa nel nuovo codice di procedura penale. [Prosecution and defense according to the new code of criminal procedure.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 2 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 725-733.—*H. M. Cory.*

8284. BUSCH, HANS. Forensisch-psychiatrische Beiträge zur Frage des sexuellen Missbrauchs geistig minderwertiger Personen. [Forensic-psychiatric contributions to the question of sexual abuse of feeble-minded persons.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychiat.-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94 (4-6) Feb. 13, 1931: 299-346.—The author analyzes paragraphs of the Swiss law concerning sexual abuse of the feeble-minded and discusses a number of prosecuted cases of illegal sexual intercourse, in order to point out the shortcomings of the new legislative measure in its application. The term feeble-minded is very flexible, and there are difficulties in establishing the responsibility of the offender. Moreover, it is for the psychiatrist and not for the court to determine the mental state of the offender. Otherwise the framing of the law is sufficiently broad from the medical point of view, though some object to the lack of provision for the deaf-mute, who is generally feeble-minded. (Bibliography.)—*Lina Kahn.*

8285. CASABIANCA, de. Le nouveau code pénal italien. [The new Italian penal code.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 396-426.

8286. CASABIANCA; PASCALIS; MATTER, ETIENNE; CASABIANCA, HUGUENY; CANDELIER; LYON-CAEN; CHARPENTIER, CLÉMENT; and CALOYANNI. Derniers travaux sur le code pénal italien. Sa promulgation. [The final work on the Italian penal code. Its promulgation.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 427-452.

8287. CASABIANCA, PIERRE de. Les mineurs dans le nouveau code pénal italien. [Minors in the new Italian penal code.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 452-483.

8288. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. Criminal legislation for 1931. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 83-87.—Some of the more important laws passed by the various U. S. legislative bodies during the year

1931 in connection with the problem of crime and criminals are summarized and compared.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8289. COATES, ALBERT. The convict's question. *Popular Govt.* 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-70.—The question of justice in sentences.

8290. DARROW, CLARENCE. Who knows justice? *Scribner's Mag.* 91 (2) Feb. 1932: 73-77.

8291. GALLAS, WILHELM. Kriminalpolitik und Strafrechtssystematik. I. Vergeltung und Prävention. II. Das sowjetrussische System. [Criminal policy and the penal law system. I. Punishment and prevention. II. The Soviet system.] *Abhandl. d. Kriminalist. Inst. an d. Univ. Berlin.* 2 (1) 1931: 4-73.

8292. GUNSBURG, NIKO; MOMMAERT, R.; MARTINEZ, JOSÉ AUGUSTIN; ROUX, J.-A.; LONGHI, SILVIO; CICALA, SALVATORE; ETTINGER, MIECZYSLAW; RADULESCO, JEAN; and GIVANO-VITCH, TH. Rapports présentés au II^e Congrès International de Droit Pénal de Bucarest (Oct. 1926). La responsabilité pénale des personnes morales. [Reports presented at the Second International Congress of Penal Law at Bucharest (Oct. 1926). Penal responsibility of non-moral persons.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 6 (3-4) 1929: 219-310.—I. Gunsburg and Mommaert.—It has been argued that non-moral persons cannot have penal responsibility, because they have no will of their own and because punishment is not fitted to a collective body. Beginning with Gierke, the fallacy of the first argument has been proved many times; a will, apart from the many wills of its different members, does exist in any collective body. In respect to punishment, fines and confiscation, common sanctions of the penal law are extremely suitable in the case of associations having a monetary aim, and dissolution can be used in other cases. There are statutes in France which would permit dissolution in cases of penal infraction by non-moral persons, but so far they have not constituted a threat to associations. The courts have attempted always to fasten the punishment on the person committing the act, with the result that when the act was not carried out through his own will but through that of, for example, a decree of a board of trustees acting by secret ballot, he was set free or given a nominal punishment, and the real offender, the association, escaped entirely. II. Martinez.—With only a few exceptions which occurred in the Middle Ages, it has been considered a legal axiom that the individual alone is the possible subject of a crime, never a moral person or a collective body. Recently the necessities of reality have obliged all governments to treat legal persons as special entities. The courts frequently make them execute their contracts and pay their debts; why should they not be held liable to the rules of penal law? The congress is asked to become a partisan of the idea of penal responsibility of legal persons and advocate dissolution, suspension, and fines as sanctions for crimes committed by them.

III. Roux.—A moral person cannot be punished for a crime for it has no will of its own which may commit a crime and no sensibility will feel the punishment. However, there is no rule of law preventing the application to moral persons of measures of security and it is from this standpoint that the problem should be treated. Longhi, Cicala, and Radulesco agree in general with the opinions expressed in I and II, while Radulesco agrees with III.—*Helen May Cory.*

8293. HOWARD, PENDLETON. Criminal prosecution in England. *Columbia Law Rev.* 29 (6) Jun. 1929: 715-747; 30 (1) Jan. 1930: 12-59.

8294. ILKOV, AL. Mozhe li nakaztelniyat súd da pronikne v dushata na prestúpnika? [Can the penal court penetrate into the soul of the criminal?] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3 (2) 1931: 182-185.—Human nature is very complicated and the law cannot cover it to its final extent. The court cannot restrict itself, however, to a sim-

ple investigation of guilt; it must likewise try to cover the causes of the crime.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8295. KAYSER, P. La solidarité au cas de fautes. [Joint liability in cases of default.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 197-224.—*H. M. Cory.*

8296. LASHLY, ARTHUR V. The report on police. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (2) Feb. 1932: 93-96, 136.—An analysis, evaluation, and discussion of the Report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement on Crime. The criticism is favorable.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8297. LUCIER, A. A. Medical testimony. *New Engl. J. Med.* 204 Jan. 1, 1931: 19-24.

8298. MENDES DE ALMEIDA, COMTE; HUGUENY; LETELLIER; MOSSÉ; CALOYANNI; ROGER; ALMEIDA, de; CHARPENTIER, CLÉMENT; AUBRY. Le régime pénitentiaire au Brésil et le Congrès International de Prague. [Penitentiary administration in Brazil and the International Congress at Prague.] *Rev. Pénitent. et de Droit Pénal.* 54 (9-12) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 373-394.

8299. MOYANO, JUAN AGUSTÍN. El cobro de los servicios médicos y la jurisprudencia. [The law of charges for medical service in Argentina.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (107) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 544-561.—Judge Ernesto Quesada has stated that in no other country are charges for medical services so unreasonably high as in Argentina. The law on the subject is regulated by court decisions under general provisions of the civil code. The courts fix the fees in controversy without the obligation of the use of experts, although the department of hygiene is frequently called upon for advice. Charges are regulated in theory according to (1) the standing of the physician, (2) the importance of his services, and (3) the economic position of the patient. Actual charges range from \$1 to \$40 or more for a single service of consultation or visit. Proofs of exceptional merit of the physician consist of his professional and scientific connections, honors, and literary productions. The value of services is determined by the nature of the disease, the number of visits, the time of day they occur, the distance travelled, difficulties of transportation, and result of the medical attention. Treatment involving injections, dressings, etc., when performed at the time of a regular visit, and dressings after surgical treatment do not call for extra fees. The practice of regulating charges according to the wealth of the patient is universal. Proof of services rendered is often difficult. In case of suit for collection, costs are assessed upon the patient unless the physician has made false claims as to services. Excess charges may be made in case of delayed payment. The courts view the claims of physicians more favorably than formerly. (Decisions cited.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8300. PAOLI, GIULIO. La imputabilità difronte alla responsabilità nel nuovo codice penale. [Imputability in relation to responsibility according to the new penal code.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 3 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 44-51.—*H. M. Cory.*

8301. PERREAU, BERNARD. A propos d'une pratique judiciaire illégale. [An illegal judicial practice.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (7-10) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 441-450.—The practice of prosecuting criminals for lesser crimes than those with which they are chargeable persists despite criticism. It is commonly justified as cheap and speedy, but considerations of the excessive character of the punishment, sentimentality of juries, the personality and rank of the accused, are at the bottom of this practice which is illegal and confuses the functions of the prosecutor and the judge. The difficulties which the practice is supposed to overcome should be left to the legislature. If the institution of jury trials results in an excessive number of acquittals the jury is, nevertheless, the best guaranty of the rights of the ac-

cused. The remedy, therefore, lies in improving the method of selecting the jury.—*Helen May Cory.*

8302. PERRY, STUART H. The courts, the press and the public. *J. Amer. Judic. Soc.* 15 (5) Feb. 1932: 139-145.—The deplorable condition resulting from "trial by jury" is due to an elective judiciary. Although the independence of courts is one of the canons of our political faith, political influences enter into and control the entire process of law enforcement. Judges who are elected by the people fear the power of the newspaper because that power is political.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8303. PHILBROOK, W. C. Physician and professional testimony. *Maine Medic. J.* 21 Nov. 1930: 192-195.

8304. PHILIP, J. R. Some reflections on desuetude. *Jurid. Rev.* 43 (3) Sep. 1, 1931: 260-267.—Desuetude as it exists in Scotland requires for its operation a very considerable period not merely of neglect but of contrary usage. The drawbacks of the practice outnumber its advantages. It transfers debates upon antiquated statutes from the legislature to the law courts. A legal process is not an apt means of determining whether a statute has been impliedly abrogated. The outlook of the judge is towards the particular not the general. A judicial decision is law determined *ex post facto*. There is difficulty in determining at what point a statute becomes totally worn out. Finally, upon what material by way of evidence or judicial knowledge is the court to proceed?—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8305. STERN, MAX. Imprisonment for the non-payment of fines in Chicago. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 459-467.

8306. STRAHORN, JOHN S., Jr. The effect of impossibility on criminal attempts. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (8) Jun. 1930: 962-998.

8307. TOBEÑAS, J. CASTAN. El nuevo código civil mexicano. [The new Mexican civil code.] *Rev. General de Derecho y Juris. (Mexico).* 1 (1) 1930: 47-79.—The civil code has been radically changed in Mexico, from one in which the individualistic criteria predominated into one predominately social, in keeping with the other revolutionary legislation. Amongst the preliminary provisions is found an interesting item relating to the ignorance of the laws; judges, with the consent of the public minister, are given the power in cases of persons of notorious backwardness, of miserable economic situation, or from districts practically deprived of communication with the outside world, to exempt them from the sentences they would have incurred by not complying with a law of which they were ignorant, or allowing them a certain period of time to comply, unless the law in question directly affects the public interest. The rules regarding conflict of laws are incomplete and intransigent; the imposition of the territorial law is a step backwards. In common with most Spanish American legislation the code provides that in default of a statute covering the case the general principles of law will be applied. (There follows a resumé of the provision of the code—3044 articles.)—*Helen May Cory.*

8308. UNSIGNED. The judicial finality of a criminal sentence. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (6) Apr. 1931: 967-971.

8309. WARNER, SAM BASS. Crimes known to the police—an index of crime? *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (2) Dec. 1931: 307-334.—Since 1930, statistics of crimes known to the police have been compiled from figures covering the most serious crimes furnished voluntarily by the chiefs of police of most of the important cities in the U. S. These are published by the Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, in a monthly pamphlet entitled *Uniform Crime Reports*. This department vouches for the accuracy and comparability of the figures, but in truth they are neither accurate nor comparable. England has collected such statistics on a national scale since 1856, but the English recognize and

warn their readers that judicial statistics of the number of prosecutions, which they also publish and give first place in their reports, are the most reliable index of the amount of crime. The publication of inaccurate statistics of crimes known to the police does more harm than good, and this would remain true even though they were not called uniform and even though the inaccuracies were pointed out. The collection of criminal court statistics from records is a far more important and feasible statistical task and would make possible decent and scientific standards in the administration of criminal justice.—*A. L. Gausewitz.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 8122, 8157, 8162, 8607, 8649)

8310. BOWEN, ALFRED W. When are three federal judges required? *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1931: 1-42.—In order to decide whether sec. 266 of the U. S. judicial code requires that a particular action be tried before three federal judges, the following questions must be considered and answered: (1) Is a legislative act of a state challenged and its enforcement, operation, or execution, sought to be restrained? (2) Is any officer of such state sought to be restrained from the enforcement, operation, or execution of such statute? (3) Is the particular restraining order which is sought and pressed an interlocutory injunction? (4) Is the legislative act of the state which it is sought to restrain a statute or is it an order of an administrative board, issued pursuant to a statute of that state? (5) Is the restraining order sought on the ground of unconstitutionality, under the federal constitution, of the statute or administrative order? If all these questions are answered affirmatively, three judges are necessary, but if any one of the questions is answered in the negative, a single judge has full power to act.—*Charles S. Hyne-man.*

8311. CAMP, E. W. Lawlessness in law enforcement—No. 11. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 18(1) Jan. 1932: 865-868.—This document of 347 pages comprises a statement ten pages in length signed by the eleven commissioners and two reports made to them and for them by Messrs. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard, Walter H. Pollak and Carl S. Stern of New York. The second of these reports deal with *Unfairness in Prosecutions* including abuses relating to time and place of trial, denial of counsel, or of other safeguards guaranteed by law to the accused during trial, and various forms of misconduct by prosecutors and judges in the court room. The report is based on studies of reported cases, an examination of appeal briefs, a survey of books and essays, and information gathered incidentally during an investigation of the third degree. Reported cases are the chief source of material. A number of recommendations are suggested.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8312. CHAFEE, ZECARIAH, Jr. Remedies for the third degree. *Atlantic Mo.* 148(5) Nov. 1931: 621-630.—The third degree may fairly be called a nationwide evil. Such methods are unconstitutional, illegal, inhumane, and unnecessary. The author contends that (1) little or no further legislation is necessary; (2) the third degree is primarily a police problem; remedies, to be effective, must influence the conduct of police during the time the suspect is in their hands; (3) remedies should conform as closely as possible to existing lawful police practices and to the present organization of criminal justice, such as prompt arraignment before the magistrate, and the keeping of exact record of the time of arrest and detention; (4) the third degree is largely a local problem, which each community and its police department must solve; and (5) there is no single remedy for the third degree.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

8313. CROUZIL, CHANOINE LUCIEN. Le délai du recours pour excès de pouvoir. [The period of ap-

peal for cases of excess jurisdiction. (France.)] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 153-165.—*H. M. Cory.*

8314. DRUCKER, ABRAHAM. A proposed correction of the Illinois statute to facilitate extradition. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(2) Jun. 1931: 168-180.

8315. DURGAN, WALTER T. Waiver of jury trial in felony cases. *Oregon Law Rev.* 10(4) Jun. 1931: 366-374.

8316. FIFOOT, C. H. S. Trial by jury. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(769) Jan. 1931: 12-22.

8317. KAVANAUGH, ANDREW J. Police radio system an efficient tool of law enforcement. *Radio Engin.* 12(2) Feb. 1932: 30-32.

8318. McCORMICK, CHARLES T. The borderland of hearsay. *Yale Law J.* 39(4) Feb. 1930: 489-504.—There is a tendency to reduce rules of evidence to the discretion of the court. In the future these rules, if they survive, will be fewer, simpler, and looser of application than at present.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8319. REVIRIEGO, EMILIO. El problema de la morosidad en la justicia. [The problem of delay in justice.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 7(6) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 651-659.—The most efficacious method to fight the excessive delay in Argentinian justice would be the immediate creation of new judgeships and courts, and the simplification of the rules of procedure.—*Helen May Cory.*

8320. UNSIGNED. The administration of bail. *Yale Law J.* 41(2) Dec. 1931: 293-300.—Constitutional guarantees make the granting of bail mandatory prior to conviction for all but capital offenses in 35 states. Reform here lies in the difficult field of constitutional amendment. The bail system, however, derives considerable potential flexibility from the virtually unlimited discretion of magistrates in fixing bail. But the effectiveness of this discretion is destroyed in the U. S. by the widespread operations of surety companies, professional bondsmen, and the peddling of bail petitions among a series of magistrates until a favorable ruling is secured. In contemporary England bail is generally required of friends and relatives of the accused—an effective deterrent against absconding. Although the efficiency of the bail system is ultimately dependent upon its administrators, well considered legislative reforms cannot be minimized. For large cities, Detroit's experience with a centralized municipal criminal court points the way to a closer scrutiny of bondsmen, a reduction of peddling applications for bail, and opportunity to observe and criticize bail administration.—*J. H. Marshall.*

8321. UNSIGNED. Farming out justice. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15(5) Feb. 1932: 147-149.—This article discusses the unfavorable conditions existing in the lower courts in Philadelphia and the reasons therefor.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8322. UNSIGNED. The petty offense category and trial by jury. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1303-1309.

8323. UNSIGNED. Present status of arbitration procedure. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15(5) Feb. 1932: 154-156.—This article discusses and answers some objections that have been made to the further extension of arbitration practices and principles which, under the impetus of the American Arbitration Association and kindred organizations, have been making great headway in this country.—*F. R. Aumann.*

8324. WHERRY, WILLIAM M. A study of the organization of litigation and of the jury trial in the supreme court of New York County. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 396-427; (4) Jun. 1931: 640-673.—The purpose of the study is to present an analysis of a small group of cases covering problems involved in jury trials in New York County. The materials used in the study consist of the *Judicial Statistics* published by the court, and a number of cases analyzed

and reported by Justice Philip J. McCook of the New York Supreme Court. For every five cases heard by the court of appeals in 1927 there were 20 appeals in the appellate division, 167 actual trials and 976 disposed of without trial. Even though trials play a relatively minor part, the jury is becoming a less important factor in disposing of cases by trial. In 1927 there were 15.5% of the cases tried without jury. This increased to 55% in 1929. Of the cases studied the average time from the joining of issue to the trial was two years. In personal injury cases where delay is most serious, it took 2 to 2½ years to reach 84.9% of the cases and 4% were disposed of within one year, whereas in commercial cases 43% of the cases were disposed of within one year. The volume of preliminary matters submitted to the courts tends to cause hasty and less efficient consideration. There were 26,719 motions argued or submitted on the 253 court days, making 105 per day. There is a lack of specialization in the handling of court business. Cases of different types and

problems are assigned indiscriminately among the judges. Of 157 trials there were 36 appeals. Of these 16 were not prosecuted, 13 were affirmed, and 7 reversed. Of the reversals 4 new trials were ordered by appellate division, 2 of which were finally disposed of by court of appeals and only 2 new trials resulted. Of the 36 appeals 23 were commercial, 9 personal injury, and 4 other tort. 27.4% of the commercial cases were appealed and 5.8% of the personal injury cases. Justice McCook kept a record of the cases submitted to juries and determined that in 27.6% of the cases there was a substantial disagreement between the juries' findings and the conclusions he would have reached. The poorest lawyers in fairness, skill, and ethics were found in personal injury cases tried to juries. There were about 25% of the cases where there was a lack of preparation on the part of the lawyers. Lawyers play a larger part in disposition of cases than the court and jury. If each case were brought before a judge for analysis and assignment, it could be more efficiently and expeditiously disposed of.—S. A. Harris.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 7293, 7299, 7375, 7382, 7423, 7431, 8110, 8130, 8133, 8177-8178, 8334, 8351, 8454)

8325. BOLLONG, J. W. A. Discovery of hazardous traffic locations. *Western City*. 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 37, 46.—The traffic engineer of Seattle tells how records of accidents are kept. A pin is placed on a map for each accident, colored pins being used for groupings of 5, 10, and 50 accidents of the same class. From these data it is determined what intersections need signals or other warnings. Every six months the data are transferred to loose-leaf files, starting out with a clean pin map.—John M. Pfaffner.

8326. CONWAY, ARLINGTON B. Death from the sky. *Amer. Mercury*. 25 (98) Feb. 1932: 167-176.—A discounting of the dangers of aerial attacks in the next war.

8327. GORPHE, F. Formation de la nouvelle jurisprudence sur la responsabilité des accidents. [Formation of the new jurisprudence concerning the responsibility for accidents.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 177-196.—The legislator has not adapted the law to meet the changed conditions brought about by the mechanical age. Until the invention of automobiles, Art. 1382 of the civil code was sufficient to regulate the situation of victims of accidents on the highway. But this article imposed on the victims the burden of proving the accident was due to the fault of the driver, a proof which became increasingly difficult to show as traffic became more swift and congested. The courts turned to Art. 1384 which provides that a person is responsible not only for his own acts but for those of things for which he is responsible. A jurisprudence was evolved which treats as things all inanimate objects capable of causing injury; it treats as the action of a thing every damage occasioned by means of the object, and considers as things under the responsibility of someone, all dangerous objects having need of guardianship and all objects being able to be submitted for any reason to any control of fact or law. Consequently this guardianship presumes a legal responsibility.—Helen May Cory.

8328. GOULÉVITCH, A. de. L'organisation et l'état d'esprit actuel de l'armée rouge. [The organization and present morale of the Red Army.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (51) Dec. 19, 1931: 344-349.

8329. JACOBS, WALTER F. Some aspects of the Merchant Marine Act of 1928. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57 (341) Jul. 1931: 892-898.—This act was passed to promote the growth of a well equipped fleet for part of

the foreign commerce of the U. S., as well as to increase the number and quality of seafaring men for naval reserve purposes.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

8330. "JEWAN SINGH." Some aspects of the Indian army and its Indianization. *Army Quart.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 352-364.

8331. LEJEUNE, JOHN A. The United States Marine Corps. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 216-219.—A brief historical sketch of a famous unit in the organizations for national defense, written by a former commanding officer.—W. Brooke Graves.

8332. ORTHLIEB, COLONEL. Du ministère de l'air à un ministère de la défense nationale. [From an air ministry to a ministry of national defense.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (2) Jan. 9, 1932: 139-160.

8333. RICHMOND, HERBERT. Some elements of disarmament. *Fortnightly Rev.* 131 (782) Feb. 1, 1932: 149-159.—Under present conditions a nation cannot depend upon collective security. With an internal division of opinion as to the wisdom of practically any policy a foreign nation can scarcely be relied upon for support. An international police force, although logical, is at present beyond the realm of possibility. Hence at the present time a nation must depend almost entirely upon its own forces for protection. In spite of the impracticability of appreciably reducing numbers much could be done in the direction of replanning types and sizes. No one acquainted with naval science supposes that ships of the size now in vogue are really necessary. Adequate ships could be constructed for one-eighth the cost of the large vessels now in use. Although disarmament conferences have paid scant attention to air armaments, much ought and could be done in such a sphere. Armed neutralities might be established with the object of enforcing rules in regard to the use of air and other armaments, if a general recognition of the principle that it is to the interest of all to prevent the growth of expenditures in peace and the destruction of property in war could be brought about.—Harold Zink.

8334. SIMPSON, HAWLEY S. Modern practice in safety zone design and use. *AERA*. 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 708-718.

8335. STONE, W. T. The burden of armaments. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (20) Dec. 9, 1931: 359-380.—A careful summary of the documents on existing military, naval, and air establishments, with comparisons between pre-war and current personnel, material, and expenditures. Existing information regarding armaments is inadequate; while the principle of complete publicity is generally accepted, most of the important military powers have failed to make public essential de-

tails of their armed strength, particularly those which relate to stocks of war material and organized reserve strength. Moreover, most of the large states have, since the World War, developed detailed plans for the concentration and manufacture of munitions and other war essentials, and contracts have been entered into with key industries. Present information as to peace time forces and even military expenditures is, therefore, incomplete.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8336. TARDY, MAURICE. *La marine britannique et la suprématie navale.* [The British fleet and naval supremacy.] *Rev. de France.* 12(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 463-493.—Although England on the seas remains second to none, she has given up the two-power standard. Since the two powers which have constructed as much or almost as much tonnage as England—America and Japan—do not threaten her, her supremacy remains undisputed. This supremacy owes a great deal to speed. All but two of her armored cruisers were built after the war. The fall of the pound sterling is only an episode in the history of contemporary England; for some time before that the country had been living on a reduced scale. Her retrenchments have borne hard on the navy since 1928. That is not surprising if we recall that since Scapa Flow, Great Britain has not been threatened on the sea.—*Julian Park.*

8337. UNSIGNED. What about sending city fire apparatus outside corporate limits? *Western City.* 7(12) Dec. 1931: 11-13.—A symposium of short statements by several western chiefs of police. There is an increasing conviction that fire protection outside municipal limits should be a responsibility of the county. A city department has no legitimate alibi for being caught away from quarters while fighting a fire in outside territory. It is advisable to have a definite agreement, and a previously filed contract or application if possible, for calls made beyond city limits. In practice, however, about half of the cities do send their equipment into county territory on occasion, and in many cases this is done without any thought of compensation.—*John M. Piffner.*

8338. WREDE, VALENTIN von. *Der Rüstungsstand Sovetrusslands.* [The state of armaments in Soviet Russia.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 399-415.—This article, based on Russian official documents only, discusses the following points: (1) General organization of Russian armaments: red army, red fleet, detachments for special orders (under the command of the O.G.P.U.), border guard, and convoy. The author chiefly dwells upon the peculiarities of the red army, describing its combination of the militia and the professional soldier system, its proletarian class character, its ideology of internationalism, its training for civil war. (2) Officers' corps, which is composed of three different groups, viz. officers of the former Czarist army, combatants of the civil war, and officers trained in Soviet training schools, the latter now amounting to 60% of the total number. Some data on the low standard of instruction and on the preference of the urban proletariat are presented. Political commissaries were assigned to each regiment until 1930; their powers are now conferred upon the military commanders. (3) Fighting strength and organization of the red army, and prospects of the air forces. (4) Administration and location of the red army, dealing with the people's commissariat for war and maritime affairs, the revolutionary war council, and the departments of the general staff. The country is divided into eight military districts; in addition, there are two detached armies. In case of war the Soviet armies will operate against the Polish-Rumanian border district, thus marching on Warsaw through Galicia. The construction of a railway for strategical purposes in the Ukraine accounts for this plan.—*Hans Frerk.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 8261, 8263, 8568, 8579-8580, 8723, 8739, 8749)

8339. BELLEAU, W. E. State regulation of private schools. *School & Soc.* 34(874) Sep. 26, 1931: 436-440.—This article classifies the states and District of Columbia into three groups according to the method of forming corporations for educational purposes. The state regulation of private schools is found to be either general or specific. A list of the states requiring the approval of private schools by the public school authorities is given. It is unjust to tax for public school purposes parents who prefer to send their children to private schools.—*F. E. Horack.*

8340. RYAN, W. CARSON, Jr. Federal-state cooperation in Indian education. *School & Soc.* 34(874) Sep. 26, 1931: 418-423.—The Indians should not remain forever the concern of the national government. They must ultimately become participating citizens of the state and local community as well as of the U. S. In any program for Indian education, the ultimate interest of the state in Indians as part of their population must be kept in mind. Arrangements for placing Indian children in the public schools of the state should be a matter of cooperation between the federal government and the states and not between the federal government and the local communities as is now generally the case. This violates every right principle of federal-state relationship in education, besides being administratively absurd. Plans are being formulated and steps taken looking toward real federal-state cooperation in Indian education.—*F. E. Horack.*

8341. WELTZIN, J. FREDERICK. The legal authority of American public schools. *Univ. No. Dakota, School Educ. Bull.* #7. 1930: pp. 239.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 7829, 7952, 7975, 7980, 8108-8109, 8156, 8168, 8184-8185, 8258, 8299, 8428, 8510, 8606, 8627, 8630, 8637, 8645-8646, 8648, 8660-8661, 8663-8665, 8669)

8342. BUCHAN, GEORGE F. British public health and its present trend. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(12) Dec. 1931: 1308-1314.—The main provisions of the Local Government Act of 1929 cover four headings: The improvement of local government, extension and improvement of hospital accommodations, abolition of boards of guardians under the Poor Law and the transference of their duties to the public health authorities (thus extending public health to the whole community irrespective of poverty), and general maintenance of health by which local authorities receive block grants for many purposes. These very large provisions are likely to lead to a state medical service, although not interfering with the National Health Insurance Acts under which some 15,000,000 persons are cared for by some 15,000 doctors. The private physician is being pressed increasingly into the service of the state, while the importance of the prevention of disease is now taught the medical student on every possible occasion. The trend shows that the nation is conscious of the need for health and has declared for a policy of health. One of the first results will be the greater part played by government in promoting research.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8343. BUZZO, ALFREDO, and CARRATALÁ, ROGELIO. Ley de accidentes del trabajo y toxicología. [Law of labor accidents and industrial poisons in Argentina.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(107) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 534-543.—Law No. 9688 relative to industrial accidents is markedly incomplete on the

side of chemical poisons. The administrative ordinances covering law No. 11,544 limit the hours of labor in industries involving chemical poisons to six, but these provisions are not actually applied to all of these industries, and the law regarding the exclusion of women from these industries, especially dyeworks, is not enforced properly. There is need of a more adequate corps of inspectors.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8344. CHEYNEY, ALICE S. International labor standards and American legislation. *Geneva Spec. Studies.* 2 (8) Aug. 1931: pp. 62.

8345. CLAPP, RAYMOND. What communities are spending for health work. *Ohio Welfare Bull.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 29-32.

8346. DAVIS, CHARLES W. Berkeley city and schools co-ordinated. *Western City.* 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 21.—The Berkeley recreation department, in cooperation with the board of education, operates 25 after school playgrounds throughout the year and 18 playgrounds during the summer vacation.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

8347. DONNELLY, THOMAS J. Ohio's anti-yellow-dog contract law. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (8) Aug. 1931: 929-935.—A sketch of the efforts since 1925 for the enactment of such legislation and a rather detailed account of how the bill was finally passed in 1931.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8348. EDWARDS, MARY S. Legislation trends in 1931. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (7) Oct. 1931: 402-407.

8349. EIGL, HANS. Der tschechoslowakische Entwurf eines Gesetzes zum Schutze unterhaltsberechtigter Personen. [The Czechoslovak draft of a law for the protection of persons entitled to maintenance.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22 (5) Aug. 1930: 159-161.—This draft, prepared by the government, resembles in many respects the Austrian law of Feb. 4, 1925. But in addition to the legal claims to maintenance (such as the claims of children against parents and wives against husbands), it includes claims based on contracts and wills, and those growing out of injury and death. The obligation to pay is limited by the ability of the person against whom the claim is held.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8350. HELLER, HUGO. Das neue Schutzaufsichtsgesetz der Tschechoslowakischen Republik. [The new Czechoslovak law on protective supervision.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22 (4) Jul. 1930: 123-125.—In force since July 1930, this law is concerned with the protective supervision of all illegitimate children and of legitimate children in foster homes. Supervision ends when the minors reach the age of 14. This limitation of supervision is determined by the regulations of the labor law and the conditions of apprenticeship. It is hoped that this restriction will finally disappear.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8351. HERNÁNDEZ RAMÍREZ, RAFAEL, and FERRER, CONRADO O. Encefalitis y servicio militar. [Encephalitis and military service.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (105) May-Jun. 1931: 297-308.—Encephalitis is very common in Argentina, and there have been several cases of severe discipline in the army because of it. They are not diagnosed as such because the army physicians are invariably general practitioners, preferentially surgeons, insufficiently specialized or trained in neurology to make any but ordinary physiological diagnoses. The army should have the use of expert diagnosticians and its emphasis in discipline should be changed from a voluntaristic one to that of psychotherapy and personality control. In addition, all recruits should be examined mentally, all discipline cases should be examined by neuropsychiatrists, and psychiatry should be taught in the military health curriculum. Only 10% of those condemned for insanity in Argentina are examined by medical experts. (Detailed analysis of case.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8352. LEVAILLANT, S. Aperçu de la situation juridique de la femme. [Survey of the legal position of women.] *Christianisme Soc.* 43 (2) Feb.-Mar. 1930: 168-178.—In France, the civil code, little modified since Napoleon, placed woman in a particularly unfavorable light in relation to her husband who was, in fact, the head of the household. However, two recent laws have modified this situation: the law of 1907 permits a married woman freely to dispose of her own savings, and the law of 1928 on social insurance permits a salaried woman or housewife to insure herself independently of her husband.—*G. L. Duprat.*

8353. LURIE, H. L. The place of federal aid in unemployment relief. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 523-538.—The discussion is limited to a consideration of aid from the federal government by a plan similar in character to the subsidy program successfully used in fostering national welfare in many directions. Many futile attempts have already been undertaken: these are traced to show wherein they have failed. Survey is made of the relief that has been given by friends and relatives and all local sources of aid. The insufficiency of local aid and the injustice of having the brunt of the relief burden fall on localities which are in no way responsible for the condition are emphasized. The burden on owners of property and the inability to reach the wealthy owners of industries who may live far away are made clear. The question of administration of federal relief through already existing agencies is handled, and the ideal of building up a network of social service receives some attention.—*Elizabeth Morrissey.*

8354. MARCHAL, JEAN. La protection légale de la maternité dans l'industrie allemande. [Legal protection of maternity in German industry.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 405-421.

8355. MARSHALL, BERNARD. Public hospital plan proposed as remedy for exorbitant private charges. *Western City.* 7 (12) Dec. 1931: 29-30.—Each large city or county should have two public hospitals, one entirely devoted to charity cases and the other operated on a pay basis for patients with middle class incomes. The latter would be built and equipped at public expense, but patients would be required to pay fees approximating operating expense exclusive of interest on the investment. Competent physicians, surgeons, and nurses could be employed on yearly salaries.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

8356. NAYLOR, REX MAURICE. Control and reduction of the liquor traffic. *Yale Rev.* 21 (2) Dec. 1931: 299-317.—The moribund condition of the prohibition experiment is due to its failure (1) to take the profit out of the liquor traffic and (2) to reduce the public demand for strong drink. A state liquor monopoly operating without profit is necessary to take the incentive for gain out of the business. Should the state establish a liquor monopoly for profit, the tendency would be to stimulate sales to enable the state to carry on other enterprises, or to reduce taxes. This would result in an increase in liquor consumption. Should a small profit result from a non-profit state monopoly after administrative expenses had been paid, it should be used to finance a state commission to promote temperance and abstinence through education. The advantage of such an arrangement is that it would eliminate the bootlegger, discourage purchase, and assist the temperance forces to reduce demand.—*Thomas C. Donnelly.*

8357. PETTIT, ESWALD. Public recreation; its purpose and needs. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 38, 39, 48.—A discussion of the importance of recreation programs in relation to juvenile delinquency.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

8358. POPE, ALTON S. The discovery and prevention of tuberculosis in the community. A progress

report on the "ten year program" in Massachusetts. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 97(12) Sep. 19, 1931: 846-849.

8359. PORTER, CHARLES. Public health service in Britain—education and training. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(12) Dec. 1931: 1325-1338.—Public health organization in Great Britain is more medical than perhaps anywhere in the world. The medical officer of health has broad responsibilities and is given large powers. Stress is placed upon the qualification, education, and training of those who would hold positions in this service. Apart from the universities there is in London an examining body set up jointly by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The sanitary inspector is a real health officer and must hold a certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute, hence he is a high-grade man. No attempt has been made to set up state examinations. A considerable amount of practical training is demanded. Faith in the Royal Sanitary Institute is immense through the empire. Since the end of the last century a place has been found for the woman health worker—"the health visitor" and the school nurse. There are about a dozen training institutions, about half of which are in London. There is also provided training for the tuberculosis visitor, and various medical officers—tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternity and child welfare, veterinary, and food and school.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8360. POWELL, ALLAN. The relation of public assistance to public health in England. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(12) Dec. 1931: 1315-1324.—Public assistance used in a limited sense refers to the relief of destitution. The Poor Law Act of 1930 invests local authorities with the duty of setting to work all persons having no means to maintain themselves and to provide for the necessary relief of the impotent who are poor and not able to work. The demand for public assistance grows up from below, but public sanitation has to be imposed from above. Since the beginning of the 20th century public health administration has extended widely beyond sanitation to concern itself with the personal health of individuals. The Local Government Act of 1929 which came into force on Apr. 1, 1930, is the greatest change in English local government for 100 years. The public attitude toward poverty has greatly changed. The numbers of necessitous persons are relatively so much greater that they cannot be regarded as a separate or an abnormal class. The stigma of pauperism is dying out because there is more recourse to public assistance in forms other than poor relief. The family unit is still the prime factor in our social structure; public assistance has the less popular role of emphasizing this fact.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8361. POWELL, CHARLES W. The "borough plan" with special reference to parks and boulevards. *Munic. Engin. J.* 17(3) 1931: 76-99.—The borough plan must be more than a traffic plan; parks, playgrounds, and boulevards must be correlated within the borough and related to the general plan of the region, its future growth and special needs. If the plan is to proceed beyond blueprints, the engineer must be a promoter as well as a technical expert.—*W. S. Sayre.*

8362. RENTON, A. WOOD. The law of restricted freedom. *Jurid. Rev.* 43(3) Sep. 1, 1931: 241-250.—A survey of conditions still existent falling short of complete slavery. In July, 1927, a majority of the judges of the supreme court of Sierra Leone held in the cases of *R. v. Salla Silla* and *R. v. M'fanonko* that slavery was still lawful in the protectorate. This was followed by the enactment of an ordinance of abolition said to have set free 214,000 slaves. The report of the commission of investigation in Liberia found that inter- and intra-tribal domestic slavery still exists, along with pawning by debtors of child relatives, compulsory labor for public purposes in many instances diverted to private

unpaid use, and contract labor recruited under conditions of criminal compulsion. The *mui tsai* system in Hong Kong, of giving over of female children for unpaid domestic service in consideration of a money payment, was only abolished in 1928 with the female domestic service ordinance. The persistent Soviet allegation that prison labor is not employed in the timber trade is held disproved by evidence. The anti-slavery convention of Sep. 25, 1926, signed by 20 states, had been ratified by 24 by August, 1928. A draft convention of 1930 provides for the suppression within the shortest possible period of forced labor in all its forms.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8363. SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. The lever of state relief. *Survey.* 67(8) Jan. 15, 1932: 407-410.—An extra session of the New York legislature, called to deal with the need for unemployment relief, created a state temporary relief administration and placed \$20,000,000 at its disposal. This sum was raised by a 50% increase in all income taxes to be paid in 1932. Provision is made for home relief, for which the state will reimburse the districts up to 40% of their expenditures, and work relief, for which the administration may or may not require matching of funds. Three commissioners were appointed by the governor and they organized promptly an executive staff composed largely of experienced social workers. This supervision of relief by trained workers has supplied a liberal education for local public welfare officials who often have little or no knowledge of modern standards of social work.—*Lucile Eaves.*

8364. WHITE, CLYDE. What law enforcement means to us. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(7) Oct. 1931: 393-401.

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 7650, 7714-7715, 7720, 7723-7724, 7759, 7761-7763, 7773-7774, 7893, 7895, 7899, 7980, 7993, 8017-8018, 8020, 8022, 8024-8025, 8091, 8098, 8111, 8123, 8136, 8139, 8142, 8144, 8192, 8430, 8447)

8365. ARNOLD, THURMAN. The restatement of the law of trusts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(5) May 1931: 800-823.—The purpose of the American Law Institute in its various restatements of the law was to clarify existing legal concepts so as to relieve attorneys from the burden of examining and distinguishing the thousands of irrelevant cases, which, bound together by the clasp of ancient concepts, could be thrown at the court. Social and economic results of the law were to be only incidental to such clarification; legal philosophy only a by-product. The restatement of the law of trusts hardly seems to fulfill the purpose of the Institute. Although it is well done from the point of view of a person who wants a logical system of abstractions, these abstractions cannot be stated in terms of actual modern situations where the trust device is used so long as they are approached from the angle of attempted definition of a too all inclusive concept which embraces no particular set of comparable situations to which a general policy is applicable. A better classification might be in terms of the purposes to be served such as (1) where the trust device is used intentionally to convey property and (2) where it is used to enable a court to give a remedy which the logical implications of some rule of law might deny. The task of destruction of old classifications so as to make the task of the courts easier by eliminating confusing refinements is peculiarly the function of the American Law Institute. The prestige of the Institute is such that it may do this by the simple process of description.—*J. H. Marshall.*

8366. COURTIN, RENÉ. Le statut de la viticulture. [The statute on grape culture.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(442) Sep. 10, 1931: 475-479.

8367. GARGAS, S. The new company law of Holland. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13(1) Feb. 1931: 72-78.—*Phillips Bradley*.

8368. HAYDEN, JAMES J. Objections to the new uniform aeronautical code. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(2) Feb. 1932: 121-124; 136.—At a recent meeting of the American Bar Association a new code was suggested to supplant the present uniform aeronautical code, which was approved by the association in 1922, and which has since been adopted by more than 20 states. The most drastic changes proposed in the new code are (1) repudiation of the principle that the owner of the land owns the airspace above his land, and (2) modification of the principle that the owner of aircraft is absolutely liable for damages to persons or property on the ground unless contributory negligence is shown. Repudiation of the principle of ownership of airspace would not be helpful to aviation.—*F. R. Aumann*.

8369. KŘESINOVÁ, MIROSLAVA. Anglické pokusy o regulování cen potravin. [English attempts to regulate the prices of food.] *Naše Doba*. 39(1) Oct. 1931: 25-30.—An analysis of the work of the Food Council of England, formed in 1925.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

8370. MÜLLER, Dr. Probleme des Kartellrechts. [The problem of law regarding cartels.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36(4) Feb. 15, 1931: 260-265.

8371. OPPENHEIMER, F. Doing business in Germany. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13(4) Nov. 1931: 216-235.—A detailed analysis of German corporation and tax laws from the point of view of the foreign merchant as industrialist desiring to establish local branches.—*Phillips Bradley*.

8372. PERROUX, FRANÇOIS. Le problème juridique des trusts aux Etats-Unis. [The juridical problem of trusts in the United States.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (417) Aug. 10, 1929: 188-199.

8373. SPRY, GRAHAM. A case for nationalized broadcasting. *Queen's Quart.* 38(1) Winter 1931: 151-169.

8374. UNSIGNED. Negotiability of corporate bonds—recent New York legislation. *Yale Law J.* 40(2) Dec. 1930: 261-275.—Legislation designed to assure the negotiability of corporate bonds has recently been passed in New York. Commercial necessity demands a high degree of certainty as to whether specific bonds are negotiable and although the act in question attains this certainty in so far as the formal requirements of the Negotiable Instruments Law are concerned, its brevity and loose wording leave the legal effect of the "negotiability" conferred a matter of speculation. Piecemeal legislation has little to commend it, especially on a subject of such commercial importance. General uncertainty has been substituted for the earlier uncertainty which was confined to the one point of form. A careful definition of corporate bonds, followed by provisions to the effect that the defined securities should be negotiable within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Law irrespective of whether they comply with the purely formal requisites of that law, would have been more effective.—*J. H. Marshall*.

8375. UNSIGNED. Proposed plans to reduce uncertainty in the anti-trust laws. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(3) Jan. 1932: 566-571.

8376. UNSIGNED. Statutory commodity standards. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(5) May 1931: 872-880.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 6971, 7720, 7723, 8016-8018, 8020, 8022, 8024-8027, 8127, 8140, 8271)

8377. ALDEN, PERCY. The future of light, heat and power [in England]. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(786) Jun. 1931: 728-734.—*H. McD. Clowie*.

8378. CHIAVI, BARI. Les municipalisations en Italie. [Municipal ownership in Italy.] *Ann. de l'Econ. Collective*. 21(243-244) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 295-306.

8379. COX, LOUIS. The regulation of public utilities other than railroads, by state administrative commissions. *Kentucky Law J.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 133-150.—The chief aims of regulation are the control of security issues, establishment of uniform accounting systems, securing of adequate service, and the fixing of reasonable rates. Twenty-three commissions regulate the issue of securities of electric and gas companies; 34 commissions regulate their accounting; all but 5 states have given their commissions authority to control service standards. In the matter of rate control, the controversies arising between the commission made rates and those fixed by franchise are touched upon and legal questions discussed. Some special attention is given to the situation in Kentucky.—*F. H. Dixon*.

8380. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M. M. Engineers inspect San Joaquin pipe line of Hetch Hetchy water supply project. *Western City*. 7(12) Dec. 1931: 9-10.—The city engineer of San Francisco tells how water is to be transported across the 47½ mile stretch of the San Joaquin Valley, this constituting only a part of the entire Hetch Hetchy project.—*John M. Pffiffer*.

8381. SMITH, JAMES BARCLAY. Some phases of fair value and interstate rates. *Louisiana State Univ. Studies*. (6) 1931: pp. 101.—A discussion of the different meanings of value and their applicability for use in rate-making is followed by a critical analysis of *Smyth v. Ames* and other cases, the Valuation Act, and section 15a of the Transportation Act of 1920, with the purpose of deciding what rate-making policy is desirable in connection with the provision of an efficient national system of transportation. Congress committed to the commission the task of ascertaining the prudent investment. This would constitute a fixed base that would need to be adjusted only from time to time. To this base an adjustable rate of return should be applied to secure the income required. Stability of rates may be approached by a liberal initial rate with subsequent adjustments through recapture. The Transportation Act contemplates the simplification of the transportation system through consolidation. When this policy is effected, the utility of the reserve funds will be enhanced. Section 15a should be amended and the recapture period be fixed at not less than two years.—*F. H. Dixon*.

8382. WALTHALL, E. B. Group operation of water utilities. *Western City*. 7(12) Dec. 1931: 17-20.—The California Water Service Company, organized in 1926, has acquired 28 separate and distinct water plants and placed them under joint ownership and operation. This unified management has resulted in many operating economies which have placed the company's investment securities in a strong position.—*John M. Pffiffer*.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 6893, 6917, 6925, 6940, 6956, 6967, 7777, 8106, 8262, 8427)

8383. MORACZEWSKI, JĘDRZEJ. Roboty publiczne jako środek łagodzenia bezrobocia. [Public works as a remedy for unemployment.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 301-309.—Would it be possible, in case of a good organization of public works, to stop the payment of unemployment insurance benefits, and would the funds used now for payment of insurance benefits suffice to organize the public works? The answer to these questions is negative. The author is opposed to contracting foreign loans to finance public works. The necessary capital should be raised by new taxes, a difficult task.—*O. Eisenberg*.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 6891, 6911, 7661-7662, 7664-7666)
8384. GRIMWADE, W. RUSSELL. The forest

problem. *United Empire*. 13(1) Jan. 1932: 23-26.—Forest conservation in Australia is of vital importance since, apart from commercial uses, future settlement is dependent upon ample water supply, which is largely conditioned by the forest area.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 8047, 8094-8095, 8102, 8307)

8385. AGO, ROBERTO. Le norme di diritto internazionale privato nel progetto di codice civile. [Rules of private international law according to the draft of the civil code.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 297-351.—The draft of the Italian code contains only fundamental principles which in general are sound, but which are apt to give rise to certain difficulties. Citizenship continues to be a matter regulated by the Italian legislature. A foreigner who performs an act in Italy of which he is incapable according to his national law, is to be judged capable if he is so under Italian law. This is a new rule; it eliminates the uncertainty of the old one which did not speak directly of capacity but only of "essential requisites" of commercial obligations. Personal and patrimonial relations between husband and wife are to be governed by the national law of the husband. It would have been better to have adopted the rule that they be governed by the law last common to both and, if no such law existed, by the law under which they were married, in order to prevent fraud on the part of the husband who might change his nationality simply to avoid certain marital obligations. No provisions are made as to divorce, the lack of which is bound to cause confusion. As between parents and children, the law of the father is to prevail; a better criterion would have been the law last common to both father and child. In cases of guardians, the law of the nationality of the protected person prevails; such a rule may result in confusion in cases of unions where nationality sometimes remains uncertain until a stated age. The rule concerning property, both immovable and movable, which fixes as the criteria the place where the property is, is to be recommended since it banishes confusion. On the other hand the draft should have provided that the law of the nationality of a testator at the time the will was drawn should hold instead of that of his nationality at time of death. In the matter of contracts the draft provides in principle for the so-called autonomy of will, but declares that in case of a question of the validity of contract the law of the place where the contract would have been made, if it exists at all, would hold. This provision has the merit of removing doubt as to the law applicable.—*Helen May Cory*.

8386. BINET, H. T. P. Recent developments affecting diplomatic privileges and immunities. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13(1) Feb. 1931: 84-90.—The conferring of diplomatic privileges and immunities upon the officials of international organizations like the League of Nations has raised important questions of principle and of application. It has been generally recognized by the countries concerned that their own nationals, appointed to positions in international offices and carrying out functions assigned to them, should be allowed to enjoy these privileges and immunities. The basis of the grant can no longer rest upon the fiction of extritoriality; it should be accepted as an element in the proper fulfillment of international functions—privileges and immunities attach to the office. The problem of denial of justice is no greater practically or theoretically than in the case of the ordinary diplomatic representative. The responsible official of an international organ can in appropriate circumstances waive

the immunity of one of the staff against whom a complaint is lodged.—*Phillips Bradley*.

8387. CRABITÈS. L'extritorialité des ambassades et la prohibition de l'alcool au États-Unis. [Extritoriality of ambassadors and the prohibition of alcohol in the United States.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 140 (417) Aug. 10, 1929: 276-281.—The problem of ambassadors and American prohibition is not a strictly legal one. Prohibition is the result of the religious fervor of a number of Protestant sects. As such it should be respected and conformed to by ambassadors seeking to keep the friendship of the American people. Whether it is legal or not for an ambassador to bring liquor into the U. S., the example of Sir Esme Howard in abstaining from doing so should be followed by all as the wisest course.—*Helen May Cory*.

8388. DIAZ, C. C. Las tendencias actuales del derecho internacional. [Present trends in international law.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires*. 9(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 361-373.—A survey of opinions on international law made since the war shows that great emphasis has been placed on the fact that all states belong to an international society which is developing biologically, economically and morally.—*Helen May Cory*.

8389. JANNE, XAVIER. À propos de l'unification des lois cambiaires. [A propos of the unification of exchange laws.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparé, Rev. Trimestr.* 17(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 113-118.—A note on The Hague conventions of 1930 and 1931 on bills of exchange and checks.

8390. KRAUS, WOLFGANG. Die staats- und völkerrechtliche Stellung Britisch-Indiens. [The public and international law position of British India.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht*. (17) 1930: pp. 226.—Chapter I traces the development of British rule in India from 1599 to the present. Chapter II describes present-day government, the governor-general, the executive council, the legislative assembly, the council of state, the chamber of princes, the system of dyarchy, and the electoral law, the secretary of state in council, and the high commissioner for India. In chapter III the author seeks to determine the nature of the conventions which in the British Empire cover all legal norms, and to define the form of organization of the empire. The empire is a federation of a special kind most nearly like a real union. The British Commonwealth of Nations carries over into the sphere of public law the idea of partnership, in which England is the active partner, the dominions silent partners, but on an equal legal basis. The author denies to India state character and the concept of state fragment and endeavors after an analysis of the concept of territory to apply it to India. In Chapter IV the author covers the civil and military services. Chapter V treats of India as a subject of international law. India was represented in the British war cabinet and the peace delegation and signed the Versailles Treaty. Internally the Indian states through agreements are under the authority of Great Britain, in international law they are represented by British India. They are not subjects of international law. Delegates of Indian states in the League of Nations are only political representatives of their states. From these confused relationships comes the peculiar position of India in the conclusion of treaties and in the League of Nations. India has delegates, but is not represented.

Chapter VI shows the difficulties in setting up an Indian constitution. The realization of dominion status would necessitate a revision of the relationship to the 700 Indian states. It would be necessary to unite them to the general administration, which in the main would correspond to a typical British Indian province. In addition there are the difficulties caused by the religious and social tensions in the country.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

8391. LORENZEN, ERNEST G. Tort liability and the conflict of laws. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (188) Oct. 1931: 483-501.—The article is a criticism of the English rule of law to the effect that their courts will not give an action for damages with respect to wrongful acts done in a foreign country unless they would be actionable if they had occurred in England and provided they were not justifiable by the *lex loci*. So far as the rule requires the foreign tort to be actionable in all cases under the local English law, it is too severe. On the other hand, when it purports to create on the basis of foreign operative facts a right to damages by virtue of its own law, when the acts are not justifiable by such foreign law, although no right to damages is given by the *lex loci*, it goes far in the opposite direction. The general trend of the law in other countries is in favor of the enforcement of a foreign tort if the right to damages is created by the *lex loci*, and then only, subject to the qualification that its enforcement will be denied if the discrepancy between the two systems of law on the point at issue is so great that the judge sitting at the forum regards such enforcement as unjust.—*Wm. H. Rose.*

8392. McCLINTOCK, H. L. Distinguishing substance and procedure in the conflict of laws. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78 (8) Jun. 1930: 933-949.—The writer attacks the rule by which matters of substance or procedure involved in a foreign transaction are decided once for all by the *lex fori*. No one law need classify a given rule of law as substantive or procedural for all situations. The law of the transaction should be employed to determine how far its applicable rules affect the substantive rights of the parties, while the law of the forum should be used to decide how far its applicable rules affect the procedure for enforcing whatever rights may have been given by the law of the transaction.—*Wm. H. Rose.*

8393. MOSCATO, ARNOLDO. Le sorti della neutralizzazione belga dopo la guerra ed i principi vigenti per la modificaione della costituzione della comunità internazionale. [The fate of Belgian neutralization since the war and principles in force for the modification of the constitution of the family of nations.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 379-395; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 526-541; 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 54-66; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 199-215.—There are a number of reasons for doubting the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 concerning the neutrality of Belgium. The author reviews the history of these treaties at some length. The invasion of Belgium by Germany in 1914 constituted a violation of the treaties but did not serve to abrogate them. In the Treaty of Versailles, Germany agreed to adhere to a future arrangement made by the other parties to abrogate Belgium's neutrality. Holland was not a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles. Repeated attempts to conclude a convention abrogating Belgium's neutrality failed, usually through the refusal of the Dutch parliament to consent to ratification. Belgium is a member of the League of Nations and such membership is by League organs not considered compatible with neutralization; in admitting Switzerland in spite of her neutralized status, the League Council spoke of Switzerland as the only example of such a state which could be admitted to the League. The constitution of the family of nations may be modified by public legal acts such as the Congress of Vienna 1815, the Declaration of Paris, 1856, the Congress of Berlin, 1878, etc. It can-

not be said, however, that these acts impose a will on third states not accepting them. Therefore, though Russia was not a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, and she was to the treaty of 1839, it can be said that the Treaty of Versailles, a public act, has made it generally true that Belgium is not a neutralized state but it cannot be said that this act has had any effect on Holland, the state for whose sake the neutralization was imposed. The 1839 treaties, regulating in detail the relations between Holland and Belgium, cannot be abrogated without the consent of the former.—*Helen May Cory.*

8394. O. "Reserves" in multilateral international agreements. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 201-202.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8395. SCERNI, M. Sulla competenza giurisdizionale nei confronti di società commerciali estere aventi succursali in Italia. [Jurisdictional competence over commercial organizations having branches in Italy.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 266-274.—*H. M. Cory.*

8396. SCERNI, MARIO. Personalità giuridica internazionale ed autonomia normativa. [International legal personality and normative autonomy.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 389-391.—The Italian Court of Cassation was entirely right when in a recent case it declared the International Institute of Agriculture to be an international union having an international legal personality and that consequently the Italian courts had no jurisdiction over its organization or its relations with employees. It is not sufficient, however, as the court evidently considered it was, to declare that the only criterion of such personality is the sole competence of its organs to govern the internal order of the entity. The mark which distinguishes international legal personalities is a special legal order which is neither international nor domestic. It is not international because it does not regulate the relations of more than one entity of this order. It is not domestic because its legality is not derived from the sovereignty of a single state but from the fundamental principles laid down in the convention creating it. The League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the European Commission of the Danube are examples of this type of entity.—*Helen May Cory.*

8397. SPILL, SIMON, and SILVERSTEIN, MARTIN M. Extraterritorial effect of Soviet decrees. *Poston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (3) Jun. 1931: 400-405.—The question of recognition by the U. S. of Russian decrees in cases involving American interests.

8398. UNSIGNED. Execution of judgments against the property of foreign states. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (6) Apr. 1931: 963-967.

8399. UNSIGNED. Jurisdiction of municipal courts over foreign states in actions arising out of their commercial activities. *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 786-795.

8400. UNSIGNED. Right of a Soviet corporation to sue the United States. *Yale Law J.* 40 (8) Jun. 1931: 1316-1319.

8401. UNSIGNED. Validity of marriage celebrated in foreign state in violation of statute of domicile. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (2) Jan. 1931: 172-185.

8402. VAN PITTINS, E. F. W. G. "Dominion" nationality. *J. Compar. Legis. and Internat. Law.* 13 (4) Nov. 1931: 199-202.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8403. W., J. F. The admissibility in evidence of travaux préparatoires. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 186-187.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8404. W., J. F. Payment for state properties on cession of territory. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 196-197.—*Phillips Bradley.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 7268, 7300, 8474)

8405. BATY, T. The future of prize law and the freedom of the seas. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. 13 (14) Nov. 1931: 161-181.—The position of neutrals has been embarrassed rather than improved by the Declaration of Paris. The chief difficulties have resulted from the extension of the list of contraband, and of the doctrine of continuous voyage. While all the authorities and prize courts were against the recognition of captor's evidence in prize cases, the admission of this evidence originating in the American courts during the Civil War and greatly expanding during the Great War has resulted in the complete disappearance of former objective tests from ships' papers and crew. Possible solutions looking toward the restoration of neutral rights, a restoration much to be desired, lie in the rescinding of the Declaration of Paris by an agreement which would limit the doctrine of continuous voyage and of unlimited contraband lists, and the revival of the doctrine of the extritoriality of merchant vessels.—*Phillips Bradley*.

8406. PALLIERI, G. BALLADORE. Il problema della guerra lecita nel diritto internazionale comune e nell'ordinamento della Società delle Nazioni. [The problem of legal warfare according to international common law and according to the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 31, 1930: 342-362; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 509-525; 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 32-53; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 149-170.—No theories are correct which are based on the principle that war is contrary to or beyond the scope of international law. The only defensible viewpoint is that which attributes a legal character to warfare in all cases and under all conditions. Nevertheless, war injures the fundamental rights of states which are the bases of international law. Though it seems that the legal character of war cannot be admitted without weakening the juridic value of international law itself, the solution may be found in appealing to the concept of Grotius, Pufendorf, and Vattel, which envisages

war not as an "action" but as a "state" (*status*). The state of war is a modification in the rules of international law governing the action of states. It is undertaken at the will of one state and it is this will alone which makes it legal. International law governs the rules of the origin, duration, and termination of this state. War is only the coercive and violent action undertaken by nations during the state of war. Consequently, the state of war is legal not only when it is used as a sanction in the case of the violation by one state of a right of another state under international law. It is legal regardless of its origin and brings with it its own rules. The Covenant of the League of Nations contains rules concerning the prohibition of war in certain cases, but it does not make all war illegal and operates only in cases between members of the League. Art. 10 does not in general prohibit war; for its violation two elements are necessary: an intention to injure the national integrity or political independence of another state and an actual invasion of its territory. It simply forbids the change of frontiers and political institutions by external violence. Articles 12-15 of the covenant are concerned only with the necessity of submitting disputes to some kind of pacific settlement, the prohibition of any war undertaken to violate these settlements, and the delay of three months in case of failure of pacific settlement before war may be undertaken. Art. 11, which appears at first sight to embrace all war and to allow the League to take any efficacious measures to preserve peace, must be construed to accord with the subsequent articles and consequently it also is limited in scope.—*Helen May Cory*.

8407. SERENI, A. P. Sulla validità e gli effetti della clausola compromissoria per arbitrato estero. [The validity and effects of the compromissary clause for foreign arbitration.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 394-406.—The article considers all types of cases which have arisen or might arise concerning the execution in Italy of judgments of foreign arbitration commissions especially in connection with the Protocol of Geneva of 1923 on arbitration clauses in commercial relations.—*Helen May Cory*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 7893, 7895, 7944, 7980, 8344, 8406, 8432-8433, 8466, 8475, 8477-8478)

8408. BAILEY, S. H. Some problems of Article XXIV of the covenant. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (2) May 1931: 406-424.—Art. 24 draws the outline of an ambitious scheme for the League's future in international administration, but the results so far achieved have been disappointing. No more than four organizations have been brought under the "direction" of the League. The abstention of the U. S. weakened in part the whole basis of the attempt to create in the League the center of consciousness of international organization. The apathy of public opinion has led to inertia among the agencies for the application of Art. 24. No serious and comprehensive attempt has been made, through either the Council or the Assembly, to set the machinery in operation. The Council should summon a consultative conference of the directors or other representatives of international official and semi-official bureaus and organizations with a view to the formulation by the technical organizations of their attitude toward Art. 24, and if the conditions warrant it, of a definite resolution, recommending the application of Art. 24 to the governing bodies or congresses of the several non-affiliated organizations. The attention of states members of the League should be drawn to the opportunities provided by the meetings of the governing bodies of any unions of which they are also members for raising seriously the issue of Art. 24. A permanent commission

of international cooperation would substitute regular for fortuitous coordination by providing an instrument for collective cooperation. Any disputes between international organizations arising from encroachment, non-performance, or status, could be brought before the commission for settlement. A permanent commission would be in a position to crystallize authoritatively the demands of official and semi-official international organizations for the full recognition in international law of their public status.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

8409. BLONDEL, GEORGES. Le problème des minorités. [The minorities problem.] *Bull. de la Soc. d. Sci. Econ. et Soc. Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Soc.* 1929: 147-165.

8410. BRESLER, H. J. Trade barriers and the League of Nations. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (11) Aug. 5, 1931: 205-218.—A survey of post-war trade restrictions, and of the efforts to mitigate the drift toward protectionism. The two projects of the League of Nations—the International Conference for the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions of 1927, and the two tariff conferences of 1930 and 1930-31—are treated in detail. The two principal causes for the failure of these projects to achieve substantial modifications appear to be the divergent economic interests of members of the League and the continuing political mistrust of any increase in economic

interdependence in the face of a likelihood of future war. On the other hand, League activities have served to stimulate and support various special agreements among particular countries.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8411. DAVIS, JOHN W. The World Court settles the question. *Atlantic Mo.* 149 (1) Jan. 1932: 119-130.—Examination of the point at issue reveals clearly that considerations of political, national, or racial affinity in no way explain the 8 to 7 division of the judges in holding the proposed Austro-German customs union unlawful. By the treaty of Versailles Germany agreed that Austrian independence was inalienable. Austria agreed to the same at St. Germain. Under the Geneva Protocol Austria undertook to abstain from negotiations or economic or financial engagements calculated directly or indirectly to compromise Austria's economic and political independence. The judges differed as to what was involved in "compromising independence," the majority holding correctly that any agreement which alienated complete freedom to adjust tariff rates was a compromise and hence null and void.—*N. J. Paddelford.*

8412. DEÁK, FRANCIS. Can Europe unite? *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(3) Sep. 1931: 424-433.—Discussion among European statesmen concerning the Briand plan for a European union has been largely theoretical and removed from international realities. The very planks in the platform of union are found to present innumerable obstacles, and, reduced to simple terms, form but another method of strengthening the grip which the victorious Allied powers hold upon post-war Europe. Any effort to perpetuate indefinitely the *status quo* will lead to disunion. The subordination of economic to political problems raises the issue of security and of itself blocks progress. The proposed recognition of the principle of absolute sovereignty marks a retrogression in international life. A complete change of program is needed. Facts and realities must be faced and dealt with scientifically if there is to be hope of union. The plan will fail if preconceived ideas designed to strengthen the grip of one part of Europe on another are not dropped.—*N. J. Paddelford.*

8413. DEAN, V. M. European efforts for economic collaboration. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(12) Aug. 19, 1931: 219-240.—The author reviews the negotiations developing out of the Briand plan for a European Union, the Austro-German customs union, and the French and Italian proposals for economic reconstruction through a multilateral agreement, and bilateral agreements, respectively. The agricultural crisis in Europe produced immediate necessity for concerted action, which, although unsuccessful in reaching definite contracts for exchange of products on a wide scale, did eventuate in the creation of the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Bank within the framework of the League of Nations and in several bilateral agreements to facilitate the exchange of agricultural and manufactured goods, notably between Austria and Hungary and Germany and Rumania.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8414. DELHORBE, FLORIAN. La Société des Nations en Mandchourie. [The League of Nations and Manchuria.] *Mercure de France.* 233 (806) Jan. 15, 1932: 257-269.—In the course of its expansion on the continent of Asia, even before the existence of the League of Nations, Japan frequently encountered the concerted opposition of a group of powers. Then she checked her onward career and marked time or retreated until another opportune moment. Today she finds herself opposed by the League, a permanent body of many interests, not an association to deal with this single situation, and hence slower and less energetic in action than groups she has met in the past convened *ad hoc*. Japan has tried to keep the dispute a matter for two parties only, to keep the U. S. from entering the

discussion, to prevent the sending of a neutral commission of inquiry, and she has had to give way at each step. The issue has shown that the information service of the League is inadequate, that public opinion is easily led astray, that it is difficult to define the aggressor, but also that right is still a force even though it may not be strong enough to make a cause prevail. These are lessons for the future.—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

8415. FACHIRI, A. P. The International Court: American participation: statute revision. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 85-99.—A detailed analysis of the operation of the revision clauses and of the effect of American adhesion to the statute.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8416. GIBSON, WILLIAM M. The International Commission for Air Navigation: structure and functions. *Temple Law Quart.* 5 (4) Jun. 1931: 562-583.

8417. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Internationale Zusammenarbeit im wissenschaftlichen Studium der internationalen Beziehungen. [International cooperation in the scientific study of international relations.] *Internationales.* 1 (3) Jul. 1931: 61-65.—There are coordinating centers of the institute for the scientific study of international relations in most capitals of Europe and North America. The association as a whole is under the auspices of the Institute for Intellectual Cooperation established in Paris by the League of Nations. In the conference held in Copenhagen, June 1931, problems of organization, (viz. the edition of a handbook of political information bureaus, of a complete list of periodicals and year-books, of a dictionary of political expressions), of cooperation with the League in the question of youth instruction, and of the main tendencies in international relations in post-war time were discussed. A survey is given of the present state of work in the Institute for Pacific Relations in Honolulu, the Council on Foreign Relations in the U. S., and the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London, and the plan for the study of current history issued by the British Department for International Studies. As to the Deutsche Hochschule für Politik, a closer connection with the educational activities of the nation is suggested.—*Hans Frerik.*

8418. HUSTON, HOWARD, and CLARK, CHARLES UPSON. (Godshall, W. Leon; Maxey, C. C.; Reeves, Jesse; and Little, Herbert, round table leaders.) International law, policy and organization. The League of Nations. Problems of peace in Europe. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928.* 3 1929: 185-204.—The life of the League of Nations has been a period of remarkable activity and change. Its growth is an index of its success. Abstracts of various lectures on peace problems in European centers are given.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8419. HUXLEY, JULIAN S. What is the white man in Africa for? *Yale Rev.* 21 (2) Dec. 1931: 285-295.—Tropical Africa is one of the few localities left in the world where future destiny is not yet decided. Development is neither uniformly planned nor executed, despite increasing native consciousness of a unified Africa. Tropical Africa can never be a white man's land; therefore the guiding principle for white rule in Africa should be that which is set forth in the mandate system of the League of Nations.—*N. J. Paddelford.*

8420. KUNZ, JOSEF L. Die intrasystematische Stellung des Art. XI des Völkerbundpaktes. [The position of Art. XI in the system set up by the Covenant of the League of Nations.] *Frankfurter Abhandl. z. Modernen Völkerrecht.* (21) 1931: pp. 143.—As an introduction the author cites 16 cases in which Art. XI, sec. 2 of the Covenant of the League of Nations would be called into action, and examines the text of the article from a purely juristic standpoint. The relationships between Art. XI, sec. 1 and Articles X, XIX, IX, Sec. 4, XII, XXI, and XIII, sec. 4 are settled, and the con-

cepts "aggression," "war or menace of war," and "recourse to war" are clarified. The author examines a voluminous literature and comes to the following conclusions: In case of war or threat of war the League of Nations through Art. XI, sec. 1 is bound absolutely and without exception to interfere, even when it is not requested by a member. Not all wars are forbidden by the Covenant, some are permitted; yet according to XI, 1, all wars must actually be prevented or stopped. Therefore XI, 1, is a potent factor for the question of security. Under Art. XI interference by the League of Nations is necessary even in cases which Art. XV mentions as questions which international law leaves to the exclusive competence of the parties. The author characterizes the procedure. In case of sanctions and measures for insuring or restoring peace Art. XVI is compared with XI, 1. Finally Art. XI is compared with the Pact of Paris. The Commission of the League of Nations has not considered an amendment to XI, 1 necessary. In the last chapter the author seeks to show the relationships of Art. XI, sec. 2 with Sec. 1 of the Pact of Paris, and Articles XXI, X, XIX, XVII, XIII, and XV. The problem of the revision of treaties is considered. Art. XIX does not exclude revisions. Further, the author goes into the disputed question in which an arbitration is already defeated and simultaneously or following this decision is brought before the League of Nations. Also the minorities problem is brought into association with Art. XI, sec. 2.—*Rudolf Karisch.*

8421. LAUTERPACHT, H. Dissenting opinions of national judges and the revision of the statute of the Court. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 182-186.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8422. MANNING, C. A. W. The proposed amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 158-171.—A summary of the legal effects of proposed amendments to "reconcile" the covenant with the Pact of Paris.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8423. MOOKERJI, RADHAKUMUD. The problem of Indian minorities. *Indian Rev.* 31 (3) Apr. 1930: 225-231.—Just as the baffled countries of Europe appealed to the League of Nations to find solutions of their problems of minorities, so should India.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

8424. MOORE, W. HARRISON. The international copyright conference. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 172-174.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8425. PUGH, ROBERT C. The Austro-German customs union and the World Court decision. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (4) Nov. 1931: 442-456.—A résumé of the facts leading up to the case, the political considerations involved, a criticism of the decision, and the possible effects on the entry of the U. S. into the court. "Whether right or wrong, the opinion of the World Court in this case must seriously impair its usefulness in the future."—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8426. ROWELL, CHESTER H. An experiment in understanding. *World Tomorrow.* 15 (2) Feb. 1932: 43-45.—The Fourth Institute of Pacific Relations held at Shanghai from Oct. 21 to Nov. 2, 1931, was marked by the finely objective spirit of its discussions, in which

both Japanese and Chinese of distinction participated.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

8427. SKOKOWSKI, ZBIGNIEW. Sprawa bezrobocia w pracach instytucyj Ligi Narodów. [The unemployment question before the institutions of the League of Nations.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 286-292.—The author reviews the efforts to solve unemployment made by the International Labour Organization, the financial and economic organization of the League and the committee of study of the European union, emphasizing the importance of the creation of the international society for agricultural mortgage credit and of the international policy of public works. However, the results up to the present are insignificant.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8428. SOKAL, FRANCISZEK. Walka z bezrobociem na tle międzynarodowem. [The fight against unemployment on an international basis.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 266-276.—The author, former minister of labor in Poland and now permanent Polish delegate to the League of Nations and to the International Labour Office, states that the causes of, and the means to fight unemployment are of a political, financial, and economic character. Having examined the different measures taken by various governments against unemployment, he shows that neither the insurance system nor governmental subsidies are capable of meeting the necessities resulting from the actual economic and financial catastrophe. In the fields of unemployment insurance, working hours, and salaries common international action could be undertaken.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8429. WILDE, J. C. The problem of minorities. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (19) Nov. 25, 1931: 341-358.—Of the 30 or more millions of minorities in Europe today, 18.6 millions were placed under alien rule by the peace treaties. Four types of agreements for the protection of these minorities exist in the post-war instruments: special minority treaties concluded between the chief allied and associated powers and certain of the new states; the peace treaties themselves; declarations (with the binding force of treaties) made before the League of Nations by Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia; certain bilateral treaties, e.g. the German-Polish convention concerning Upper Silesia of May 15, 1922. The rights stipulated by treaty are nationally guaranteed; first, by laws of the states concerned which were obligated to enact legislative enforcement of the treaties; second, by voluntary action of certain states, notably Estonia, in conferring cultural autonomy; third, by less frequent political decentralization and/or representation. There is, furthermore, the international guarantee of the League of Nations. The results of League intervention in minority disputes have led to a number of criticisms as to the inadequacy of treaty provisions and the possibility of discrimination in their enforcement, the non-universality of minority treaties, and the inefficacy of present procedure in the treatment by the Council of minority petitions. The most significant reform proposed is the creation of a Permanent Minorities Commission to supervise the execution of the treaties and of League obligations with respect thereto.—*Phillips Bradley.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 7383, 7498, 7563, 7609, 7756, 7785, 8067, 8191, 8195, 8209, 8218, 8228, 8233, 8235, 8255, 8329, 8336, 8338, 8414-8415)

8430. ALLIX, EDGARD. L'agriculture et la protectionnisme administratif. [Agriculture and administrative protectionism.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 142 (423) Feb.

10, 1930: 185-200.—French commercial policy since the war has been badly defined. For a while most-favored-nation treatment was abandoned in favor of the minimum tariff and reciprocity, but beginning in 1927 a more liberal policy was pursued, followed in 1929 by the laws on wheat, wines, and sugar providing for measures of administrative protectionism in spite of the fact that France had just signed an international

agreement against it. The agreement was broad enough to allow of these measures, but they nevertheless were contrary to its spirit. This fluctuation is due, particularly in respect to wheat, to alternating good and bad years. During years when crops are plentiful, the government has tried to prevent importation and during years when they are not, it has encouraged it, since domestic production then does not cover domestic needs. Such a policy is gradually involving France in diplomatic trouble with foreign governments and has been the source of reprisals. It would be better to stabilize commercial policy and turn attention to agricultural policy—measures such as the establishment of a system of credits to balance off the good and bad years might prove a solution.—*Helen May Cory.*

8431. BARROWS, DAVID P.; and VASCONCELOS, JOSÉ. (Stuart, Graham H., round table leader.) Latin America. All America. Relations between Mexico and the United States since the Madero revolution. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928.* 3 1929: 251-276.—North and South America should be called "All America." They have much in common; both are products of a frontier, of a long colonial experience which ended in war for independence, and although there are barriers these are not insurmountable. The rapid growth of economic interdependence between the two countries may some day result in a single economic unit. Mexico has recovered much of the good will of the American people, but at the same time the U. S. may be giving support to one of the most corrupt régimes of Mexican history.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8432. BELLQUIST, E. C. Sveriges insatser till Världspolitikens Stabilisering efter Kriget. [Sweden's contribution to the stabilization of world politics after the war.] *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskr. f. Pol.-Stat.-Ekon.* 34 (1) Feb. 1931: 31-54.—A well documented study of Sweden's participation in the work of the League of Nations. Special emphasis is placed on the work of Branting and Undén, 1923-26, when Sweden was a member of the Council. In the discussions during 1926 regarding the admission of Germany the Swedish representatives played a decisive part.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

8433. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The United States and Central American revolutions. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (10) Jul. 22, 1931: 187-204.—A review is given of the attempts at union in 1917 and 1920, and of the revolution in Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The Washington Treaties of 1923, replacing those of 1907, were intended: first, to prevent wars between the republics—which has been attained; second, to prevent support by one government to revolution in a neighboring country—a result which may be in part attributed to the treaties; third, to suppress revolutions—a result only partially achieved. The U. S. continues its unilateral policy of interpreting and applying the principles of the 1923 treaty, a policy which has led to many inconsistencies; it may return to the principles of the 1907 treaty—Central American judicial and administrative machinery of enforcement; or it may adopt a policy of complete non-intervention, recognizing *de facto* governments as in South America. The results of the World War, and the creation of new peace instrumentalities, have removed the likelihood of European aggression in the Caribbean.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8434. BUNGE, AUGUSTO. La nueva España y los países hispanoamericanos. [The new Spain and the Spanish American countries.] *Nosotros.* 25 (269) Oct. 1931: 113-124.—The revolution in Spain has met a sympathetic response in Spanish America. However, there is no racial community between Spain and Spanish America; there is no Spanish race, not even in Spain; and in Spanish America the Indians, Italians, Negroes, and others have usually contributed a larger element to

the population than have the Spanish. The term Indo-American would be truer than Latin-American. Spain and the South American republics are, like England and the U. S., cousins. In spite of these facts the new republican government, even the socialists, have proposed two highly repugnant policies with reference to the Spanish-American republics: (1) the establishment of Spanish schools in these republics, and (2) allowing Spanish immigrants into these countries representation in the Spanish national assembly. As a matter of fact Argentina, for example, has better schools than has Spain, and it would be more fitting for Spain to apply her efforts to education at home. If her purpose is to teach Spanish propaganda in the republics, nothing but ill will and suspicion can come of it. The immigrants feel loyal to their adopted countries, not to Spain. The proposal to give representation to Spanish immigrants is an even more serious insult. The proper policy would be that proposed by Alberdi when minister to Spain—reciprocity of citizenship—providing that two years' residence in any country automatically severs the immigrant's former allegiance and makes him a citizen of the adopted country.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8435. BYSTRZYŃSKI, R. Działalność oblicze bolszewizmu rosyjskiego. [The present aspect of Russian bolshevism.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (183) 1929: 215-240; (184) 1929: 10-37.—Russia is a revolutionary army camp. Since bolshevism seeks to expand, Poland must carry on a strong anti-bolshevist propaganda.—*A. Walawender.*

8436. CARTER, JOHN. America's present role in world affairs. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 161-166.—U. S. foreign policy is practical, simple, and designed to produce peace and prosperity at home and abroad, according to this member of the division of western European affairs of the department of state. Because American policy can be fully effective only when it harmonizes with the practical interests of other nations, American policy frequently becomes international policy. The Monroe Doctrine, the open door policy in the Far East, disarmament, and latterly the moratorium, have become international by acceptance and application. Each policy was originally enunciated because practical American interest was at stake. The moratorium was an autonomous American proposal. It commits the U. S. in no way to European politics. America is not to be regarded as a missing link in the European concert, although in many respects U. S. and European interests are identical.—*N. J. Padelford.*

8437. CORBETT, P. E. Public opinion and Canada's external affairs. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (1) Winter 1931: 1-12.

8438. CORÒ, FRANCESCO. Le relazione ufficiale dell'occupazione di Cufra. [The official account of the occupation of Kufara.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (7) Jul. 1931: 507-526.—A résumé of the exhaustive report by the government of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica on the recent occupation of Kufara and adjacent oases by the Italian forces under General Graziani.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8439. DELATTRE, FLORIS. La psychologie de la diplomatie britannique depuis la guerre. [The psychology of British diplomacy since the war.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 6 (3) Oct. 1931: 273-308.—British foreign policy is a mysterious combination of puritanism and mercantilism, a policy in which impartiality and altruism attempt to reconcile themselves with an opportunistic utilitarianism. The desire after the war to again assume the position of preserver of the balance of power through a "splendid isolation" for a while restrained Great Britain from adopting a vigorous attitude in European affairs; but the fear that France's hegemony in Europe, if permitted to go unrestrained, would in the end endanger her own economic and political position, plus the desire for "fair play" and

for an observance of the "rules of the game," again drew her into an active part in the politics of Europe, viz., her desire to revise the Treaty of Versailles and to greatly limit Germany's reparations, her favorable attitude toward disarmament, and her antipathy to France's plea for security.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

8440. FISH, HAMILTON, Jr.; DAVIS, JEROME; SOULE, GEORGE. Our policy toward Russia. I. The menace of communism. II. Capitalism and communism. III. An American policy toward Russia. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 54-83.—I. The question of communism divides itself into three parts: the revolutionary or political, the moral or religious, and the economic. The U. S., whose government is controlled by the people, has nothing to learn from Russia. II. The Fish Committee Report is a "catch-all" for propaganda and is full of insignificant material. But in its circulation it may be more dangerous to the rights of the individual than all the communists in the U. S. People in the U. S. are mostly ignorant about Russia; they are also affected by many biases, political, patriotic, religious, racial, and class. Examples of false charges against Russia are given. Russia has made great economic progress through her experiment of a planned national economy, highly organized trade unions, nationalized agriculture, trade and banking, and the socialization of most of the life of the individual. In the light of the results of the 14 years of revolution, the U. S. should recognize Soviet Russia. III. The U. S. has granted economic recognition but refuses to extend political recognition. Russian purchases from this country have increased while U. S. imports from Russia have declined. Russia offers a market for some time for U. S. machinery and other manufactures if she will take Russian raw materials in exchange. U. S. policy toward Russia was formed immediately after the revolution when the Soviet state was weak. Now it is strong. A new policy should be formulated.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

8441. FOX, H. British trade prospects in China. *United Empire.* 12 (12) Dec. 1931: 665-669.—Extraterritoriality must be abolished soon owing to the Chinese determination to abolish the unequal treaties. Since the bulk of the foreigners reside in the treaty ports and are law-abiding, the abolition will have little individual effect. Business interests will suffer severely until the Chinese civilian authorities can establish courts which are not intimidated by the military. Complete Chinese control of Shanghai and Tientsin international settlements cannot be conceded until China provides security for the foreign capital investments. The principal factor which now hampers British trade with China is the excessive disparity in price between British and competing goods, due to costs of production.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

8442. GUNTHER, JOHN. French gold and the Balkans. *Nation* (N. Y.). 133 (3462) Nov. 11, 1931: 511-513.—The power of French gold has produced a new situation in Central Europe and the Balkans; France's purpose has been to guarantee the forced friendship or neutrality of the states on and beyond Germany's southern and eastern flanks. To this end, France has followed two complementary policies: first, giving help to its allies in the Little Entente, mostly financial; second, exerting pressure on the states normally falling in the German orbit, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

8443. HARADA, TASUKU, and ZUMOTO, MOTOSADA. (Gower, Herbert H., and Tatsumi, Henry S., round table leaders.) Japan. America and the Orient. Japan and Manchuria. Japan and the United States. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928.* 3 1929: 41-85.—The Japanese regarded the opening up of their country by Commodore Perry as a forced issue, but intercourse after-

wards transformed that feeling into friendliness until the enactment of the immigration treaty. Ruffled feelings have again been smoothed and are now more cordial than ever. Japan's interests in Manchuria are economic but for historical and protective reasons are also political and strategic. When China has established a stable government and convinced Japan of her ability to defend the territory against foreign enemies and the menace of Red infection, Japan's interests will automatically become exclusively economic. A new policy of evangelization in Asia should be instituted. The American missionaries have been a factor in disturbing the harmony of international relations in the Orient by overstepping the limits of their religious work and straying into the political field.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8444. d'HARCOURT, ROBERT. L'opinion catholique allemande et la réalisme politique en face de la France. [German Catholic opinion and political realism in regard to France.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 209 (23) Dec. 5, 1931: 513-532.—The political realism of German Catholic opinion concerning relations with France is manifest from articles in the press of the Center party. France cannot reconcile Germany's report of terrible economic conditions with the apparent signs of wealth in the large cities. The French, being conservative, are content with small fortunes which would seem to a German but a starting point. The excessive political idealism of many of the Germans is the result of their long standing speculative idealism. There are Germans who deceive themselves by thinking they can force France to change her attitude. As for Hitler, his extreme nationalism and race hatred have alienated Catholic opinion. The best way, they feel, to a sane adjustment of difficulties between Germany and France is along the road of political realism tempered by Catholic principles.—*G. G. Walsh.*

8445. HIRST, W. A. Great Britain and Argentina. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (769) Jan. 1931: 80-92.

8446. HSÜ DAU-LIN. Die japanische kontinentale Politik und das Problem der Eisenbahnpolitik in der Mandschurei. [Japanese continental policy and the problem of railroad policy in Manchuria.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (9) Dec. 1931: 579-583.—Since 1917 Japan has pursued her continental policy with all her energy, using her economic, military, and political control of Manchuria as a stepping stone for rulership over all Asia. The program consists of the development of two railroads, the South Manchurian and the cross line Huining-Kirin-Solun, and of the development of the harbors of Dairen and Seishin. The railroad tracks lead through the fertile districts rich in timber. Seishin is a better port than Vladivostok. China's counter projects would jeopardize the importance of the Japanese railroads and of Dairen. In this struggle for supremacy in transportation Japan is trying to make China give up building railroads or offer more favorable concessions.—*Werner Neuse.*

8447. LAVES, WALTER H. C. National and international control of foreign investments. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 704-713.—The extent to which government control or a policy of cooperation has developed in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the U. S. is outlined. In all four countries there is a marked tendency for high finance and foreign policy to pursue the same international ends. Government influence on foreign investments has taken two general forms: government efforts to make loans conform to national policy, and diplomatic assistance to investors in gaining a foothold abroad or in protecting investments already established. The primary effect has been to intensify to a very marked degree the feeling of rivalry and ill will between major powers. Relations of major powers with minor debtor countries have become strained. Aiding investors abroad has also formed a phase of a very

dangerous type of big navy propaganda. However, as soon as some form of international organization can guarantee to the individual citizen the security of his investment and the elimination of capital as an instrument of diplomatic pressure, the investor will be willing to forego the right to diplomatic protection, and the national government will be willing to relinquish its hold on the export of capital.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

8448. MÄNCHEN-HELFEN, OTTO. Der Kampf um die Mandschurei. [War in Manchuria.] *Gesellschaft.* 8(12) 1931: 510-519.—The military offensive of Japan in Manchuria serves the purpose of economic defense. Manchuria has become Chinese and this tendency is increasing from year to year so that the Japanese dream of colonizing Manchuria is gone. But the other aim, pursued energetically since 1905, is that of opening the sources of new materials for the use of Japanese industry. Manchuria is especially valuable for Japan through its riches in coal and iron, but the situation of the latter is precarious. Japan's greatest achievement and possession in Manchuria, however, is the South Manchurian railway which is now in the greatest danger and her struggle is principally to maintain her monopoly of the railway. Japan is losing her monopoly of transportation in south and central Manchuria through the development of Chinese railroads. The completion of the harbor at Hulutao which will be the harbor for this railway system, will deflect much commerce from the Japanese harbor of Dairen.—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

8449. MARTIN, WILLIAM. Geneva to America. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8(1) Jan. 1932: 1-14.—Whereas the covenant of the League of Nations changed that political philosophy which held that national sovereignty must suffer no derogation, the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932 may change the theory that a nation should be the sole judge of the use of its armed forces. The editor of the *Journal de Genève* holds that political, economic, and juridical security must be substituted for military security. Such security can be complete only if the U. S. will agree to consult in cases of world crises. The problem of European security is an American problem. Europe does not ask the U. S. to join the League, she only requests America to assure her that she will not oppose the sanctions of the League if invoked. Assurance to this effect must come from the senate as well as from the president to satisfy Europe. The U. S. can determine the destiny and outcome of the disarmament conference.—*N. J. Padelford.*

8450. MASSOUL, HENRY. Quelques aspects de la politique extérieure de fascisme. [Some aspects of fascist foreign policy.] *Mercure de France.* 233(805) Jan. 1, 1932: 5-42.—Italian demands for the revision of post-war treaties, trumpeted in the speeches of Mussolini and other proponents of fascism, have grown constantly more insistent since 1922, with the increasing strength and confidence of the present régime in Italy. Massoul reviews the claims of Italy to territory in North Africa formerly claimed but never possessed by Turkey, her insistence on the right of Italians born in Tunis to keep their nationality, her desire to extend her influence in the Balkans, her demand for naval parity with France. Her entire foreign policy is directed against France, with the desire to succeed her as the first power on the European continent.—*Mary Lois Raymond.*

8451. MUTIUS, GERHARD von. Deutschland und Südosteuropa. [Germany and southeastern Europe.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1(2) Apr. 1931: 47.—Close contact between Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Germany is a geopolitical necessity and will assert itself in spite of the vicissitudes of politics. In Rumania commercial, cultural, and racial factors work to secure cooperation with Germany; the relations between both southeastern countries and Germany are likely to improve when the part Germany plays as a mediator between America and western Europe on the one hand, and

Eastern Europe on the other hand, is more clearly realized than now.—*Hans Frerk.*

8452. NATHAN, ROGER. La Roumanie et l'Europe: une conversation avec M. Argetoiano. [Rumania and Europe: a conversation with M. Argetoiano.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 15(727) Jan. 16, 1932: 71.—An account, with quotations, of a brief conversation with the minister of finances and of the interior.—*Luther H. Evans.*

8453. NIEBUHR, REINHOLD. Perils of American power. *Atlantic Mo.* 149(1) Jan. 1932: 90-96.—U. S. economic and military power threatens world stability and the future of America herself by virtue of blundering and short-sighted policies. Demanding that other countries buy more from us than we buy from them, that war debts be paid regardless of mitigating circumstances, that Russia be encouraged to industrialize, the U. S. at the same time insists on higher tariffs, on the thesis of no relationship between war debts and reparations, and on slapping Russia in the face politically. Military power is wanted without recognizing inherent obligations or dangers. America's safety in the future lies in an intelligent labor movement capable of preventing a wedding between American economic and military powers.—*N. J. Padelford.*

8454. NIESSEL, A. L'armée française et le désarmement. [The French army and disarmament.] *Rev. de France.* 12(2) Jan. 15, 1932: 342-366.—France has reduced her service from three years at the end of the war to two (1922), to one and a half (1925), and now to one (1928). In 1921 she had in Europe 483,000 men, today she has 270,000; together with 227,000 for the colonies, compared with the former figure of 312,000. To this total should be added the mobile reserve of 66,000 and a professional army of 106,000, half of whom are permanently over-seas. The Republican Guard numbers 15,000. The navy, totalling 750,000 tons in 1914, fell in 1921 to 500,000 and now (1932) totals 628,000. Germany can quickly mobilize 25-30 divisions of infantry and five to six of cavalry, while keeping the framework for other divisions to be formed less swiftly. In 1913 she spent 67,000,000 marks for an army of 800,000, in 1931, 76,000,000 for an army of 100,000; for maintenance of rifles and canon in 1913, 3,100,000, in 1931, 21,300,000 marks. It is England and America, with nothing to fear from invasion, who refuse to reduce their navies and yet criticize France for placing security before disarmament.—*Julian Park.*

8455. OTTE, FRIEDRICH. Tibet und die asiatische Politik. [The political role of Tibet.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(9) Dec. 1931: 584-592.—Since 1914 England has controlled Tibet. Englishmen organized the police, the postal and telegraph systems, and England has also taken a hand in the organization of the army. Relations between Tibet and India seem to be friendly, but Russian imports into Tibet have increased. When the first national assembly in China met on May 5, 1931, the question of Mongolian and Tibetan relations was opened. The presence of a delegation of 10 Tibet representatives to the meeting gave proof of China's clinging to her rights as regards Tibet. The Panchen Lama arrived in Nanking and paid homage to the late Sun Yat-sen. Chinese policy in Tibet is naturally anti-British. The development of the motor-car and of airplane service draws Tibet more and more into the circle of rival nations.—*Werner Neuse.*

8456. PACE, B. L'occupazione di Cufra e la politica con la Senussia. [The occupation of Kufara and the policy towards the Senussi.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5(5) May 1931: 327-341.—Extract from the report presented by the Honorable Pace to the Chamber of Deputies on the budget for the ministry of the colonies for 1931-32. The author traces the growth of the Senussite sect and describes its role in both domestic and international affairs, with especial attention to the

recent capture of the Senussite capital, Kufara, by the Italian army in Cyrenaica.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

8457. PANUNZIO, CONSTANTINE; GARIS, ROY L.; FIELDS, HAROLD; POLYZOIDES, A. TH. Our immigration policy. I. The U. S. immigration policy. II. Is our immigration policy satisfactory? III. Immigration—a domestic or an international problem? IV. A naturalized citizen's view of immigration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 18-43.—I. U. S. immigration policy is based upon four principles: to protect the economic well-being of her own people, to protect the laboring man from foreign competition, to safeguard social and political life, and to develop racial and cultural unity. The immigration acts of 1924 and 1928 have come in for much criticism. A constructive policy should involve a scientific control over immigration, a flexible numerical delimitation, a positive selection method, occupational selection, wage scale requirements, preference to united families, an immigration board, and equality of treatment. II. Fear of foreign influences has always characterized U. S. political life. Appeals to the foreign vote by political parties has been evident for many years, but often conflicting foreign elements make such appeals a matter of chance. The National Origins Act is the fairest of all immigration acts, and numerical restriction is both necessary and satisfactory. Some criticism of the present law as it relates to families of immigrants is justified, yet this criticism is over-emphasized. III. Internal conditions such as standards of living often dictate a particular immigration policy. The rights of the individual and more equitable geographical distribution of population are often put forth in the demand for international treatment of immigration. The first is valid enough but the second is "indefensible"; yet the incorporation of these principles in U. S. policy would improve her foreign relations. IV. Restricted immigration is necessary but the restriction law and deportation law should be amended to avoid the separation of families. There should also be equality of treatment in the application of the quota system to all countries, including the Western Hemisphere.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

8458. PHAYRE, IGNATIUS. America and disarmament. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (511) Jan. 1932: 121-138.—American talk about disarmament is not sincere. The activities of her most peace-loving statesman, Wilson, demonstrate this clearly. The U. S. merely wants a world of her own in the western hemisphere without any fighting for it, since her genius runs to commerce only, and not to the art and science of war.—*Chester Kirby.*

8459. RECOULY, RAYMOND. La France et l'Allemagne, ou l'éternel problème. [France and Germany: the eternal problem.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 158-175.—Have the Germans the feeling that they themselves are mostly to blame for their present misfortunes, that they have wasted an important part of the advances made to them by foreign creditors, especially the English and Americans? The Teutonic mind is docile, malleable, like soft wax. A critical sense is lacking. The great cities have built stadia, theaters, gardens, which are the most luxurious in the world. Bankruptcy may easily come to a country so improvident.—*Julian Park.*

8460. RICHARZ-SIMONS, INGEBORG. Las excepciones regionales a la clausula de la nación mas favorecida en los tratados de comercio de los estados ibero-americanos. [Regional exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties between Latin-American states.] *Rev. d. Colegio de Abogados de Buenos Aires.* 9 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 553-574.—There has been a tendency for the South American countries to provide in their treaties of commerce and navigation with other South American states that the most-favored-nation clause shall not apply to privileges granted other South American countries, or shall not

apply to privileges granted to neighboring states. Chile has favored the former provision in nearly all of her treaties with third states, and Uruguay the second. The other countries have not followed either practice as closely, while Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela have never followed either. In general, with the exception of Panama, the Central American countries have made regional exceptions in respect to each other in their most-favored-nation clauses in treaties with third states. There is no evidence that these regional exceptions have drawn the Latin American countries more closely together in commercial matters.—*Helen May Cory.*

8461. SAINT-BRICE. La frontière de la Syrie et de l'Irak. [The frontier of Syria and Iraq.] *Correspondance d'Orient.* 23 (408) Dec. 1931: 241-247.—

8462. SCHWARZ, WOLFGANG. Germany on the road to peace. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (786) Jun. 1931: 718-727.—The new constitution was the product of the democratic parties and the first elections (1919) gave them a three-quarters majority. That was before the terms of peace were known in Germany. As a result of post-war events the extremists—communists and nationalists—cut seriously into the democratic numbers. That has been the history of the last ten years. War debts, disarmament, and *Anschluss* are dealt with as the three major problems to show that the ascendancy of democracy in Germany may be ensured by the Allied policy of economic justice, equality of renunciation, and self-determinism.—*H. McD. Clotkie.*

8463. SFORZA, CARLO. Der Sowjet-Imperialismus. [Soviet imperialism.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (8) Aug. 1931: 145-155.—Soviet activities in Asia—Persia, China, the East Indies, or even in remote Tibet—manifest two widely different aspects. One is that of the Third International, the other that of czarist Russia in the palmy days of its imperialistic endeavor. This dualism is not a weakness; on the contrary, it lends tremendous advantage to the Russian emissary. He can consciously strive for the international, egalitarian ideas of world communism and at the same time unconsciously clutch every petty advantage possible for Russian chauvinism.—*Howard Becker.*

8464. SIEBURG, FRIEDRICH. Deutschland und Frankreich. [Germany and France.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (9) Sep. 1931: 303-315.—France is an essential factor in the future of Germany, not only politically, but culturally. Germany is no less essential to France. However, neither nation will admit the truth of such statements, although there is perhaps less unwillingness on the German side than on the French. France lives behind a Chinese wall, worshipping the great men of its own culture. Morality, public and private, is judged in exclusively French terms; this is one reason why some of the obvious injustices of the Versailles Treaty are defended on "moral" grounds. There is no insincerity on the part of the French, as some Germans claim; it is merely the inability to appreciate general human values for which the French culture offers no criterion. Nevertheless, the French have elements in their national ideology which should enable them to establish rapport with certain phases of German culture, notably that represented by the romantic Germany of the period before 1870.—*Howard Becker.*

8465. STAFFORD, LAWRENCE. Our neighborly tariff. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 62-76.—U. S. tariff policy dictated by congress runs directly counter to diplomatic policy as directed by the president, department of state, and department of commerce. Diplomatic relations with Canada, Cuba, and Mexico seek to establish friendship, and that type of relationship which will foster American foreign trade. Congressional tariff policy with these three countries, America's most important market, seeks to establish a situation which will make it impossible for these coun-

tries to send their products into the U. S. Congressional policy seeks to estrange and isolate the U. S. from its neighbors. The American tariff of 1930 by crippling the purchasing power of these neighbors directly increased the intensity and seriousness of the current depression. The U. S. is increasingly being regarded as ruthless and double-faced.—*N. J. Padelford.*

8466. UNSIGNED. The United States and the League of Nations during 1931. *Geneva Spec. Studies.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: pp. 16.

8467. VIÉNOT, PIERRE. Frankreich und Deutschland. [France and Germany.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (12) Dec. 1931: 721-736.—The problem of Franco-German understanding can be solved only when the larger problem of modern European culture is solved. In the effort to become good Europeans, nationalists of both camps will ultimately transcend their limitations.—*Howard Becker.*

8468. WELBY, EARLE. Canada and the United States. *Natl. Rev.* (587) Jan. 1932: 79-86.

8469. WU, C. C.; SZE SAO-KE, ALFRED; STRAWN, SILAS H. (Latourette, K. S., and Griffin, Eldon, round table leaders.) China. The foreign policies of the Chinese government. The present situation in China. The aims of China. China and the powers. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928.* 3 1929: 3-37.—The Manchu government's only foreign policy was self-preservation. The Nationalists' policy is to make China a free and independent nation by removal of the unilateral treaties; they desire concrete proof of other nations' friendship by removal of these treaties, and look to the U. S. to take the lead. The crucial problems in Japanese relations are Shantung and Manchuria. Japanese troops are still treating the former as conquered territory and are exercising practically absolute control over certain portions of Manchuria. China welcomes foreign capital for economic development but protests against the attempts for political control. The Nationalist movement has unified China within a short space of time and hopes to make China a united, strong, and modern nation. The Chinese have slowly changed their attitude of superiority over the world and have begun to adopt certain elements of Western civilization. They desire, however, that the change be gradual. They are rightly proud of their old civilization. China's greatest need now is for improved educational facilities that her salvation may be worked out through her own people.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 6943, 6959, 7499, 7782, 7784, 7799, 7802, 8411, 8425)

8470. BERLIN, K. Den dansk-norske Østgrønlandstraktat i Belysning af Oregontraktaten af 1818. [The Dano-Norwegian eastern Greenland treaty in the light of the Oregon treaty of 1818.] *Statsvetenskaplig Tidsskr. f. Pol.-Stat.-Ekon.* 34 (4) Oct. 1931: 309-324.—The Oregon treaty was the outcome of a *modus vivendi* lasting several years in the effort to avoid conflict by postponing final determination of sovereignty. A similar *modus vivendi* was adopted for eastern Greenland when it became clear that Denmark and Norway could not reach an agreement on sovereignty over that territory. But while England and the U. S. were ready as early as 1818 to agree on a division of the disputed territory, Denmark and Norway in 1924 did not discuss, let alone agree, upon a division of eastern Greenland. The dispute resolved itself into the question whether Denmark should exercise sovereignty over the whole of Greenland or not. Denmark could not admit that Norway's title was equally valid with her own.—*Inst. Econ. & Hist., Copenhagen.*

8471. BISSON, T. A. Basic treaty issues in Manchuria between China and Japan. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (21) Dec. 23, 1931: 381-394.—A brief but comprehensive review of the existing treaty structure underlying the railway and territorial issues in Manchuria. The conflict narrows down to a single paramount issue. Over a period of 25 years, on a basis of special political privileges, Japanese enterprise has built up an economic structure in Manchuria of vital import to Japan. In view of the weakness of Chinese governmental administration, it is claimed that a continuance of Japan's political rights is essential to guarantee the unhampered pursuit of its economic activities. A solution to the problem, if it is to be at all permanent, must include three primary elements: stabilization of the Chinese government; security for legitimate Japanese economic interests; and a settlement of the treaty issue, equitable to China as well as to Japan. The clarification of the rights and obligations of both parties in the disputed area should result from the League's commission of inquiry.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8472. CRESTOVITCH, GABRIEL. Die griechisch-türkische Verständigung. [The Turk-Greek reconciliation.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (2) May 1931: 128-131.—A series of treaties were closed in Angora when the Greek premier visited the Turkish capital. The most important is a treaty of amity and arbitration. A naval treaty prevents the contracting parties from building without previously notifying the other party. Other treaties deal with trade regulations, settlements, and the consular service. The most essential part of these agreements is the spirit in which they were effected, a spirit which endeavors to end a strife of 500 years' standing between these peoples.—*Werner Neuse.*

8473. FROST, JANET D. Cuban-American relations concerning the Isle of Pines. *Hispanic-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 11 (3) Aug. 1931: 336-350.—The U. S. relinquished its claim to the Isle of Pines in the treaty with Cuba March 24, 1925—a treaty actually made 20 years previously. The dispute hung upon the question whether the island was included in those ceded by Spain in 1898. The weight of evidence was on the side of Cuba. By 1923 there were 700 American residents in the island, and some 10,000 Americans owned property there. These interests were protected in the treaty as finally ratified, which also included the provisions of the Platt Amendment.—*Max Savelle.*

8474. G. The Tacna-Arica question. *Brit. Yearbook Internat. Law.* 11 1930: 187-193.—*Phillips Bradley.*

8475. GHAFIR. Great Britain and Iraq. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (786) Jun. 1931: 742-749.—The Anglo-Iraq treaty of 1927 was rejected by the Bagdad legislature but was successfully negotiated in 1929 after Sir Humphrey Clayton recommended to Britain that she drop all the conditions in the previous treaty. In recommending the admission of Iraq to the League, Britain is shirking her responsibility. A League commission in 1925 suggested 25 years as the period of obligation on a mandatory. Britain however is proposing to surrender her obligations after 10 or 12 years, and her supercilious failure to provide the League with required information about Iraq has called forth rebuke from the Mandates Commission. Interest in Britain has not been aroused, there has been no debate in parliament. But the matter is important. Britain must not shirk her responsibilities to protect the minorities, the Kurds, Assyrians, Chaldean Christians, Yazidis, and Jews.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

8476. MASSOUL, HENRY. Fascisme et papauté. [Facism and the papacy.] *Mercure de France.* 230 (797) Sep. 1, 1931: 257-288.

8477. UNSIGNED. Le conflit sino-japonais. [The Sino-Japanese conflict.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 15 (725) Jan. 2, 1932: 26-27.—Texts of the following: (1) the Council resolution of Dec. 10, 1931; (2) the statement

by the president of the Council; (3) statement by the representative of Japan; and (4) statement by the representative of China.—*Luther H. Evans.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 8065, 8076, 8333, 8335, 8417-8418)

8478. CHMELAŘ, J. Problém odzbrojení ve Společnosti národů. [The problem of disarmament in the League of Nations.] *Naše Doba*. 39(3) Dec. 1931: 150-157.—The solution lies in the consolidation of two concepts: one is based on the moral and political mentality of the Anglo-Saxons who consider disarmament as an individual problem, and try to avoid legal obligations and principles; the other considers disarmament as a result of the legal order. The steps taken by the League organizations are reviewed.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

8479. DONNER, F. H. Ost gegen West. [East against West.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(5) May 1931: 358-364.—Russia's true concern is Asia, Turkey is part of Asia, and during the World War Japan was interested in Asiatic questions only. At the end of the five year plan Asia will turn towards the Pacific and clash with Western interests there. (Two maps.)—*Werner Neuse.*

8480. HALL, A. B.; GOODRICH, ANNIE W.; FINLEY, JOHN H.; PENROSE, STEPHAN B. L.; FOISIE, F. P.; ROBERTS, MARY M.; MEARS, E. G.; CROWTHER, J. E. (McKenzie, R. D., and Price, M. T., round table leaders.) International social, ethical, and racial relations. Social control and international peace. Women in international affairs. The international opium question. Ethics and internationalism. An international port cargo-handling safety code. The nurse—a world figure. Six pressing population problems in the Pacific area. The essentials of a world religion. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928*. 3 1929: 313-368.—The movement against war has passed the emotional stage and is now an appeal to intelligence. Society is organizing for peace, and hopes lies in its effective system of control over mass emotion. A study of the curve of woman's activities will show her predominantly a worker for the conservation of the race. Seemingly she has left the home and entered into world activities, but her responsibility here is to realize that the cornerstone of the home is laid wherever the children of the world are gathered together in unity of spirit. In the international question of opium traffic control, force of public opinion is the most effective means to compel all nations to cease this traffic and give the world emancipation from this slavery. Among other needs is that for an international port cargo-handling safety code. A tentative one has been drafted by some of the European countries and submitted to the International Labour Office for adoption. In the Pacific area the outstanding questions of immediate importance are the prospective changes in the admission laws, encouragement of the most desirable races and classes, the treatment of newcomers, and relations between the foreign born parents and their children. The world needs, in the settlement of international problems, a world religion, and that one should be based upon humility, mutuality, liberality, serviceability, practicality, spirituality, and unity.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

8481. KAWAKAMI, KIYOSHI K. The unsolved naval problems of the Pacific. *Pacific Affairs*. 4(10) Oct. 1931: 863-879.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

8482. LAUE, MAX von. Internationale Bezie-

hungen auf dem Gebiet der Physik. [International relations in physics.] *Inter-Nationes*. 1(3) Jul. 1931: 60-61.—Internationalism in physical science is complete, as the problems actually dealt with are the same in the scientific world, viz. theory of relativity, atomic physics, radio activity, and structure of crystals. But the success of international research is largely based on international agreement on physical units, which was first achieved for weights and measures in 1875. In 1921 only, the units of electricity, viz. volt, ampere, ohm, were generally adopted, and an international scale of temperatures was fixed. An agreement among scholars of different countries on the definitions and nomenclature necessary for a survey of the complicated order of atoms in crystalline structure, tabularization of which is to be published next year, is of a more private character.—*Hans Frerk.*

8483. MacKAY, R. A. The politics of disarmament. *Dalhousie Rev.* 11(4) Jan. 1932: 473-484.—The most serious obstacle to the Disarmament Conference is the fact that the problem of armaments cannot be isolated from politics. The Versailles Treaty has bred an atmosphere of hate, insecurity, and reaction in Europe; the League of Nations, without the U. S. as a member, has failed as a mutual insurance scheme against external aggression. France and her allies are today the real guarantors of the *status quo* in Europe. France's main interest is the security of the Versailles settlement in Europe; Germany is resentful of immediate French policy and of the Treaty of Versailles. Italy finds herself diplomatically isolated by French policy and strategically insecure; Russia is alarmed by the armed ring of French allies along her borders.—*Alison Ewart.*

8484. McNUTT, RUSSELL T. Disarmament: from Versailles to Geneva. *Hist. Outlook*. 23(2) Feb. 1932: 63-69.—The methods of approach to the disarmament problem may be classified as direct and indirect. The direct approach deals with the gun for gun and ton for ton arrangement between nations. The indirect method is based on the establishment of a feeling of security through the use of machinery for the peaceful settlement of differences between nations before reduction is attempted. The various movements for disarmament throughout the world during the past 12 years are traced and results noted. Due to depressed business conditions, the economy argument will probably be prominent in the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, February, 1932.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

8485. PRESTON, JOSEPHINE CORLISS; BROCK, R. W.; STRATTON, G. M.; and RANDOLPH, E. D. (Randolph, E. D.; Jessup, John A.; and Dyar, Dorothy, round table leaders.) International education. The National Education Association's part in world education. International education at the University of British Columbia. Reeducation for international affairs. *Proc. Inst. Internat. Relations Univ. Washington, Seattle, Jul. 22-27, 1928*. 3 1929: 145-182.—Efforts to universalize educational methods play a significant part in the peace movement. The University of British Columbia has no special course in international education but attempts to lay a broad and solid foundation by developing an "international mind." Re-education does not neglect knowledge, but endeavors first to increase respect of peoples for each other as individuals and as nations. The greatest need in international education is for the cultivation of the intellectual method of response to international situations.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 6857, 6859, 8031, 8034-8035, 8051, 8053, 8056, 8061, 8083, 8561, 8672, 8750)

8486. DUPRAT, G. L. *Revue critique: Deux importants ouvrages de M. Pitirim Sorokin.* [Critical review of two important works of Pitirim Sorokin.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 38 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 55-68.—Review of Sorokin's *Contemporary sociological theories and Principles of rural-urban sociology.*—G. L. Duprat.

8487. PIEPER, JOSEF. "Wirklichkeitswissenschaftliche" Soziologie. Kritische Randbemerkungen zu Hans Freyers "Soziologie als Wirklichkeitswissenschaft." [Sociology as the science of reality. Critical remarks concerning Hans Freyer's "Soziologie als Wirklichkeitswissenschaft."] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 66 (2) Oct. 1931: 394-407.—Conrad Taeuber.

8488. RICHARD, GASTON. Une critique de la morale dite sociologique: l'humanisme moral de M. Mamelet. [A criticism of the theory of morals called sociology. The moral humanism of Mamelet.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 113-119.—It is surprising that men of undoubted standing in their fields of investigation and activity still speak of the sociological school, when there are at least 20 different and competing schools of sociology in France and foreign countries. There is more excuse to refer to the sociological viewpoint (*sociologisme*), especially in religion, ethics, and law, since sociology has brought about a new orientation in these matters. M. Mamelet challenges this collective representation theory from the standpoint of the viewpoint of Bergson and demands that the "science" of sociology reconstitute its theory of morality from the standpoint of the individual.—L. L. Bernard.

8489. THURNWALD, RICHARD. Funktionelle Soziologie: die Gesellung als Vorgang und Ablauf. Soziologisches Symposion X. [Functional sociology: association as historical event and process. Sociological symposium X.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7 (4) Dec. 1931: 385-400.—Society can be comprehended only by critical and primarily inductive investigation that avoids the extremes both of mere speculative classification and of mere accumulation of data without scientific elaboration. Sociology aims to comprehend the forms of association or socialization of all mankind. To achieve this a comprehensive historical and ethnological orientation is necessary because: (1) generalization must otherwise always remain partial; (2) society is always a historical event; (3) society always consists of concrete societies, differing in structure and course of development; (4) society consists of individuals functioning in a variety of associational groups; (5) social structure and its changes can be understood only in terms of its constituent personalities and personal groupings in their inter-individual dependencies, their ecological distribution and their temporal fluidity; (6) association always takes on a definite structure, analysis of the forms of which always introduces us to the problem of leadership. Forms of association are always to be studied in connection with parallel processes of a psychological nature in the participating individuals.—W. C. Lehmann.

8490. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. On demanding the impossible of sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1932: 300-305.—There are some who believe that the discoveries of sociology should be of value in adjusting individual cases, and that if they are not of such value

sociology has failed. Scientific laws are only statements of how phenomena will behave under given conditions; not descriptions of the behavior of any individual, under any conditions, but only of how a large group of phenomena will react on the average under given conditions. Even though sociology should become as exact a science as physics, it is questionable whether it would be of much value to social workers in their daily contact with individuals. It would be useful to public administrators.—Sarah Ginsberg.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 8611, 8675, 8679-8680)

8491. LEUBA, CLARENCE. The measurement of incentives and their effect: a contribution to methodology and orientation resulting from the experimental use of incentives. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 107-114.—Incentives are motivating situations which can be used fairly universally and frequently in connection with any activity as spurs to effort. An experiment was conducted to determine the effect as incentive of a candy bar upon the two-place multiplication performance of 35 public school subjects of an average age of 11.3 years. Those who were slowest increased 92% in performance; the average for the group was an increase of 52%. The fastest multipliers showed the smallest percentage increase, but the actual increase in number of problems finished was greatest for them. No reliable sex differences were found. Some tendency to make errors in achieving enough to obtain the candy bars was found.—Mapheus Smith.

8492. SOROKIN, PITIRIM A., and BOLDYREFF, J. W. Experimentální studie o vlivu sugesce na schopnost rozlišovací a hodnotící. [An experimental study of the influence of suggestion on the discrimination and the valuation of people.] *Sociologická Rev.* 2 (4) 1931: 462-478.—Of 1,484 individuals tested individually and in groups, 96% followed a false dogmatic suggestion instead of holding their sense of discrimination on the basis of the actual objective stimuli. On the other hand, a "persuasive" but incorrect suggestion, directed at the intelligence of the subject, was successful in only about 60% of the cases. The strength of a false dogmatic suggestion depends on: (1) familiarity of the subject with the true fact involved; (2) complexity of the true fact; (3) degree of bias present; (4) prestige of the suggestor; (5) degree of bluntness of the suggestion—success of the suggestion increasing with dogmatism. The implications of these phenomena in public opinion and even in supposed scientific work are noted.—H. R. Hoesa.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 8491, 8505-8507, 8512, 8525, 8607, 8609, 8611, 8624, 8627, 8650, 8657, 8662, 8671)

8493. KUCHTA, JAN. "Książka zakazana." ["The forbidden book."] *Muzeum.* 46 (3) 1931: 154-163; (4) 1931: 207-219; (5) 1931: 276-308.—The work of Kelchner and Lau in Germany, and that of Odier in France, have thrown much light on "morbid curiosity." A questionnaire has brought over 100 replies from adults in three Polish cities on the evils arising from this situa-

tion. Harmful reading falls into (1) criminalistic—penny dreadfuls, (2) erotic and romantic, (3) informational as to human anatomy, (4) near scientific, on atheism, socialism, etc. From the answers it seems that boys have a wider range of interest than girls, the latter tending more to the romantic type. As motives for reading are given (1) curiosity, (2) desire for experience (by proxy), (3) need for solution of vexing questions, (4) revolt against censorship.—*W. J. Rose.*

8494. PEARSON, GERALD H. J. The psycho-sexual development of the child. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 685-713.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8495. TUTTLE, HAROLD SAXE. Honesty trends in children. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 233-239.—A study of honesty trends among pupils of grades four to seven in 13 different schools shows that intelligence is correlated with honesty. The results justify the belief that factors which are most influential in changing conduct can be detected in an environment where many factors are operating together.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8496. WHEELER, OLIVE A. Variations in the emotional development of normal adolescents. *Brit. J. Educ. Psychol.* 1 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-12.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 8591, 8610, 8678)

8497. FLEMING, EDWIN G. Pleasing personality. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 100-107.—A high correlation was found between pleasing personality and social adjustment, but little correlation with emotional steadiness.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8498. McCONNEL, URSULA HOPE. Symbolism as a mental process. *Psyche (London)*. 12 (2) Oct. 1931: 37-51.—This article is mainly a criticism of the psycho-analytical interpretation of totemism and folklore. Psychoanalysts have so far failed to state clearly the problem of symbolism as consisting of parts, namely the symbolic representations as means of social cooperation and the inhibitions which make it difficult for the individual to adapt himself satisfactorily to his social environment.—*H. M. Beckh.*

8499. VERNON, P. E. Human temperament. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (4) Jan. 1932: 325-331.—The most feasible plan in analyzing personality is to accumulate as many samples as possible of the individual's behavior. By combining diverse samples from different sources, a "trait-composite" is formed; and in combining them, it is not only legitimate but necessary to supplement mere statistical treatment (inter-correlation) with interpretative, subjective criteria. By so doing, the following trait-composites are found to be statistically consistent and psychologically meaningful: practical or mechanical intelligence, quickness-slowness, impulsiveness-caution, sociality-asociality, leadership or ascendancy-submissiveness, dependability and persistence or efficiency, emotionality of the deep or repressed type, emotionality of the broad, overt, or unexpressed type; radicalism-conservatism, aesthetic interests, scientific interests, general integration or maturity of character.—*Paul Popenoe.*

THE FAMILY

THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 7015-7016, 8513)

8500. LUBLINSKI, IDA. Ursprung und Wandlung der Einehe. [The origin and development of monogamy. *Weltkreis*. 2 (1-2) 1931: 16-22.—The lack of knowledge concerning the relation between sexual intercourse and birth, once common, still persists, largely because of the

power of tradition, in certain groups, for example in Sumatra. In the kinship system of the Minang-Kabau, the kinship of the child is only through its mother; the father lives with the woman only as son or brother and never as mate. Marriage by capture, by allowing man to bring his mate into his own kin group, gave man control over the organization of kinship and the family. This greater freedom of man tended toward greater individualism and gradually toward the institution of domestic animals and personal property. Man's wish to have his possessions remain in the hands of his descendants led to the solution of the problem of paternity. This transition from the earlier promiscuity considerably bettered the position of women of the upper classes. During the first thousand years of historic times, the church controlled the originally common-law rights of man over women and children, such as dowries, property rights and guardianship. In the 14th century the church began the consecration of marriage, and gradually restricted the sexual freedom of lower class women.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8501. MATSUURA, KASABURO. Shina kodai no choshi sozoku seido. [Primogeniture in ancient China.] *Toho Gakuho*. 1 Mar. 1931: 91-129.—Early Chinese records of mourning define the social relationships: (1) blood relationship; (2) relation of master and subject; (3) relation of youth and aged; (4) recognition of the spheres of man and woman. These relationships were applied to the family which was the social unit. Its head was responsible for the religious duties to the ancestors and also to the future generation. Upon his death the oldest son by the legitimate wife went into three years' mourning and succeeded to the headship. With the development of agriculture and increase of wealth, confusion arose since the head of the family demanded material advantage to go with honor and responsibility. The system of polygamy added further confusion which resulted in many bitter feuds.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

8502. SHIRAYAGI, SHUKO. Nihon bungaku ni araware taru fujin mondai. [Women and their problems in Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. (2) Oct. 1931: 199-326.—Early Japanese society was ruled by women. With the definite development of marriage rites, paternal authority was established. The notion of chastity is traced from its earliest indication and it is concluded that it was to protect the personal property of the family.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6220, 6380, 6393, 6449, 6623, 6644, 6661, 6687, 6701, 6716, 6761, 7987, 8125, 8352, 8354, 8401, 8480, 8516, 8628, 8632, 8634-8635, 8643)

8503. BLIVEN, BRUCE. Religion and love in Russia. *New Repub.* 69 (890) Dec. 23, 1931: 150-153.—The anti-religious campaign in Russia is now carried on by the use of statistics, charts and museum exhibits, instead of the denunciations and abuse previously employed. Communism is not a religion in Russia, because it is not mystical, nor do young people appear to miss the formal mystical religion which is denied them under the Russian system. There is little evidence that the home is being destroyed. In sexual morals the tendency is toward greater strictness than in Tsarist times. The government does not encourage birth control, but does not oppose it. There is a shortage of contraceptive materials, but abortions are performed free of charge in city hospitals. The communists believe they have abolished perhaps 90% of prostitution.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

8504. BUCK, PEARL S. Chinese women: Their predicament in the China of today. *Pacific Affairs*.

4410) Oct. 1931: 905-909.—The explanation of the apparent superiority of character in the Chinese woman over the Chinese man is to be found in her superior environment and early training. The average Chinese boy has been so adored, so "allowed for" in his home that he can hardly be blamed if he cannot summon will power in later years to overcome the handicap of his early environment. The two groups who find life hardest in new China are the highly educated women, whose logical mates are already married, and the old-fashioned unlettered wives, who have been married out of their homes according to old customs.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

8505. CAMPBELL, MARIAN WENDELN. The effect of the broken home upon the child in school. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1932: 274-281.—Broken homes have little or no effect on the child's achievement in school, but there is some correlation between broken homes and conduct problems. Although the school work of a child may be affected by the broken home situation while he is under stress, it is likely to recover when the stress is removed. The average child is not affected by the broken home either in conduct or in school achievement after the period of stress is passed.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8506. DEMING, JULIA. Problems presented by children of parents forced to marry. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 70-82.—Forced marriage was one of the factors considered in an attempt to evaluate and compare emotional and social situations and their bearing on the behavior of 200 problem children from the New England Home for Little Wanderers. In 30 out of the 200 cases forced marriages had occurred but in 20 of these cases it was only one factor in a complicated situation. In nine other cases there seemed to be no evidence that the forced marriage had ever caused any outstanding difficulty in the parent-child relationship. The remaining ten cases all showed some involvement which seems to have its roots in the Oedipus situation. In the forced marriage group 25% of the cases showed direct involvement in the parent-child relationship which seemed linked up with the marriage. In the group where the marriage was not forced this could be said of only 13%.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

8507. ELIOT, THOMAS D. Why family harmony? *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 85-100.—Authorities agree that disharmony between parents is the cause of lack of adjustment in the child, but this is mere opinion and lacks definite proof. We do not possess the check of case histories from normal families because they are uninteresting and difficult to get. Disharmony may be a mere contributing factor. There is constant danger of explaining the child's deviations by assuming that they are due to the deviations of the parents. Family discord is not necessarily destructive to the child as many perfectly normal children come out of disharmonious homes. Parents can be perfectly agreed in their attitudes and opinions and yet be entirely out of harmony with the surroundings of the child.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

8508. ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. The family situation in the United States. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (4) Oct. 1931: 357-365.—*E. M. Violette.*

8509. HILL, HELEN. Freedwomen. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 8 (1) Jan. 1932: 33-40.—Not more than 15 million out of 40 million American women share in productive activity. The 25 million others are pure consumers. Domesticity has ceased to offer them a productive function. In public life their influence is oblique. Yet they own 41% of the national wealth; as consumers theirs is the determinate voice in production; and their quasi-public organizations form a powerful constituency.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

8510. KAUSCHANSKY, D. M. Geisteskrankheit und Ehescheidung. [Mental disease and divorce.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94 (4-6) Feb.

13 1931: 292-298.—The German and Scandinavian laws, according to which mental disease is a cause for divorce, are more humane and of higher moral and practical value than the laws which do not allow divorce on such grounds, as those in many other European countries, English North America, and some South American countries. The Baltic states, Soviet Russia, and Turkey recently introduced the German divorce status.—*Lina Kahn.*

8511. SALVESEN, LORD. Divorce and marriage reform [in England]. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (2) Jul. 1931: 107-113.—Until 1857 divorce was possible only to those who were able to get a private act of parliament, at a minimum cost of £500. Since 1857 the high court, sitting in London, has been open to suits of divorce, but only since 1912 have certain provincial courts had divorce facilities. Adultery remains the only ground for divorce. The law gives no remedy to those who have been deserted, thus forcing them to celibacy or illicit relations. The decree of separation without divorce is an intolerable hardship on many, and condemned on every hand. Incurable insanity not being a ground for divorce, many are forced to live many years as though bound to a dead person. The opposition of the church, both Roman Catholic and Anglican, is inconsistent. The Royal Commission of Divorce, reporting in 1912, after sitting five years, recommended adding five other grounds of divorce.—*R. E. Baber.*

8512. ZILBOORG, GREGORY. Sidelights on parent-child antagonism. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 35-43.—Hostile trends operating in the unconscious of the patients are potent factors which are related to neurotic maladjustment, delinquency, and other related problems in children. Examples of difficulties which operate imperceptibly within the psyche of the father or mother and which are directed against the child are unconscious resentment of the son's attachment to the mother and identification of the son with a brother towards whom a feeling of hostility existed. (Cases).—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 7397, 7400, 7403, 7512, 7520, 7522, 7548, 7958, 8171, 8255, 8457, 8588)

8513. DePORTE, J. V. Marriages in the State of New York with special reference to nativity. *Human Biol.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 376-396.—Over the 30-year period, 1900-1929, the average annual variation is +0.2 (New York City excluded), showing that the marriage rate is keeping pace with the growth of population. Marriages of foreign born are more numerous than those of native born, and the marriage rate decreases with the diminution of immigration. Over the first half of the period the birth rate increased on an average of 0.8%, and in the second half it diminished 2.2%. The corresponding marriage rate changes were +0.6% and -0.2%. In the three years, 1916-1918, the foreign born from south and eastern Europe intermarried with foreign born at a ratio of 278 for the women and 162 for the men to every 100 corresponding marriages with native born men and women respectively. The immigrants from north and west Europe averaged more intermarriages with native born than with foreign born in these same years. But with the application of immigration restrictions, the period 1927-1929 shows a reversal of these practices of intermarriage, the south and east European intermarriages with foreign born falling considerably, and intermarriages of north and west European immigrants with foreign born rising 100% or more, due to the fact

that the ingress of their classes was favored by the immigration laws. With the decline of immigration, intermarriages racially and by nationality classes increase, thus producing a larger degree of ethnic solidarity in the population. One per cent of marriages of Negro women were with white men, and 3% of marriages of Negro men were with white women, the former predominating in rural areas, and the latter in urban areas. (Tables, charts.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8514. HRÍBEK, JOSEF. U našich krajanů v Texasu. [Our countrymen in Texas.] *Naše Zahraničí.* (5) Nov. 1931: 206-208.—Nearly every Texas community has some Czechoslovaks. They are especially prominent in petroleum, cotton, railroad and electrical industries. Most of them are farmers, scattered especially between Dallas, Fort Worth, and Rio Grande. Their total number is estimated at 300,000. Most of the Czechoslovaks are Catholics, having a church in every larger settlement and even supporting a school. Each Czechoslovak belongs to one or several societies, centralized in the Slav Supporting League of Texas and Catholic League of Texas. Much money has been spent for the social halls, where they gather periodically for social purposes. The "Bohemian Club" of Texas University works for the support of interest in Czech culture and language. Altogether there are six Czechoslovak newspapers. In some places only the Czech language is heard.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 7553, 8167-8176, 8182, 8184, 8186, 8419, 8443, 8475, 8739)

8515. KRUIJT, J. De plaats van de volksschool in de samenleving op Midden Celebes (Poso). [The place of the elementary public school in the community life in Central Celebes (Poso).] *Tijdschr. v. Zendingwetenschap.* 75 (3) 1931: 240-253.—The introduction of missionary schools in the Celebes was accompanied by all kinds of difficulties, a result of the primitive conception of life and ways of living of the inhabitants, and the fear of the older people that in the long run the rising generation will be directed toward Christianization. A summary is given of these difficulties.—*J. C. Lamster.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 7303, 7333, 8079, 8362, 8543)

8516. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. Certain aspects of conflict in the Negro family. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 76-84.—Social differentiation in the Negro population, not built upon occupational differentiation, and the absence of class distinctions based upon occupations tend to divide the Negro community, without strict regard to occupations, into lower and upper classes, representing, roughly, a distinction between ignorant and economically dependent and those who have escaped from these conditions. The latter class, having no established traditions to define its own behavior, copies the model of the wealthy white class, involving, frequently, conflict between husband and wife.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

8517. MORGENROTH, WILHELM. Sozialer Aufstieg und Abstieg im deutschen Volk. [Class mobility in Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (6) Dec. 1931: 905-906.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 6994, 7355, 7359-7360, 7400, 7403, 7598, 8070, 8153-8154, 8174, 8176, 8211, 8223, 8233-8236, 8409, 8429, 8463-8464, 8513, 8516, 8540, 8575, 8579, 8588, 8593, 8596, 8617)

8518. WHITE, WALTER. The Negro and the communists. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (979) Dec. 1931: 62-72.—The circumstances under which eight Negro boys were condemned to death in Alabama for alleged criminal attacks gave to the communists an opportunity for spreading propaganda among Negroes. Present economic and social discrimination against the Negro has provided a seed of discontent which has yielded some recruits and but for the heedless tactics of the communists might have yielded more.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 7333, 7350, 7407, 8068, 8200, 8211, 8248, 8444)

8519. BERNSTEIN, PHILIP S. Unchristian Christianity and the Jew. A rabbi speaks out. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (972) May 1931: 660-671.—The fact that coincidence of pogrom anti-Semitism in Europe and class bars against Jews in the United States parallels typical papal references to eternal curses upon Jews, representations of them as loathsome in such religious plays as the Passion Play of Oberammergau, certain stories of them in Protestant reference books, and aversions arising in Sunday schools, suggests that the ultimate source of anti-Semitism lies in incorrect New Testament statements and subsequent interpretations of Christianity. The intensity of Jewish suffering in a country has always been in direct proportion to the intensity of the Christianity of the population.—*M. T. Price.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 6889, 6904, 6939, 6978, 7302, 7395, 7397, 7400, 7512, 7520, 7548, 7620, 7910, 7916, 7964, 8517, 8593, 8603, 8703, 8705)

8520. BOND, H. Suicide from the sociological aspect. *British Medic. J.* 2 Aug. 8, 1931: 234-239.—A study of suicides in England and Wales for the past 40 years from newspaper reports and other records shows that the rate of suicides had been fairly constant until coal gas began to be used as a means of suicide. Its easy availability explains a slight rise in the suicide rate in recent years, as the number of suicides appears to be partly conditioned by external and accidental circumstances. There are very few suicides under the age of 15. The age period of 15-19 shows almost an equal percentage for both males and females. For the age period of 20-45 there is a male preponderance which increases fairly steadily until a ratio of 6 or 7 to 1 is reached at the age of 65 and upwards. The general average for males and females amounts to 3 and 1 respectively.—*Lina Kahn.*

8521. CHADDOCK, ROBERT E. Composition of the population of continental United States. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 449-454.—This is a summary of the published statistics from the Census of 1930 covering the composition and characteristics of the population of the United States. The main topics covered are color or race, age composition, sex, nativity and parentage, citizenship of the foreign-born white popula-

tion, marital status, and urban and rural population.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

8522. CLEMENTS, FORREST. Racial differences in mortality and morbidity. *Human Biol.* 3(3) Sep. 1931: 397-419.—The death rate peaks among Indians and Negroes are at infancy, late adolescence and early maturity, and in old age. White death-rate peaks omit the middle period. Infant deaths and deaths under five years are highest for Indians, next highest for Negroes, and lowest for whites. More males than females die in all three races in these age periods. A larger proportion of deaths before the reproductive period occurs among Indians than among Negroes, and among Negroes than among whites, a fact which partly explains why Indians have difficulty in reproducing themselves. The proportion of females surviving into the reproductive period is least among Indians. The much higher birth rate of the Indians is not sufficient to offset these disadvantages in maintaining his numbers. Longevity is lowest among Indians. (Charts, tables).—*L. L. Bernard.*

8523. DAHLBERG, GUNNAR. Über Bevölkerungszunahme. [The increase of population.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(2) 1931: 276-284.—Generally speaking the age composition can be taken as an indication of the economic quality of a population. Therefore it is necessary to distinguish between children under working age (0-15 years); persons of working age (15-60 years); and persons beyond working age (over 60 years). The first and third groups represent the supported population. An examination of Swedish statistics for 1760-1925 shows considerable changes in the relation of the economically productive section to the supported section of the population. Since 1900 the dependency index has increased continuously.—*H. Fehlinger.*

8524. DAS, RAJANI KANTA. The problem of India's overpopulation. *Modern Rev.* 50(5) Nov. 1931: 489-495.—India with its 351 millions is overpopulated, and yet there is an excess of births over deaths of three millions a year. Religion may stand in the way of voluntary limitation of the family; but the introduction of compulsory education, universal suffrage, abolition of caste, and industrialization of production may teach the people to limit their families voluntarily.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

8525. HOLMES, S. J., and MENTZER, V. P. Changes in the sex ratio in infant mortality according to age. *Human Biol.* 3(4) Dec. 1931: 560-575.—The true relative mortality of the sexes was ascertained by dividing the specific male death rate by the specific female death rate. All the countries with a low infant mortality rate (below 105) except Norway and Denmark show a higher sex ratio at death in 2-3 months than in one month, while all countries with a high infant mortality rate (over 130) except Japan show a lower sex ratio at death in 2-3 months than in one month. In the white population of the U. S. Registration Area for births (1917-1928) the sex ratio at death for infants of foreign born mothers shows a fall in the second and third months and is lower throughout than the sex ratio of the native born. Among infants of native born mothers the sex ratio rises more in the second month than it does in the white population as a whole. Where infant mortality is low, the inherent differences in the vitality of the two sexes more adequately manifest themselves in the second month, though they may be no greater than in the first month.—*Irene Barnes Tauber.*

8526. KUCZYNSKI, R. Das Absterben der deutschen Bevölkerung. [The dying-out of the German population.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 12(45) Dec. 9, 1931: pp. 2.—On the basis of vital statistics of Germany for 1929, in a stationary population, deaths would exceed births, and the population would show a definite decline. With the fertility and mortality of 1929, 1,000 girls born in that year will, in the course of their lives,

give birth to 1,683 children, of whom 816 will be girls. This is equivalent to a decrease of 18.4% in the female population in the course of a generation, or, allowing 29 years to a generation, an annual decrease of 0.7%.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

8527. LASORSA, GIOVANNI. La popolazione della Puglia. [Population of Apulia.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3(2-3) Apr.-Sep. 1931: 162-235.—Demographic study of the population of Apulia up to the present time, with notes on its history in preceding centuries. The increase of population in the last 70 years is at a higher rate than in Italy as a whole.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

8528. LEBLANC, T. J. Some phases of human biology in Korea (Chosen). *Human Biol.* 3(3) Sep. 1931: 322-341.—Since Japanese rule began in 1910 dependable vital statistics have been collected. The average rate of increase of population per year in Korea is 2.6%, while that of the Japanese is 1.4%. The average density of population per square mile is 230, but varies from almost zero in the extreme north to approximately four times the figure given in the extreme south. The ratio of males to females shows an apparent, but not certain, decline since 1910. The Korean birth rate shows a rapid increase, while the Japanese in Korea show a declining birth rate. The death rates of the two groups remain about constant and are not essentially different. Marked differences in vital statistics between northern and southern Korea may be due to racial differences—the predominance of Manchu blood in the north and of Japanese blood in the south, but the proportion of Koreans in the population is more than 97% in each of the three zones. Evidently topography and culture are the real explanations of the differences. (Tables and charts).—*L. L. Bernard.*

8529. LOGANATHAN, P. S. Migration of labor with special reference to South India. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(1) Apr. 1931: 1-9.—In India congestion of population is especially bad in parts of Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal, but inertia has seriously hampered permanent migration. Other barriers to permanent migration are the widespread share-holding of land, indebtedness to landlords, caste rule and prejudice, and poor health. In southern India there is a seasonal migration from the poorer districts to the more highly cultivated, irrigated districts. This seasonal flow is governed chiefly by varying demand for labor. There is little scope for permanent migration in southern India, which is lacking in the mineral wealth, whose development, together with a growth of manufacturing, is aiding conditions in Bengal.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

8530. LOTKA, ALFRED J. The structure of a growing population. *Human Biol.* 3(4) Dec. 1931: 459-493.—The demographic characteristics of a population growing according to the logistic law are determined by the logistic law of growth itself. The fundamental equation is $N(t) = \int_0^{\infty} B(t-a)p(a)da$, or the total number $N(t)$ of persons living at time t is the sum of the survivors to every age a of $B(t-a)$ persons born at time $t-a$ in a small interval of time da ; $p(a)$ denotes the probability, at birth, of living to age a . The curve for birth rate takes its course between two asymptotes, the lower corresponding to a vanishingly small population and number of births, the upper corresponding to the ultimate population N_{∞} and a stationary birth rate equal to the reciprocal of the mean length of life. The birth rate per head is a nearly skew-symmetric curve resembling an inverted logistic; the birth rate declines at first very slowly, then more rapidly, giving way finally to a period of slow decline. The true or inherent rate of natural increase falls below the excess of the birth rate over the death rate, though the two approach in the early and later stages of population development. Birth rates, death rates, and age distribution were also computed on the basis of fluent life tables.

An empirical test of the figure obtained for the total population (1) directly by the logistic formula, and (2) by summation of the survivors into each year of life resulting from the annual births in accordance with the fundamental formula for seven years between 1850 and 2000 shows a percentage error ranging from $-.04$ to $+.11$. The U. S. population for 1920 as computed by the summation formula using a fluent life table and as computed by the logistic formula showed a discrepancy of 2.5%.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

8531. PHILIPPSTHAL, H. Jüdische Bevölkerungsvorgänge in osteuropäischen Grossstädten. [Jewish population data in eastern European metropolitan cities.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 2 (5) 1931: 189-193.—Budapest with 207,563 (1925), which constitutes 21.6% of the total population, is the fourth largest Jewish settlement in the world, coming after New York, Chicago, and Warsaw. (Statistics.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8532. PHILIPPSTHAL, H. Die Konfession im Rahmen der Hamburger Statistik. [Religious affiliation in Hamburg.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (1-2) 1930: 33-36.—This is a brief review of the *Hamburger Stat. Jahrb.* of 1929 which contains the best data on differences according to religions in Germany. On the basis of statistics it is concluded that more Jews die there than are born, although the birth rate is higher. The number of Jewish marriages is smaller, and the number of intermarriages increasingly large. In 1927 there were 98 unmixed marriages and 84 mixed; in 1928-29, 89 unmixed and 90 mixed.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8533. PHILIPPSTHAL, H. Zur Konfession der eingeschriebenen Prostituierten in Berlin 1925. [Religious affiliation of registered prostitutes in Berlin, 1925.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1 (3) 1930: 99-100.—Of the 6,191 registered prostitutes, 70, or 1.1%, were Jewesses. The percentage of Jewish prostitutes born in Berlin is much smaller than the Jewish population would warrant; but the reverse is true of Jewish prostitutes from West Prussia, Silesia, and Posen, although the absolute numbers are very small. There are none from East Prussia, Saxony, and Schleswig-Holstein.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8534. POWDERMAKER, HORTENSE. Vital statistics of New Ireland (Bismarck Archipelago) as revealed in genealogies. *Human Biol.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 351-375.—The study was limited to a comparison of births, deaths, and sex distribution of four generations in five villages aggregating approximately 1,200 people, the data being obtained from the memories of contemporaries. The people are Melanesians, agricultural, matrilineal, and matrilineal. Sufficient food is obtainable with moderate exertion. Polygamy and polyandry occur, and extramarital relations of both sexes are frequent. Children are nursed to the age of two and a half to three years and sex relations are taboo for both parents during this period. Infanticide is not practiced, but attempts are made to prevent conception and to produce sterility through the chewing of certain forest leaves. There are no unmarried women past the age of puberty, except a few widows. The men outnumber the women. Pregnancies and deliveries discommoded the women but slightly. There are midwives. The average birth rate for women is 2.6, and 2.9 for fruitful women. Of the 295 fruitful women, the largest group have three children, and the groups next in order have four and two. Very few women have more than five. Their fertility is about that of native-born American women. The number of sterile women appears to have increased in the last two generations. The death rate has increased from 19.5 in the first generation studied to 24.3 in the third. Apparently the villages are dying out. Gonorrhea is also prevalent and may account for the increase in sterility, while syphilis, brought back by young men

who have gone away to work in white colonies, may, along with tuberculosis, explain the increase of infant mortality. The causes assigned by the League of Nations investigators for the decline of the population do not operate here. (Tables, charts.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

8535. PROKOPOVIČ, S. Pírožená měna obyvatelstva v SSSR. [Vital statistics in the USSR.] *Československý Stat. Věstník*. 11 (7-8) Oct. 1930: 531-541.—Following the war and the revolution the natural increase of population in the USSR was twice as high as that of the years before the war. The general mortality increased during the war and reached its maximum during the revolution; since the revolution it has continually decreased. After the first years of the revolution infant mortality decreased. The marriage rate increased greatly after 1917 in spite of the revolution and the great famine, and the high rates have continued. Its influence on the birth rate is limited by the ever increasing number of divorces since 1917. A great depopulation of the large cities during the revolution has followed the increase shown during the war but now the population of these cities is rising again. During the war, birth rates and marriage rates were relatively higher, but the death rate was lower in the cities than in the country. (French summary.)

8536. TANDY, ELIZABETH CARPENTER. Secular changes in mortality rates connected with certain organ systems. *Human Biol.* 3 (4) Dec. 1931: 494-528.—Time changes in mortality were analyzed on the basis of Pearl's organological classification of causes of death for the urban and rural populations of the U. S. Registration Area for 1910-1920, the white population as of the U. S. Registration Area of 1911, and the population of England and Wales for 1911-1922. Trend lines were fitted to the crude annual death rates per 100,000 population by the equation $\log y = a + bx$. In the U. S. Registration Area urban death rates were in excess of rural for every organ system studied. Deaths from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and excretory systems showed no trends, while those of the alimentary tract and nervous systems declined in both urban and rural populations. The rates of change in time did not differ significantly for rural and urban, and there was a high degree of correlation between synchronous deviations of mortality rates from their trends in the rural and urban populations.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber*.

8537. TAUBER, ALFRED. Die Sterblichkeit nach Geschlecht und Familienstand. [Mortality according to sex and marital status.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2 (6) Dec. 15, 1931: 34-57.—Analysis of death rates for Germany, 1925, by sex, for married, single, and widowed, shows for practically all ages a lower mortality for the married.—*R. M. Woodbury*.

8538. UNSIGNED. Censimento della popolazione delle colonie italiane al 1° Dicembre 1921 e rilevazione degli abitanti del possedimento delle Isole Egee al 20 Agosto 1922. [Census of population of the Italian colonies, December 1, 1921, and statistics of the population of the Aegean Islands possession, August 20, 1922.] *Ist. Centrale di Stat. d. Regno d'Ital.* 1930: pp. 179.—The census of the white population of the Italian colonies (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland) was taken in 1921; that of the Aegean Islands on August 20, 1922. This publication gives the following data: number of families living in the various communities of the colonies, number of their members classified in relation to sex, civil condition, birth place, occupation, illiteracy. The results of the inquiry on the population of Libya, made in 1922-23 by De Agostini, are included.—*R. Gallo*.

8539. UNSIGNED. Die tödlichen Verunglückungen im Deutschen Reich im Jahre 1929. [Fatal accidents in Germany, 1929.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (11) Jun. 1931: 436-438.

8540. WEBSTER, THOMAS A. The Negro in Wilmington, Delaware. *Opportunity*. 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 49-52.—E. L. Clarke.

8541. ŽIVANSKÝ, BOHDAN. K zatímním výsledkům našeho sčítání lidu. [Regarding the provisional results of the census.] *Obzor Národohospodářský*. 36 (3) Mar. 1931: 153-168.—Since 1921 the population has increased 8.18%; if measured by districts, Carpathian Russia has reached 20% increase, Slovakia 10%, and Bohemia 6.5%. The largest growth is in the district of Prague. The city districts show the greatest population increases, though over a half of the population of Czechoslovakia lives in villages.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 6999, 7026, 8513, 8594, 8646)

8542. CREW, F. A. E. Mental deficiency—a discussion of the genetic background. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (4) Jan. 1932: 299-303.—The term "mental deficiency" includes many different genetic entities, which are presumably inherited in various ways. Feeble-mindedness may sometimes behave as if due to a single pair of recessive genes. There is no evidence that "racial poisons" or other environmental factors can originate inherited mental defect.—*Paul Popenoe*.

8543. WAGNER-MANSLAU, WILLI. Über die Ursachen des Geburtenrückganges beim deutschen Adel. [Causes of the decrease in the birth rate in the German nobility.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demographie*. 6 (5) 1931: 366-370.

8544. WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R. The families of freshmen. *Human Biol.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 342-350.—By analysis of pedigree charts of 71 freshmen, Clark University, class of 1934, for whom intelligence scores were also available, it was found that (1) the great majority of stocks producing college men are much more than maintaining themselves; (2) the degree of assortative mating in fertility is of the order represented by a coefficient of .2; (3) there is probably a tendency to inheritance of fertility, obscured, however, by mortality factors; (4) the males considered are members of predominantly male families and the females of predominantly female families; (5) there is probably a tendency to inheritance of the sex ratio; (6) there is an inverse relation between size of family and proportion of males; (7) the correlation between fertility and intelligence is in the neighborhood of zero, with possibly a slight tendency in the negative direction; (8) there is a positive relation between intelligence and proportion of males in the stock, except where obscured by the tendency of mothers to come from predominantly female families. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 7955, 8648)

8545. COTTON, HENRY A. Can birth control reduce insanity? *Birth Control Rev.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 12-13.—A large number of poorer and uneducated mothers harbor foci of infection, as in tonsils and bad teeth. These toxins may influence the physical equipment of the unborn child. If such families were limited to two children it might do away with about 60% of chronic insanity.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

8546. GATES, R. RUGGLES. Eugenics and education. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (4) Jan. 1932: 305-309.—In the past there has been an effective eugenic education, in many instances, and practical eugenic measures have been applied. Modern civilization has largely abandoned these and introduced many dysgenic practices.—*Paul Popenoe*.

THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 6858, 6908, 6919, 6921, 6927, 6930, 8531, 8656)

8547. CYR, FRANK W. A city's educational responsibility to surrounding rural areas. *Teachers College Rec.* 33 (4) Jan. 1932: 341-346.—Because of gross inequalities in taxable wealth per pupil among rural school districts and between rural and city districts the type of training afforded varies greatly. Study of a southern city and its surrounding rural area reveals the fact that assessed valuation per pupil varies from \$1,132 in one district to \$35,540 in another. Because of the migration of large numbers of rural people to cities it is to the advantage of the cities to see that opportunities for schooling are made more uniform. The differences in ability to support an adequate educational program can be eliminated by the provision of state funds to equalize the educational burden.—*P. G. Beck*.

8548. UNSIGNED. Jahresbericht über die natürliche Bewegung der Bevölkerung in den 322 deutschen Gemeinden mit 15,000 und mehr Einwohnern im Jahre 1930 mit einer Zusammenstellung der entsprechenden Angaben für die Jahre 1921 bis 1930 und einigen graphischen Darstellungen. [Annual report of the vital statistics in the 322 German communities with more than 15,000 inhabitants, 1930. Comparison with the figures for 1921-30 with charts and diagrams.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Stat. Sonderbeil., Ser. I, Jahresstat.* 6 (48) Dec. 2, 1931: 281-336.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 6916, 6927-6928, 6930-6931, 6934, 7291, 7625, 7628, 7988, 8536, 8547, 8605, 8619, 8753)

8549. ANDERSON, J. T. The need for rural leadership. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 23-24.—Nowhere else is leadership so important as in the rural regions.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

8550. BOHÁČ, ANT. Nový příliv do měst a do průmyslových krajů ze zemědělského venkova v historických zemích. [New movements of rural population toward the cities and industrial centers—Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia.] *Československý Stat. Věstník*. 11 (5-6) Jun. 1930: 366-372.—A study of statistics of elections to the Chamber of Deputies in 1920, 1925, and 1929 shows that the agricultural districts and the mountainous regions continue to decline in population. In districts preponderantly German the increase in number of voters is relatively greater than in the Czech districts. (2 maps. French summary.)

8551. DUNCAN, OTIS DURANT. Population increase according to farm status. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 242-249.—When only that portion of the farm population whose tenure status is fairly well fixed is considered, it is doubtful if the lower grades of farm tenants actually supply a disproportionately high percentage of the population of the next generation. After the passing of 20 years of married life, it is doubtful if either the tenure status or the number of children born to farm families will change materially in one direction or another. In 1,032 mature farm families of Oklahoma, tenants and croppers not only had fewer births on an average than part owners and full owners, but they also had fewer deaths in proportion to the number of children born. Also, in spite of a lower death rate among the children of croppers and tenants they reared fewer children to maturity than either of the owning classes. (Three tables.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

8552. McCORMICK, THOMAS C. Rural intelligence and college achievement. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (3) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 259-266.—This study is an at-

tempt to develop one possible test situation bearing on the hypothesis of rural mental inferiority. The sample taken was 200 freshman students in an Oklahoma State Teachers College. In order that the cultural background for each student might be reduced to tangible form an "index of urbanness" was evolved (formula and procedure given in the text). The rural students were found, with little more effort, to equal the scholastic achievements of the urban students in the teachers college. The investigation discloses no facts to support the theory of rural mental inferiority in the population of east central Oklahoma.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8553. PALEČEK, A. Ruralismus. [Ruralism.] *Naše Doba*. 38 (5) Feb. 1931: 280-286.—In Czechoslovakia 73% of all inhabitants live in communities of less than 5,000. Inter-rural prejudices are rapidly decreasing.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

8554. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. A study of the fertility of native white women in a rural area of western New York. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-32.—The data for this study were taken for 1,036 native born women living in five rural townships in Cattaraugus County, New York, U. S. census figures. The population was divided into three groups: (1) farm, (2) labor, and (3) business, in order to show the differential fertility rates. Three different age groupings of the women show in each case that the cumulative birth rates were highest for farmers' wives, second highest for the wives of laborers, and lowest for the business class. There is a high proportion of long intervals between births to the same mother, and the longer intervals occur more frequently between the births of later than of the earlier children born to the same mother. The study yields suggestive evidence of unchanging fertility of the native stocks where environmental factors remain fairly constant. (Nine tables and two graphs).—*O. D. Duncan.*

8555. TETREAU, E. D.; SMITH, R. C.; SCHMIDT, J. P. Some trends in rural social organization in four Ohio counties. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #42. Nov. 1931: pp. 44.—This is a study of the changes that have occurred in some of the organizations and institutions of rural Ohio since the days of early settlement. The number of local units for education increased until about 30 years ago; then began a period of decreasing numbers of units and increasing sizes of the units. Lodges, churches, and post offices have all followed this general trend. The factors which effect changes in the number and size of units in one type of organization affect others similarly, although the response may vary in promptness. Low prices of farm products affect particularly the size of membership in the grange, the farm bureau, and lodges; this variation is direct. "Interests" as well as "localities" were important in the formation of early groupings. This influenced the size of local units for education, religion, postal service, fraternity, and government. Early loyalties to small sized neighborhood groups sometimes hold on causing confusion and disorganization as the territorial basis for organization grows larger. There appears to have been a trend toward multiplicity of organizations. (23 tables, 2 charts).—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 7195, 7459, 7477, 7501-7504, 7533, 7788, 8116, 8129, 8437, 8493, 8589-8590, 8718)

8556. BIDDLE, WM. W. A psychological definition of propaganda. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (3)

Oct.-Dec. 1931: 283-295.—Propaganda uses such methods as persuasion, direct emotional appeal, direct suggestion, and indirect emotional appeal. These vary from the more rational, persuasion, to the less rational method, indirect emotional appeal. Propaganda, as a means of social control, is relying less upon techniques which help the individual to gain intelligent self-control and is relying more and more on emotional and non-rational impulses. A great deal of this has been due to war time emotionality which has been carried over to the present. The four principles followed in the propaganda of both the war period and the present period are (1) reliance on emotions rather than upon reasoning, (2) placement of propaganda in the pattern of the "we-group" versus the "enemy," (3) appeal to group as well as to individual feelings, and (4) concealment of the propagandist.—*Mapheus Smith.*

8557. KAZASOV, DIMO. Ideyata i novinata. Vürkhu estestvoto i razvoja na süvremenniya vestnik. [The nature and evolution of the contemporary newspaper.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 3 (2) 1931: 174-181.—Formerly ideas and news went together, but now the latter predominates over the former. The most successful newspapers are not organs of organizations but privately owned and operated newspapers, which give chief place to news.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8558. KOHN-BRAMSTEDT, ERNST. Probleme der Litteratursoziologie. [Problems of sociology in literature.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (8) 1931: 719-731.—Both the tendency of an author and the appreciation of the public are conditioned by sociological factors and there is a definite correlation between the different social strata of a certain time and its types of literature.—*Lina Kahn.*

8559. ROWLAND, STANLEY. The future of the cinema. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (511) Jan. 1932: 63-78.—The establishment of the British Film Company has proved disappointing because of the failure to produce anything original.—*Chester Kirby.*

8560. UNSIGNED. Die Gewerkschaftspresse in der Krise. [The trade union press in the crisis.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49 (34) Aug. 22, 1931: 257.—The periodicals of the "free" trade unions, which were formerly written almost exclusively by men and for men, have in the last few years been made over into papers with an appeal for each member of the family. The change, which has affected Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Austria especially, has added to the propaganda value of the papers and has contributed to the relatively slight defection of the union membership in the crisis.—*Horace B. Davis.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 8031, 8549, 8571)

8561. ZNAMIEROWSKI, CZESŁAW. Ze socjologii rozkazu. [The sociology of leadership.] *Przegląd Socjologiczny.* (1) Apr. 1931: 43-58.—The solidarity between two individuals which results in the domination of one or the other is relative. Their exclusiveness and knowledge of their own influence increase the solidarity. When the authority of the leader is sufficient to carry decisions which are disputed, we have domination or a ruler; the authority is irrepressible. There is both open and subtle authority (*Bewegungsspannung*). The leader vigorously combats any restriction of his own freedom. There is a connection between leadership and the emotion of anger. This explains the possibility of having a leader without opposition. Domineering types and the leader motivated by ideals exist. Domination of one person by another results in regulation of conduct which the dominated cannot force on his leader.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 7064, 7351, 7384, 7430, 7468, 7472, 7480, 7493, 7551, 8261, 8263, 8417, 8493, 8505, 8515, 8546-8547, 8644, 8657, 8702, 8739-8740, 8743-8744, 8746-8747, 8749, 8751, 8753)

8562. BELDEDOV, EFR. Devicheskoto obrazovanie i usloviyata na nashiya zhivot. [The girl's education and the conditions of living in Bulgaria.] *Uchilishiten Pregled*. 28 (10) Dec. 1929: 1414-1429.—The education of women in Bulgaria is inadequate for present conditions.—V. Sharenkoff.

8563. CALIVER, AMBROSE, et al. Bibliography on education of the Negro. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #17. 1931: pp. 34.

8564. CASTELLA, ERNEST. The educational and the didactic film. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography*. 3 (11) Nov. 1931: 1017-1025.

8565. COLMO, ALFREDO. La cultura y la universidad. [Culture and the university.] *Nosotros*. 25 (267) Aug. 1931: 337-344.—In Argentina the professional school dominates, the school of liberal arts being only a little over 30 years old. Examinations rather than the experimental motivation for knowledge set the standard of achievement. The main business of the Latin American universities is the training of lawyers and physicians, with the result that Argentina has twice as many doctors of jurisprudence as all Germany. Many of the ablest men do not care to be university men or doctors. The general cultural education is neglected. (Lists of university and non-university men of distinction in various countries.)—L. L. Bernard.

8566. DALE, EDGAR, and BAKER, H. W. Earning activities of high-school students. *Educ. Res. Bull. (Ohio State Univ.)* 10 (14) Oct. 14, 1931: 367-374.

8567. EDDY, HARRIET G. Beginnings of United States library service in USSR. *Library J.* 57 (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 61-67.

8568. GALECKI, WŁ. Wychowanie państwowe. [Education for statehood.] *Oświata i Wychowanie*. 3 (7) 1931: 611-637.—The task of the teacher in the days before Poland won her independence was simple. The change in political organization has brought about new problems in education, the solution of which is hampered by the lack of adjustment to new conditions by the older generation.—W. J. Rose.

8569. GRAY, J. STANLEY. Breadth of view as the aim of education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1932: 282-290.

8570. HARDY, GEORGES. L'enseignement des indigènes au Maroc. [Native education in Morocco.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (699) Jul. 4, 1931: 926-927.—Luther H. Evans.

8571. JAMPOLER, G. O autorytecie nauczyciela. [Authority and the teacher.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny*. 18 (7) Sep. 1931: 289-293; (8) Oct. 1931: 321-330.—Authority involves the recognition of superiority. It can exist only in organized groups, and must have a measure of permanence. It involves higher knowledge, and this is the case in teaching. Yet knowledge alone, however perfect, will not suffice, for an active element must be present, exerting an influence, conscious and unconscious.—W. J. Rose.

8572. KAHRS, GRACE M. The problem of health in teacher-training institutions. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 225-232.

8573. KORNİŁOWICZ, KAZIMIERZ. Z zagadnień pomocy kulturalnej dla bezrobotnych. [Problems of education for unemployed workers.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 318-322.—Investigations show a desire for further education on the part of unemployed youth in Poland and Germany.—O. Eisenberg.

8574. LASKI, HAROLD J. The American college president. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (981) Feb. 1932: 311-320.

—The American college president is unique; there is nothing of the kind in Europe. In the larger schools the president knows little of what goes on in the institution and must depend upon hearsay. He must curry favor with foundations in order to get money and must bow to the prejudices of the masses. He must be conservative and conform to a narrow stereotyped form. Academic freedom is impossible and scholarship is stifled.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

8575. LUKAVSKÝ, FR. O německém školství. [German schools.] *Čechoslovák*. 12 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 12-13.—In 1918 there were in Bohemia 244 upper primary German public schools, and 275 in 1930. While in Slovakia and Ruthenia there were no German schools in 1918, in 1930 there were 135 German primary schools.—Joseph S. Rouček.

8576. McNEILL, NELLIE NASH. Health and safety project. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 240-242.—In a health project for first grade children individual and group score cards were kept, and gold stars were awarded for high scores. Books on health and safety were read to the children and the cooperation of the children's mothers was solicited. An improvement in health, as evidenced by gains in weight ranging from one to six pounds over a period of three months, resulted.—Sarah Ginsberg.

8577. MUNTZ, EARL E. Accidents and safety education. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (4) Dec. 1931: 215-224.—Legislation alone is inadequate as a means of preventing accidents; safety education in the schools is an essential of the present day curriculum.—Sarah Ginsberg.

8578. ORR, ADA E., and BROWN, FRANCIS J. A study of the out-of-school activities of high-school girls. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (5) Jan. 1932: 266-273.—That high-school girls engage in many worth-while activities after school, such as home study, reading, school organization, church attendance, and home duties, was shown by an analysis of questionnaires filled out by 200 girls in a New York City high school, 100 of whom were registered in commercial courses and 100 in academic courses. The girls in academic courses did more reading than the girls in commercial courses. A larger percentage of the girls in commercial courses attended church and participated in social dancing.—Sarah Ginsberg.

8579. POSEY, THOMAS E. Negro land grant colleges. *Opportunity*. 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 14-17, 27.—The Negro land grant colleges are greatly handicapped by their political nature. A recent survey showed that out of a Federal fund of \$13,000,000 for land grant colleges, Negro institutions received only \$338,000. Only 7 of the 17 institutions have a department of extension work with a director and trained workers. None has industrial extension, an experiment station, a research department nor a full time research professor. None has facilities for training colored physicians, dentists, lawyers nor engineers. Mechanic arts courses are restricted to a few fields, and trade courses are often on the secondary level.—E. L. Clarke.

8580. SLETOV. Pioneer schools on Sakhalin Island. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 13-17.—These schools are mainly for the primitive Gilyaks and Tungus of northern Sakhalin Island. At Noglik a boarding school has been established and about 60 children are cared for and educated. At other places the work has made less progress. One school was held in a deserted fish salting shed and the supplies during the first year consisted of five pens.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

8581. TABOULET, GEORGES. L'instruction publique en Indochine. [Public education in Indo-China.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 118 (468) Feb. 1, 1932: 176-186.

8582. UNSIGNED. Pedagogia nuova e "scuola attiva" in Italia. [The new pedagogics and the "active school" in Italy.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1955) Dec. 5, 1931: 403-414.—The Agazzi method differs from the Montessori by its closeness to every day life, and its use of

every scientific and artificial aid in teaching the children. The fundamental principle of the Agazzi method is that of intuition and the preference of the concrete to the abstract. Running parallel to that of Montessori, the Agazzi method is more popular and less expensive.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

8583. WULF, OSKAR. Kernfragen der Kinderkunst und des allgemeinen Kunstunterrichts der Schule. [Juvenile art and art education in the schools.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissensch.* 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-85.

8584. ZACHRY, CAROLINE B. Social adjustment and sex education. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 5-6.—Sex education is in reality far broader than mere sex information and may be considered as synonymous with social education. The main essential is that the child should be allowed to pass through the different stages of his development without undue emphasis on any stage. A successful way of imparting sex information to a fifth grade class is in connection with experiments in raising white rats.—*Raymond F. Belamy.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 6880, 6980, 6983, 6989-6990, 6994, 7001-7002, 7004, 7014, 7018, 7022, 7024, 7030, 7037, 7040, 7042, 7050, 8434, 8464, 8467, 8514, 8599)

8585. ANDRÉADÈS, A. À propos du miracle japonais. [The miracle achieved by Japan.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.: Rev. Bleue.* 69 (7) Apr. 4, 1931: 201-204.—There are observable reasons why Japan has been successful in the adoption of western European civilization. (1) The Japanese have instituted reforms in a sanely progressive manner. Thus, for example, the constitutional system has been gradually developed in the democratic direction, each step being taken only when the people were prepared for it. (2) They have not copied blindly, but rather adapted European institutions. They modelled themselves after no one country, but proceeded eclectically. They adopted only such features of European civilization as were quite necessary and natural.—*B. J. Hovde.*

8586. ECHÁVARRI, LUIS. España en la Argentina. Los errores del hispano-americanismo. [Spain in Argentina: the errors of Spanish-Americanism.] *Nosotros.* 25 (268) Sep. 1931: 5-18.—Spain has been very ignorant of actual conditions in Argentina, believing that the ingress of Spanish immigrants and culture is all that has prevented Argentina from remaining barbaric. As a matter of fact the Spanish immigrants have been peculiarly uncultured, although generally honest and industrious. The cultural contribution of Spain has been very slight in comparison with that of France. There is no real Spanish race and furthermore the Argentine population is not now primarily Spanish. Since the revolution of 1810 Argentina has been interested primarily in her own history and has resented Spanish oppression. She has also built up her own characteristic traditions, the only Spanish ones that have survived with any considerable force from colonial days being the Catholic and that of political autocracy.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8587. ENTRALGO, ELIAS. El carácter cubano: La heterogeneidad ibérica. [Cuban character: Iberian heterogeneity.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana.* 27 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 455-463.—The key to Cuban and Spanish charac-

ter is the heterogeneity of Spanish civilization. Geographically Spain is divided into seven topographical areas, each with pretty well defined ethnographic types, language, and other cultural patterns. The exposed geographic position of Spain has always left her open to invasion and has consequently produced a strong cultural pattern of defense, which has persisted to the present day. A strong political, racial and cultural unity never has been achieved in Spain, nor in the Spanish-American colonies. The chief trait of the culture is its "warlikeness" as distinguished from militarism. The former implies readiness for revolt and defense, while the latter signifies much preparatory organization, which is largely lacking among Spanish peoples.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8588. FOLPRECHT, JOS. Kulturní nesnáze Čechů na Volyni Polské. [Cultural problems of the Czechs in Polish Volhynia.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 19-20.—The Czech immigrants have been able to keep their national cultural institutions and language until recently. Economic conditions have made it impossible of late.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

8589. HARDIN, ACHSAH. Volstead English. *Amer. Speech.* 7 (2) Dec. 1931: 81-88.

8590. KAZANDZHIEV, S. Anton Strashimirov za psikhikata na nashiya narod. [Anton Strashimirov on the psychology of the Bulgarian people.] *Uchilishten Pregled.* 30 (8) 1931: 1104-1120.—Anton Strashimirov, the leading novelist, dramatist and essayist of Bulgaria, is the only writer who attempts to find out the basic characteristics of the national psychology and point out the special traits of Bulgarians.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

8591. MEJÍA NIETO, ARTURO. Interpretaciones de la realidad norteamericana. [Interpretation of North American character.] *Nosotros.* 25 (268) Sep. 1931: 33-41.—The Latin Americans have copied European civilization and have avoided North American culture. The Latin Americans are still imitative and have not developed their own characteristic culture. That cultural unity which they inherited from Spain is now rapidly disappearing through the cultural impact of immigration and the Latin American peoples are becoming without nationality. Owing to differences of race, traditions, religion, philosophy of life, and Yankee imperialism, the Latin Americans dislike the North Americans. The present leaders of thought, Ugarte, Blanco Fombona, García Godoy, Rodó, Carlos Pereyra, de Hostos, Ingenieros, who do not know North America, can see only the evils.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8592. SAUNDERS, KENNETH J. The heritage of Asia. *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (10) Oct. 1931: 880-904.—An outline of the philosophical and religious backgrounds of Oriental culture. (Bibliography.)—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

8593. TESNIERE, LUCIEN. L'état linguistique d'Alsace et de Lorraine d'après les plus récents documents. (Dépouillement du recensement de 1926.) [The linguistic situation of Alsace and Lorraine according to the most recent sources. (Examination of the census of 1926.)] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.* 73 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 138-146.—*Marcelle M. Bresson.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 8503, 8519, 8614)

8594. CLEARY, M. P. The Church of Ireland and birth-control. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (768) Dec. 1931: 622-629.

8595. DUNCAN, H. G. Reactions of ex-ministers toward the ministry. *J. Relig.* 12 (1) Jan. 1932: 100-115.—There are about 10,000 Protestant churches in the U. S. without pastors. A questionnaire was sent to 200 ex-ministers. Of 124 replies received, 111 were usable. These ex-ministers hold 44 B.A.'s, 28 M.A.'s, 10 D.D.'s and other higher degrees; 105 had theological training. Conclusions are: (1) In reactions toward entering the ministry. (1) 40 entered the ministry out of desire for

service, (2) 30 because they were "called," (3) 29 under the influence of the church and the pastor, (4) 26 under the influence of the family, (5) 22 because they saw an opportunity for a profession. (II) Reactions toward leaving the ministry. (1) 90 mention a desire for a larger field for service, (2) inefficient organization and administration is the cause of 43 changes, (3) intellectual reconstruction has played a role in the resigning of 40, and (4) family considerations have compelled 20 to leave. III. The withdrawing group of ministers constitute the best trained men, and the non-progressive attitudes of the church are the cause.—*Zaprian D. Vido-loff*.

8596. JANELLE, ERNEST. La doctrine sociale de l'Église d'après l'Encyclique "Quadragesimo anno." [The social theory of the church according to the encyclical "Quadragesimo anno."] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère*. 6(4) Dec. 1931: 447-461.

8597. KASTLER, NORMAN. The church and the color line. *Opportunity*. 10(1) Jan. 1932: 8-11.—Effectiveness of the church as a medium for adjusting racial conflicts is prevented by sharp cleavage along race lines in church organization, in the necessity of giving the local church a maximum of freedom, in lack of clearly authenticated reasons for "taking sides" on controversial questions, and in the diversion of its attention to social work.—*E. L. Clarke*.

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 7228, 7386, 8080, 8083-8084, 8115, 8152, 8156-8157, 8159, 8161-8162, 8251, 8281-8283, 8285-8289, 8291-8295, 8297, 8300-8303, 8305, 8307-8308, 8310-8315, 8318-8321, 8323-8324, 8511, 8627)

8598. MARGOLIN, ARNOLD. The Soviet way with the criminal. *Current Hist.* 35(5) Feb. 1932: 661-665.—The Soviet criminal code is a temporary measure, for the socialist state of the future will exclude the necessity of a special power for compulsion. Crimes are divided into (1) those directed against the Soviet régime, and (2) all others. The former are considered more dangerous; for them only a minimum punishment is fixed, for the latter only a maximum. The basic principle is that man's actions are predestined. Conditional condemnation, suspended sentences, and conditional liberation before the expiration of the term of imprisonment are provided.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 6994, 7298, 8031, 8555, 8558, 8586)

8599. HART, HORNEILL. Some scientific conclusions about progress. *Soc. Forces*. 10(2) Dec. 1931: 183-187.—Progress, which consists in changes, biological or cultural, that on the whole and in the long run release, stimulate, facilitate and integrate the purposes of man, can be stated in objective and quantitative terms—the number of new devices invented in successive units of time, the increase in length of ships, bridges, etc. The chief problem of culture control today is to select those elements of the culture which make for richness of life.—*W. D. Wallis*.

8600. PAULHAN, FR. L'homme et sa condition. [Man and his status.] *Rev. Philos. de la France et de l'Étranger*. 57(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 5-60.—In man, in contrast with the lower animals, we find lack of equilibrium. Because of the complexity of his nature and its contradictions, the satisfaction of one desire is always an obstacle to the satisfaction of others. For this reason authority becomes necessary for both individual and group as social life and intellectual life develop. Authority insistently intervenes in social life, and perpetu-

ates rather than removes the inequalities which already exist. Justice does not make all equal before the law, but makes all unequal.—*W. D. Wallis*.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 7392, 7961, 7976, 8360, 8629, 8635, 8645)

8601. ADDAMS, JANE. Social consequences of depression. *Survey*. 67(7) Jan. 1, 1932: 370-371.—*Harriett M. Bartlett*.

8602. KELLOGG, PAUL U. Relief needs: relief resources. *Survey*. 67(9) Feb. 1, 1932: 463-464.

8603. STEELE, GLENN. Number of aged in public and in private institutions, 1930. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(2) Feb. 1932: 253-261.—More than 31,000 persons were being cared for in 1930 in 28 public homes for the aged, indigent, or chronically ill, according to reports to the U. S. Children's Bureau. These were city or county homes serving a population of 13,364,989 in 26 large urban districts, representing 16 states and the District of Columbia. In all but two of the 26 metropolitan areas the almshouse population was greater at the beginning of 1931 than at the beginning of 1930. The resident population of the 145 private homes reporting showed no appreciable change from 1930 to 1931. The reports showed that at the end of 1930 they were running at or close to full capacity.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

8604. UNSIGNED. Die Wirtschafts-Katastrophe der polnischen Juden. [The economic ruin of Polish Jewry.] *Jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege u. Sozialpol.* 1(7-8) 1930: 278-280.—The help given by American Jewry from 1915 to 1929 (the Joint Distribution Committee alone gave more than 27 million dollars) is coming to an end owing partially to the economic crisis in the United States, and the Polish government will have to come to the aid of the suffering Jewish group.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

8605. WEILAND, RUTH. Das soziale Schicksal der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Wanderarbeiterfamilien. [Social conditions of German agricultural migratory workers.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135(5) Nov. 1931: 744-767.—During the summer large numbers of migratory agricultural workers are employed in the eastern districts of Germany. Among them are workers permanently settled on the land and migrating during the season only. Another group consists of workers ordinarily engaged in agriculture but without permanent homes, while a third group is composed of casual laborers commonly employed in manufacturing industries. A considerable proportion of the homeless migratory workers are married couples with children. The children are constantly exposed to dangers to their health and morals.—*H. Fehlinger*.

8606. WINTER, LEV. Poji tění pro případ nezaměstnanosti. [Unemployment insurance.] *Naše Doba*. 38(6) Mar. 1931: 333-335.—Under the law of Dec. 10, 1918, the demobilization committees granted relief to the unemployed. The activity was transferred by the law of Oct. 17, 1919 to the state offices in districts; but their formalities were irritating. It was intended to give this function to labor organizations, but at the last moment the industrial employers offered the plan of insurance. State contribution to the relief of the unemployed became valid on April 1, 1925. The membership in organizations has been decreasing. The law of June 5, 1920, increased the state support of the organization by three or four times. The unorganized workers have no means of support. There is a growing demand from

the bourgeois classes for unemployment insurance. A special commission was created by the Minister of Social Welfare to study the question.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 7228, 7306, 7319, 7436, 8080, 8082, 8280-8288, 8291-8294, 8296, 8298, 8300-8301, 8306, 8308-8309, 8312, 8314, 8357, 8598, 8622, 8627, 8646, 8648-8649, 8651, 8659)

8607. CISTERNAS, RAMÓN, and LAURNAGARAY, JOSÉ M. Consideraciones sobre la simulación de la locura en los delinquentes. [Simulated insanity among delinquents.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (107) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 562-574.—At the Lucio Meléndez Clinics, 1899-1930, a total of 97 cases were studied. Fifty-two cases were foreign, 44 Argentine, and one unknown. Only 8 were illiterate, 50 could barely read and write, 27 had primary instruction, and 12 had "good" schooling. Bachelors numbered 64, married 25, widowers 7, and 1 unknown. Homicide led the types of crimes with 35; theft was second with 19. In some cases the simulation could be easily detected, but in other cases observation had to be carried on by physicians and attendants for months, and in one case for a year, before detection was complete. (Tables, cases.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8608. ENGELHARDT, LEOPOLD. Der Gardien de la Paix Prévost. Ein Beitrag zur Ätiologie des Mordes. [The Gardien de la Paix Prévost. A contribution to the etiology of murder.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 89 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 177-190.—(Case study.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8609. FERRARI, G. C. The problem of criminality in children. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 66-78.—Criminality arises in children from mental habits which form themselves naturally and which are favored and enhanced by their surroundings. Imprisonment is perfectly useless as is in general also our system of reformatories.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8610. HOLSOPPLE, JAMES QUINTER. The social adjustment of delinquents who are unable to inhibit old automatic perceptual responses. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3 (1) Feb. 1932: 91-97.—Psychologists are under obligation to explain the high frequency with which criminals return to the scenes of their "reformations." Until recently, recidivism has been explained as rooted in mental deficiency. But the clear majority of recidivists cannot be labelled feeble-minded; they do have difficulty in inhibiting old automatic habits. It has been found that "mirror drawing" better than ordinary mental tests discovers this difficulty in change of habit. There was found to be in the State reformatories in New Jersey a high correlation between poor mirror drawing and institutional infractions of rules, and also with the number of arrests prior to commitment. The test isolates those who are incapable of sustained effort under difficulties. These are the inmates who are difficult to manage in the institution and most difficult of social adjustment after leaving.—*Charles A. Ellwood.*

8611. LÖWY, MALWINE. Die jugendliche Minderwertigkeit und die Einstellung zum eigenen Delikt. [The juvenile's inferiority and his attitude toward his own delinquency.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 720-725.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8612. MAURER, DAVID W. The argot of the underworld. *Amer. Speech.* 7 (2) Dec. 1931: 99-118.—The argot of the underworld does not change to any appreciable extent with time or with geographical locality within the United States. The translation of this language is difficult because of the fact that many idioms have different meanings. The material for this article was obtained from the prisoners and officials of the Ohio State Penitentiary.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

8613. METELMANN, KARL. Zum Problem der Einteilung der Verbrecher nach psychologischen Gesichtspunkten. [The problem of the classification of criminals according to psychological viewpoints.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 725-730.—A solution is found by classifying according to the nature of the reaction of the criminal to the total cultural situation or to a specific cultural stimulus, such as the threat of punishment. Thus it is possible to classify criminals by their reactions to the presuppositions of the criminal law: (1) The criminal may escape punishment by flight, concealment or having himself classified as not subject to punishment; (2) he may conceal the act; (3) admitting the act, he may seek to disprove its culpability. (Other suggested systems are given.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

8614. MINER, JOHN R. Church membership and commitments of prisoners. *Human Biol.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 429-436.—Statistical correlations of the figures published in the survey of prisoners in 1923 and in the Census of Religious Bodies (1926) indicate that there is probably some tendency towards a low negative correlation between percentage of church members and commitment ratios, a tendency which shows itself more clearly for the total religious bodies than for the Roman Catholics or the Methodists and Baptists separately, but there is not that invariably high negative correlation which one might expect for an institution which is traditionally one of the chief guardians of morality. There is little evidence in these data that the churches play any large part in the prevention of crime. (Results of similar studies of the same problem summarized.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8615. MURSELL, GEORGE REX. Decrease in intelligence with increase in age among inmates of penal institutions. *J. Juvenile Res.* 13 (3) Jul. 1929: 197-203.—An examination of the intelligence curve of delinquents and criminals ranging from 15 to 75 years indicates a much lower rating among the upper age groups. This may be due to the selected nature of the groups and differences in educational opportunity, or differences in mentality, or greater percentage of dementia among the older delinquents.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

8616. NEYMARK, EDWARD. Wpływ bezrobocia na przestępczość. [The influence of unemployment on criminality.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 323-328.—The present economic crisis has contributed much to the increase of crime in Poland.—*O. Eisenberg.*

8617. ODUM, HOWARD W. Lynchings, fears, and folkways. *Nation (N. Y.).* 133 (3469) Dec. 30, 1931: 719-720.—Approximately 95% of all lynchings in the United States during the last five-year period were in the southern states, and nearly 90% of the lynchings were mob murders of Negroes. Special regional elements along with other causes produce these results. First, the South is afraid of the prospect that the Negro may really become part of our culture and even be our equal. Secondly, there is present the fear of protest, fear of legislation and fear of law enforcement. The folkways of the South militate against any definite protest and action. Thirdly, the high homicide rate in the South includes the individual murder of Negroes rather than mob lynching.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

8618. WEINBERGER, HUGO. Ein Ausschnitt aus der Sexualkriminalität der Grossstadt. [Sex delinquency in the large city.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 89 (5-6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 199-202.—Sex delinquencies in Vienna occur primarily among the lower middle, and proletarian classes. Among 25 cases of ravishment, solicitation, rape, etc., the offenders were small merchants in 7; officials in 5; helpers and apprentices in 12. The majority were between 20 and 40 years of age, but 2 were less than 20, 5 between 50 and 60, and 2 over 60. Three of the victims were 5 years of age; at 7, 9, and 13 there were 6 each; at

10, 11, and 15 there were 2 each; and at 16 and 17 one each. Fourteen of the offenses occurred in homes while the parents were absent.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 6971, 7163, 8351, 8536, 8572, 8667-8668, 8704-8705)

8619. BURROUGHS, TRAVIS P. An epidemiological study of a rural outbreak of whooping cough. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 41-52.—(Seven tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

8620. DJAMIL, MOH. Onderzoek naar het voorkomen van tuberculose in eenige dorpen van de padangsche Bovenlanden. [Investigation into the occurrence of tuberculosis in two villages of the Padang uplands.] *Mededeel. Dienst der Volksgezondheid in Nederlandsch-Indië.* 18(2) 1929: 125-149.—A two years' inquiry into tuberculosis in two native villages, Kota-Gedang and Sianok, each of about 1,400 inhabitants, on the west coast of Sumatra, showed positive reactions of 39.6% for Kota-Gedang and 16.1% for Sianok.—*J. J. van Loghem.*

8621. LEE, W. W. Influence of the World War on tuberculosis mortality in civilian populations. *Amer. Rev. Tuberculosis.* 24 Sep. 1931: 326-339.—Massachusetts data are used to compare with Germany by age groups and by sex. The rates in the United States rose slightly but significantly during the war period and fell rapidly after the armistice to a rate about 20% below the pre-war trend. The German rates of 1918 exceeded those of the United States by 55%. Following the war, rates dropped rapidly until 1921, to rise again during the financial crisis of 1922-23 to a rate 62% greater than that of the United States in 1923. After 1923 the German rates fell—to the pre-war trend by 1927. The peak in the German data in 1918 corresponds to the industrial activity and financial depression of the period, the peak of 1923 to the financial depression, and the fall in rates following 1923 to financial recovery in Germany. Germany apparently lost approximately 280,000 more civilians from tuberculosis than probably would have died had not the war occurred.—*P. Lieff.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 8510, 8520, 8542, 8545, 8607, 8618, 8646, 3651, 8707, 8752)

8622. BANDEL, RUDOLF. Statistik des Alkoholismus in Deutschland 1927 nach den Erhebungen der Heil- und Pflegeanstalten für Geisteskranken und der Trinkerfürsorgestellen. [Statistics of alcoholism in Germany in 1927 according to the records of the mental hygiene bureau and the institutions for the care of inebriates.] *Alkoholfrage.* 27(6) 1931: 230-234.

8623. BARRANCOS, ARÍSTIDES. El llanto sin lágrimas en los estados melancólicos. Su valor pronóstico. [Tearless weeping by melancholics: Its prognostic value.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(105) May-Jun. 1931: 273-296.—Practically 60% of melancholics between the ages of 30 and 60 are curable, while the others gravitate more or less rapidly toward chronicity and death. Among those of ages 18 to 30 years, only about 25% are cured. In passing from acute to chronic condition, apparently anxiety diminishes through a resigned adjustment, which, however, often involves personality withdrawal.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8624. HOWARD, FRANK M. A case study of mental conflict. *Training School Bull.* 28(9) Jan. 1932: 175-178.

8625. LEVIN, MAX. The feeling of guilt and its effects. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(4) Oct. 1931: 714-727.—Nine cases seen in a psychiatric department illustrate

the importance of guilt and the attendant desire for self-punishment as a determiner of conduct and thought. The influence of guilt is shown in the formation of neurotic symptoms, in the desire to take unmerited blame, and in the occurrence of punishment dreams and phantasies.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 7961, 8363, 8490, 8602, 8606, 8638-8641, 8643, 8657, 8747, 8751)

8626. BRISKEN, ROSE. Attitudes in case work treatment. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 14-18.—A case report illustrating the interdependence of attitudes of the various members of the client's family and the worker.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8627. HEALY, WILLIAM. Resultados del funcionamiento de los tribunales para menores.—El desarrollo del sistema de la orientación del niño. [The work of the juvenile court and the child-guidance clinic.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 5(2) Oct. 1931: 220-228.—All well organized juvenile courts are provided with adjoining clinics where a research study of the causes of delinquency is scientifically carried out. But frequently such reform is not attained. The information supplied by the clinics is not as useful as was expected, since it is also necessary to hold full control of the causal factors of delinquency. Children of from 14 to 15 years of age are very difficult to reform, hence a new system called child guidance was started. Very few of the subjects who attend the child guidance clinics are sent by the courts. Almost all are sent by teachers, visitors, or parents.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8628. HILL, FRANCES L. Disaster philosophy and technique in unemployment work. *Family.* 12(10) Feb. 1932: 307-309.—The experience of Scranton, Pennsylvania, indicates that work in unemployed cases when no jobs are available is more successful when the situation is faced frankly and disaster methods applied. Some aspects of the technique of unemployment case work are outlined.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8629. HOLLIS, FLORENCE. Emotional factors in the attitudes of clients toward relief: seven case studies. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(2) Dec. 1931: 93-127.—In recent years a desire has arisen to define more accurately the role which relief plays in the development of dependency. With this purpose seven cases from the Philadelphia Family Society are analyzed in detail from the psychiatric point of view. The conclusion is that there was little relation between the attitudes shown by these clients toward relief and dependency in the usual sense of the word. Relief seems to have for them a varied meaning, which is best interpreted in terms of the client's emotional adjustment. Because relief is a medium of exchange between two people there centers about it all the tensions and feelings that exist between a giver and a recipient. The roles which the case worker can play are limited only by the variety of relationships which the client has had with other persons (particularly his parents) either in connection with money or the things it can symbolize.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

8630. HOLTZ, ERNA. Pädagogische Fragen zur Schutzaufsicht. [Pedagogical problems concerning protective supervision.] *Zentralbl. f. Jugendrecht u. Jugendwohlfahrt.* 22(4) Jul. 1930: 119-123.—The German youth welfare law provides for a special supervision of endangered minors to prevent their neglect. Much of its

success depends upon a close personal connection between the minor and a voluntary worker. The social worker is often involved in arranging for the transfer of neglected minors to an institution, hence the proper relationship is impossible.—*Marie T. Wendel.*

8631. LYMAN, JOHN E. Confessions of a neophyte. *Survey.* 67(8) Jan. 15, 1932: 413-414.—A Western student at the New York School of Social Work describes his experiences when making first contacts with modern social workers.—*Lucile Eaves.*

8632. PRATT, GEORGE K. Doctors of matrimony. *Survey.* 67(7) Jan. 1, 1932: 359-360, 399-400.—The marriage clinic has been introduced from Europe, several in the past half-year. There is disagreement about the composition of such clinics. Today the head of one may be a minister, YMCA man, or general physician. Most such counsellors lack the broad, balanced, scientific outlook and training for the task. Psychiatrists of certain types and experience seem the only ready-to-hand candidates. Occasionally a clergyman, social worker, or other professional may fit the job. But the general run of non-psychiatric workers will not prove suitable.—*David M. Schneider.*

8633. QUEEN, STUART A. What is unemployment doing to family social work? The impressions of an observer. *Family.* 12(10) Feb. 1932: 299-301.—During the past two years unemployment has lowered the standards of family case work, changed the point of view of the workers, altered public opinion, and shown the importance of professional workers. The increased intake has fostered laxity in non-economic problems. The overloading of agencies has caused the public to lose faith in the family agency. The attention of workers has been shifted to mass production methods.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8634. REYNOLDS, ROSEMARY. Partiality in spite of budgeting. *Family.* 12(10) Feb. 1932: 317-321.—In order to discover the reasons for variations in relief giving, a social worker kept careful notes. Attitudes of the client and their effect on the worker are important. Various other factors in judgment on relief giving are outlined. It is apparent the careful budgeting cannot entirely eliminate discriminations.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8635. WEAD, MARGARET. When the rent comes 'round. *Family.* 12(10) Feb. 1932: 313-317.—Information concerning the handling of rent of families was furnished by 71 agencies. A large majority pay rent only when eviction is imminent. Practically all agencies give food precedence over rent. Of these agencies 24 reported an increase in evictions, although many landlords would prefer a non-paying tenant to a vacancy. Various methods of handling the rent problem are outlined. Frankness in dealing with the landlord is essential.—*H. R. Hosea.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 8125, 8361, 8632-8633,
8635, 8661, 8747, 8751)

8636. COY, HAROLD. An intake department. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 8-10.—The St. Louis Provident Association has set up a centralized intake department where all applications are received. A small amount of emergency work is done by an intake office case staff. The cases are fed to the district offices as rapidly as they can accept them. Pending new cases remain in the intake office until the district office can accept them. The efficiency of the organization has been considerably increased by this machinery.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8637. DEERING, TAM. Social reconstruction

through neighborhood and town planning. *Soc. Forces.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 227-229.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8638. EDWARDS, ASA. The intake desk. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 11-12.—A discussion of the qualifications and tasks of the intake desk worker.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8639. GOLDSMITH, SAMUEL A. Registration of social workers. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(4) Dec. 1931: 582-595.—The number of social workers at the present time is unknown, although Mr. Hurlin of the Russell Sage Foundation estimated there were 25,000 social work positions in 1926. Most of the professions, except education, look upon registration as a protection of the public against the possibility of its exploitation because of the individual nature of professional activities. Registration implies standards of pre-professional as well as of professional training. The experience of the American Medical Association indicates that the adoption of standards of education and performance as prerequisites to registration acts as an effective means of keeping inadequately equipped men out of the medical profession. The American Association of Social Workers should draw up a bill for registration of social workers. The suggested provisions are outlined.—*F. J. Bruno.*

8640. HERRING, HARRIET L. Social development in the mill village: A challenge to the mill welfare worker. *Soc. Forces.* 10(2) Dec. 1931: 264-271.—There is a need for the welfare work in southern mill villages to be tied more closely to the mill work itself. There are four factors in the situation that need adjustment one to the other: the mill and the mill job; the worker and his family; the mill community; and the surrounding community and the South.—*O. D. Duncan.*

8641. KAHN, DOROTHY C. Experiment in selective intake in a family society. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 3-8.—The "open-door" policy is a tradition among American family agencies. The Philadelphia Jewish Welfare Society has experimented with the replacement of the application secretary by a worker or a supervisor. Later an experienced worker was made receptionist. Out of 916 applications, this worker disposed of 342 by referring to the supervisor or other worker instead of putting them on district service—a considerable saving. Staff conferences are considering the system in order to improve it further.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8642. SPRINGER, GERTRUDE. Social work salaries. *Survey.* 67(6) Dec. 15, 1931: 299-301.—By December, 1931 there had been no sweeping cuts in social workers' salaries except in a few communities in the United States, but there was everywhere a slow erosion of confidence. It was not generally understood by the public that the analogy between wage reductions in industry and in social work is unsound, since industry is at a low point of activity and social work at a peak. Since the depression means an increased burden of work and heavy demands upon time and strength of social workers, it is an inappropriate time to demand a further sacrifice in the way of salary reduction.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

8643. WARE, ANNA BUDD. Family agencies' responsibility and practice during an unemployment period. *Family.* 12(10) Feb. 1932: 302-306.—The evil effects of unemployment on family agencies may be counteracted by: (1) different types of training for unemployment and regular case workers; (2) increased efficiency in diagnosis; (3) better relations with the community through publicity; and (4) more emphasis on long-time planning.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8644. WILLIAMS, PIERCE. \$52,000,000 for social welfare. *Survey.* 67(8) Jan. 15, 1932: 414-415.—The writer reviews and comments on the report *American foundations and their fields*, issued by the Twentieth Century Fund. The report lists 122 foundations, gives the endowment of each, the amount available for distribution annually, and classifies the fields in which each

spent its money in 1930. The \$52,476,000 distributed in 1930 includes both income and substantial amounts of principal. Seventy per cent went into the four fields of medicine and public health, general education, physical sciences and social sciences, but only 1.5% was spent in the fields of business, industry and finance.—*Lucile Eaves*.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 7829, 7976, 8284, 8342-8343, 8348-8350, 8354, 8360, 8363, 8490, 8510, 8606, 8630, 8664, 8666, 8668)

8645. ARMSTRONG, C. WICKSTEED. Does distress tend to press upon relief? *Quart. Rev.* 258 (511) Jan. 1932: 53-62.—The amount of government assistance has risen from £60,000,000 in 1910 to £500,000,000. The number of hospital beds per thousand in Greater London has increased in a hundred years from two to ten. Statistics show that National Insurance, which is compulsory charity, leads only to more sick leaves and great loss to industry. The rise and fall of unemployment have corresponded exactly with the free or strict administration of the dole by the various governments. If relief becomes the means of subsistence then the population will tend to press upon it.—*Chester Kirby*.

8646. RODEWALD, Dr. Die Unfruchtbarmachung geistig Minderwertiger im Lichte der Medizin und des Rechts. [The sterilization of the mentally defective in the light of medicine and the law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 705-720.—Only voluntary sterilization, for purposes of racial hygiene, can be considered with our present inadequate knowledge of heredity, the attitude of experts, and the objections among the public.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

8647. UNSIGNED. Maternity and infant protection in the Soviet Union. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 7 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 59.

8648. WILDENSKOV, H. O. Sterilization in Denmark. *Eugenics Rev.* 23 (4) Jan. 1932: 311-314.—Denmark adopted on June 1, 1929 an act aimed at two widely different types of individuals. Section 1 envisages the castration of sex offenders of abnormal types; Section 2 the eugenic sterilization of the mentally defective. The few cases operated on under each head have given satisfactory results.—*Paul Popenoe*.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 7306, 7436, 8298, 8355, 8603, 8609)

8649. DURAI, J. CHINNA. Indian prisons. *Indian Rev.* 32 (7) Jul. 1931: 418-422.—The Indian prison system is popularly supposed to be modeled after the English; but Indian bastiles are among the most brutal in the world. Barbarous punishments and tortures are widely practised.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

8650. MARKEY, O. B. Psychiatry in the children's institution. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-34.—To study the individual child in order to improve institutional adjustment was the aim of the psychiatrist at Bellefaire, the Jewish orphan home in Cleveland. A behavior chart was kept for each child and treatment possibilities were suggested to the superintendent. Studies of problem children were made. Advice was given to children in their personal and vocational problems. All new children were given Binet tests. Complete group studies were made at two separate occasions, well over 300 children being tested each time. A more or less detailed course in childhood psychiatry was given the entire staff. An objective atmosphere has developed in the institution. There are less dramatic reactions to acute problems and a smaller number of major problems. Treatment is more closely related to cause and taboos

and repressions play a smaller part in discipline.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

8651. MERRILL, MAUD A. The care of the psychopathic or defective delinquent. *J. Juvenile Res.* 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 165-170.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 8545, 8627, 8650, 8752)

8652. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. Psychoanalysis and medicine. *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 63-84.—The place of psychoanalysis in medicine has never been decided with certainty. It meets with considerable opposition from the physicians. Opposition to psychoanalysis was first emotional, next intellectual. Despite its difficulties and shortcomings, it remains the only method by which the investigator can identify himself with his patient and fully understand his symptoms. At the same time that it is diagnostic it is therapeutic.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

8653. BEERS, CLIFFORD W. An intimate account of the origin and growth of the mental-hygiene movement. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 673-684.—Reviews the leading persons who were responsible for the organization of the national mental-hygiene movement.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

8654. FISCHER, MAX. Psychiater und organisierte Alkoholkämpfung. [Psychiatrists and the systematic treatment of alcoholism.] *Alkoholfrage.* 27 (6) 1931: 227-229.

8655. GABRIEL, ERNST. Psychische Hygiene und Alkoholfrage. [Mental hygiene and the alcohol problem.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 265-271.—(English and French summaries.)

8656. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. Some mental-hygiene aspects of community process. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 729-738.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

8657. LURIE, LOUIS A.; SCHLAN, LEAH; FREIBERG, MARGARET. A critical analysis of the progress of fifty-five feeble-minded children over a period of eight years. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 2 (1) Jan. 1932: 58-69.—Believing that 51 of a group of 55 Jewish children in the elementary grades of the Cincinnati public schools who had been diagnosed as feeble-minded would respond to some form of therapy, the neuropsychiatric clinic of the United Jewish Social Agencies recommended social and vocational guidance as well as various forms of occupational and medical therapy. After eight years another survey was made of the status of this group. Twice as many girls as boys made successful adjustments. The ability to make satisfactory adjustment appeared to be in inverse ratio to the degree of intelligence of the mentally retarded child. Good home influence and good health were distinct factors in permitting social adjustment. The results of the survey bear out the theory that feeble-minded children are not necessarily hopeless, but that the majority are potential assets and can be converted into real assets if the proper therapeutic measures are instituted.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

8658. MacEACHRAN, JOHN MALCOLM. A philosopher looks at mental hygiene. *Mental Hygiene.* 16 (1) Jan. 1932: 101-119.—Pythagoras introduced our modern concept of catharsis. Plato developed this idea into a complete philosophy of life. We have digressed from the directions of Plato and a successful future for mental hygiene demands that we get back to his principles.—*Raymond F. Bellamy*.

8659. NEILSON, N. P. The relation of school health, physical education and recreation to juvenile delinquency. *J. Juvenile Res.* 14 (3) Jul. 1930: 176-180.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

8660. ROSENSTEIN, L. Public-health service and mental hygiene in the U.S.S.R. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4)

Oct. 1931: 739-743.—In Russia mental hygiene is closely associated with the extension of public health recreation and education and with its penal program. Administered through dispensaries, mental hygiene thus becomes available to the masses sufficiently early to be preventive.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

8661. STEVENSON, GEORGE S. A suggested community mental hygiene program. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (12) Dec. 1931: 1301-1307.—In regard to the community need four phases are demanded: the custodial, as represented by the feeble-minded and psychotic who cannot be rehabilitated; the remedial; the preventive; and the increasing of efficiency and positive mental health. As a paradigm a city of 75,000 to 200,000 population should have a budget of \$15,000 to \$20,000 for a working unit consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist and two psychiatric social workers. The essentials of the program are service to adults which might consume two days a week, service to problem children consuming another two days and work with the mental defectives the fifth day.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8662. STOGDILL, RALPH M. Parental attitudes and mental-hygiene standards. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 813-827.—*H. A. Phelps.*

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 7941-7942, 8168, 8184, 8259, 8342, 8345, 8358-8359, 8576-8577, 8652, 8745)

8663. BREGER, J. Bericht über eine von der Hygieneorganisation des Völkerbundes zum Studium der gesundheitlichen Einrichtungen Frankreichs veranstaltete Informationsreise. [Report of a study tour sponsored by the health organization of the League of Nations, for the study of the public health activities of France.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl.* 6 (48) Dec. 2, 1931: 762-769.—A committee of 16, representing 12 countries, under the auspices of the public health organization of the League of Nations, made a study tour of France in the summer of 1930. The report of this committee constitutes a comprehensive survey of the public health activities of the French Republic, both national and local. Among the many subjects covered are general public clinics, cancer and tuberculosis clinics, care of mothers and children, control of venereal diseases, tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

8664. FENTON, JAMES. Maternity and infant welfare service in England and Wales. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (12) Dec. 1931: 1339-1348.—There has been a great development of state aid and control since the war. The four stages of development from 1900 to the present are described. That from 1930 on abolishes the Poor Law authorities and places maternity and child welfare under the control of one local authority subvented by fixed block grants of which the government may subscribe 50%. There is a nonpreventable infant mortality of 25 to 30 per 1,000 births occurring almost entirely in the first month after birth. Improvement in the midwifery service since the Midwives' Act of 1902 has been considerable. The diminution in infant mortality is undoubtedly due considerably to the work of the local authorities and voluntary associations. Each year about 600,000 mothers in England and Wales give birth to children, of which mothers about 3,000 have died in each of the last ten years. A table shows but little decrease in maternal mortality in the last 20 years, yet the recent government Maternal Mortality Committee, in a detailed study of 2,000 deaths, found that 48% had an avoidable cause. A list of five proposals formulated for improvement is given.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8665. KOUWENAAR, W. De organisatie van den medischen en hygienischen dienst in het cultuurge-

bied der Oostkust van Sumatra. [The organization of health service on the east coast of Sumatra.] *Geneeskundig Tijdschr. v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 6 (69) 1929: 592-603.—The organization of the health service on the plantations of the east coast of Sumatra is the work of the last 50 years. The east coast imports practically all its labor from Java and China. The coolies, numbering over 300,000, are engaged by contract. By means of such measures as quarantine stations, immunization of the coolies on arrival, centralization of plantation hospitals, good water supplies, a central laboratory at Medan, regular general health inspections on the plantations, etc., mortality rates fell from 60 per 1,000 nearly to the European level. Certain problems are still to be solved.—*J. J. van Loghem.*

8666. OLIVEIRA, WALDOMIRO de. Assistência e protecção a infancia em São Paulo.—Estado actual. [Present development of child care in São Paulo, Brazil.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protecção a la Infancia.* 5 (2) Oct. 1931: 183-199.—To counteract the dangers of syphilis, prenuptial examinations of girls are made through the little mothers' classes, and instruction regarding the care of children's health is given through practical child care courses, demonstration kitchens, baby contests, etc. Movements are on foot to secure laws regulating work by pregnant mothers and providing facilities for nursing their infants during work hours, as well as such other facilities as kindergarten nursery schools and open air schools for pre-school children. (Tables and charts.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

8667. UNSIGNED. Public health in the Soviet Union. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (1) Jan. 1932: 9-12.—In Czaristic Russia, 30% of the rural population was undernourished, and malignant diseases were common. There was one doctor to each 20,300 population. In 1913 only 219 towns had water mains. The health work of the Soviet Union was first of an emergency nature and next became educational. Mothers, particularly, were trained. The death rate for babies in 1913 was 275 per 1,000, 186 in 1927, and 130 in 1930. Schools for physical education and various clinics have been developed. Preventoria are established and "night homes" for subnormal workmen are maintained. The greatest difficulties are in the regions such as the Mongol-Buryat Republic, where the population is semi-nomadic.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

HOUSING

(See also Entries 3366, 4445, 4447, 4455-4456, 4459, 4461, 4466, 4482, 4484, 4489-4490, 4496-4497, 4637, 4681, 5666, 5953, 6397, 6691, 6705-6706, 7669, 7941, 7988, 8635)

8668. RISLER, GEORGE. L'amélioration du logement populaire. [The amelioration of public housing conditions.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 Nov.-Dec. 1931: 385-405.—Eighteen per cent of all French families live in an apartment of only one room, and often such families contain from six to twelve persons. The government has made some efforts to remedy conditions. In 1908 the Ribot law was passed to aid in the purchase of homes. It provided a fund of 100 million francs to be loaned at 3.5% to aid in such purchases. Another law in 1928 provided additional funds, and made it possible for one family to borrow as much as 15,000 francs. Certain foundations like the Rothschilds and Lebaudy have also aided by the construction of modern tenant homes. Railway, mining and industrial companies have likewise constructed houses for their employees.—*J. A. Rickard.*

8669. UNSIGNED. European housing policies since the war. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 153-178.

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 6928)

8670. ROBBINS, C. R. An economic aspect of regional survey. *J. Ecol.* 19(1) Feb. 1931: 25-33.—In planning the systematic development of a new country a knowledge of its natural environment is essential. That information may best be secured and interpreted by the cooperation of specialists. If the investigations are carried out independently duplication of effort results and valuable correlations are not discovered. Aerial photography and carefully coordinated ground surveys in type areas make practicable the study of extensive tracts of land with a minimum expenditure of time and money. Aerial studies of parts of south central England have demonstrated that trained observers are able to recognize in vertical aerial photographs the regional distribution of soils, vegetation, rock conditions, etc. Such photographic studies of large tracts of undeveloped land, coordinated with careful ground studies

of type areas by cooperating groups of scientists, make possible regional studies of wide areas in which the practical needs of foresters, herders, farmers, miners, and other persons are carefully considered. Several aerial photographs are shown with an overlay outlining various classes of land in parts of England.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 6928, 8489-8499)

8671. SYKULSKI, JÓZEF. Badanie twórczości literackiej młodzieży w okresie dojrzewania. [Research on the literary product of adolescents.] *Oświata i Wychowanie.* 3(9) Nov. 1931: 821-840.—From a certain age adolescents become secretive and are hard to comprehend. This makes the value of diaries or the universally written verses of youth of importance as an object of study, both for their form and their content. Much has been done on this in Germany, by Buehler, Bernfeld, Buseman, Giese, etc.—*W. J. Rose.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

(See also Entry 4794)

GENERAL

8672. KOSLOWSKI, W. M. La sociologie et les sciences sociales. [Sociology and social science.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 9(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 799-845.—Exact laws as used in natural science are not applicable in the case of social phenomena, but objective methods including the statistical may point to generalizations. Statistical techniques applied to social data do not possess sufficient accuracy or finality to form the basis for social "laws" (*lois exactes*).—*G. L. Duprat.*

8673. ROSS, FRANK ALEXANDER. On generalization from limited social data. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 32-37.—Statistical method is the synthetic generalization of multiple observations of variable phenomena. Difficulties arise from attempting to generalize insufficient and non-representative data. Many facts at hand have not been gathered for our purpose. In reducing a heterogeneous mass of such data to classification in order to locate a sample relative to the interests of the generalizer, he may find that he has few facts that are applicable and even these may fail to be representative as a sample because some particular type of facts were overlooked or consciously omitted. This sort of bias in the sample is particularly likely to happen in collecting data by the questionnaire method: some essential questions will fail of answers because of sensitiveness.—*L. L. Bernard.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL
SCIENCE

(See also Entry 8309)

8674. COATS, R. H. The place of statistics in national administration—Function and organization of statistics—Scope and method of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. II.* 23(3) May 1929: 81-93.—Statistics constitute a large part

of the informational service required by the government. We can regard the government as a series of departments each with its distinctive function and employing statistics either as a method of record and analysis or in the broader sense for the elucidation of its problems which are of a social or economic nature. But this conception is inadequate for the providing of a comprehensive informational service; machinery of a coordinating character is needed. This function is performed in Canada by the Honourary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. One of the most significant recent developments in governmental administration is extensive statistical organization as a guide to public policy.—*Alison Ewart.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

8675. THURSTONE, L. L. The measurement of social attitudes. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 249-269.—A number of objections have been raised against the use of psychophysical methods for the study of attitude discrimination. The positive values of attitude measurement methods are that they can be used for studying cultural differences, differences common to smaller groups, and individual differences. They also represent means of measuring the effect of social stimuli on attitudes. The criticism of attitude scales, that they do not describe the person's attitude, can be met by translating the measurement of attitude into a single continuum of "more" and "less." This results in simplifying the notion of attitude, but simplification of definition is commonly done in scientific work in order to obtain greater precision. Attitude is defined as the effect for or against a psychological object, and deals with potential action. The criticism that action and attitude do not agree is no more true than that any index does not agree with the "truth." (Bibliography).—*Mapheus Smith.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

(See also Entry 6922)

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 8749)

8676. **PENCHEV, P.** Sredni pazarni tzeni na edro i indeksnite za tekhnichisla v Bŭlgaria. [Average wholesale market prices and their index number in Bulgaria.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktsia na Statistikata*. 2(3-4) 1930-31: 295-315.—Data on wholesale prices in Bulgaria have been collected since 1924 by the Bulgarian National Bank. Previously to this, as early as 1881, the average retail prices were recorded by the Central Statistical Institute; later from 1898 the same institute collected data on average prices of agricultural products, chiefly grains, as marketed. 1926 is the first year when the General Statistical Office began to collect data on wholesale average market prices, which is used as a basis in working out these indices. (Charts and tables. Résumé in French.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

8677. **UNSIGNED.** Atti concernenti la costituzione dell'Istituto Centrale di Statistica. [Documents concerning the constitution of the Central Institute of Statistics of the Kingdom of Italy.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6(1) 1931: pp. 294.—The volume includes documents concerning the constitution of the Central Institute of Statistics of the Kingdom of Italy, its subsequent modifications and the rules governing its organization and functioning. It also includes the dispositions regarding the Schools of Statistics, examinations for the qualification of the teachers of statistics, and information relating to means for promoting statistical studies. The text is preceded by a notice on the history of the Central Bureau of Statistics of Italy.—*E. Arcucci*.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 8491, 8610)

8678. **STRANG, RUTH.** An analysis of errors made in a test of social intelligence. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(5) Jan. 1932: 291-299.—A study of errors made on the George Washington Social Intelligence Test was undertaken in order to obtain evidence of the validity of the test. These errors were made by 321 women graduate students with an average score in general intelligence corresponding with the average score of the Thorndike Intelligence Test for college students. It was found that many of the errors were frequently due to defects in the test itself, such as insufficiently defined terms, inadequately described situations, or the inclusion of too many factors to be weighed. Many of the detailed items in the test seem to have little relationship to the overt sociability of an individual, while many others are more in the nature of tests of social opinion than of social intelligence.—*Sarah Ginsberg*.

8679. **WANG, CHARLES K. A.** A scale for measuring persistence. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(1) Feb. 1932: 79-90.—The scale consists of 111 questions which are intended for use in determining the relationships of persistence to other behavior. The questions were selected from Woodworth's Psychoneurotic Inventory, Allport's Ascendancy-Submission Test, Thurstone's Personality Schedule, and from individual descriptions of persistent behavior. The reliability coefficient, obtained by two methods, is above .91. The inventory is given in full.—*Mapheus Smith*.

8680. **WILLOUGHBY, RAYMOND R.** A scale of emotional maturity. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(1) Feb. 1932: 3-35.—In order to formulate a scale for the measurement of emotional maturity, 150 items were formulated which were believed to indicate emotional maturity. A total of 101 competent judges estimated the degree of maturity each statement indicated. The results were

pooled to obtain score values. The items were then used in self-ratings and judgments of raters by others. On the basis of the reliability of the rating and the discriminatory value of each item, the list of statements was reduced to 60 items. The completed scale is intended for self-ratings or ratings by others. The reliability coefficient of the scale is about .55 for college student raters but probably higher for experts. Tendencies to overrate oneself were not discovered. No sex differences were found for central tendency, but women were more variable. The entire list of items is given, as well as some 75 other statements concerning emotional maturity that can also be standardized.—*Mapheus Smith*.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 7876, 7995, 8309, 8706)

8681. **SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANK K.** A study of questionnaire technique. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(9) Dec. 1931: 652-658.—In distributing a questionnaire, it was found that the inclosure of a 25-cent piece brought 32.4% more replies than the same questionnaire without the coin. This expedient was resorted to in an investigation of the evaluation of public health work in western New York to counteract the anticipated reluctance of the respondents. The inclosure brought 51.6% replies as compared to 19.1% without the coin. (Tabular summary.)—*John H. Mueller*.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

8682. **HORST, PAUL.** Obtaining comparable scores from distributions of dissimilar shape. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(176) Dec. 1931: 455-460.—This note discusses a particular case of the general problem: given two cumulative distributions $F(x)$ and $G(y)$, to find a function $y=f(x)$ such that $F(x)=G(f(x))$. Here $F(x)$ is given empirically and $G(y)$ is taken to be a cumulative normal distribution. Approximate calculations are given for specific instances. The expression of various distributions $F(x)$ in terms of the normal distribution by this method serves as a basis of comparison.—*M. H. Stone*.

8683. **SALVOSA, LUIS R.** Tables of Pearson's Type III function. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(2) 1930: 191-198. Tables, pp. 125 in (2) and 126-187 in (3).—The main object of this article is to provide tables which will do for the Pearson Type III distribution what Sheppard's tables do for the normal distribution. The tables are six-place two way tables, the arguments being the skewness and the abscissa both expressed in terms of the standard deviation. Table I gives areas, table II ordinates and table III the first six derivatives. The tables are preceded by two developments of the Type III function.—*A. R. Crathorne*.

8684. **WILSON, EDWIN B., and HILFERTY, MARGARET M.** The distribution of Chi-Square. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., U. S.* 16(12) Dec. 1931: 684-688.—The object of the authors is to determine the approximate distribution, for a large number of degrees of freedom, n , of various algebraic expressions in chi-square and n ; and to compare their results with one another and with known results, particularly as regards utility for computational purposes. They consider especially satisfactory the information based on the following result: if z is the cube root of the quotient of chi-square by n , then the distribution of z is approximately normal, with mean $1-2/9n$ and squared standard deviation $2/9n$.—*M. H. Stone*.

CORRELATION

(See also Entry 8691)

8685. ANDERSON, O. KH. Korelatzia i prichinost. [Correlation and causality.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktsia na Statistika*. 2 (3-4) 1930-31: 253-273. (French 274-294.)—V. Sharenkoff.

8686. BAILEY, A. L. The analysis of covariance. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 424-435.—The variance of a set of mn observations, classified in m groups of n each, can be calculated in different ways; a sufficiently large discrepancy between calculated values may be interpreted as an indication of lack of randomness in the observations or in the grouping. The covariance of a set of mn pairs of observations, classified in m groups of n each, may likewise be calculated in different ways; and a sufficiently large discrepancy can be similarly interpreted. The writer gives illustrative examples, one dealing with time series.—M. H. Stone.

8687. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. The sampling variability of linear and curvilinear regressions. A first approximation of the reliability of the results secured by the graphic "successive approximation" method. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1 (4) 1930: 275-333.—The purpose of this article, which is "only a progress report," is to present experimental results in considerable detail and to establish error formulae inductively. The results are not fully consistent, and the error formulae are not completely satisfactory.—Charles C. Grove.

8688. FRISCH, RAGNAR, and MUDGETT, BRUCE D. Statistical correlation and the theory of cluster types. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 375-392.—This article is closely related to one by Ragnar Frisch, "Correlation and Scatter in Statistical Variables," *Nordic Stat. J.*, 1, 1928: 36-102.—It presents a generalization and classification of the familiar dot diagram of statistics, first in the language of geometry of three dimensions with the algebraic interpretation, then the extension to n variables. The analysis yields several types of clustering. A coefficient of collective alienation (called coefficient of scatter in Frisch's article) and its correlative, a coefficient of collective correlation, are defined and arguments given to show their usefulness as statistical criteria for the various types of clusters.—A. R. Crathorne.

8689. MOORE, THOMAS VERNER. Multiple correlation and the correlation between general factors. *Studies Psychol. & Psychiat., Cath. Univ. Amer.* 3 (1) Dec. 1931: pp. 32.—(A simpler method of finding the weights in the multiple regression equation.) The procedure is to use the standard deviation of the variables of each sort as the unit for those respective variables; then, to apply what is the converse of the theorem of least squares. "The values obtained by this simple technique are precisely those that are usually given based upon differential calculus." The formulae thus derived were applied to actual problems and their accuracy was determined by resubstitution in the original simultaneous equations.—Charles C. Grove.

8690. WHERRY, R. J. A new formula for predicting the shrinkage of the coefficient of multiple correlation. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2 (4) Nov. 1931: 440-457.—The value of the multiple correlation coefficient derived from a large number of independent variables is apt to be deceptively large. When prediction equations are applied to subsequent sets of data there is apt to be a rather large shrinkage in the resulting correlation coefficient obtained as compared with the original observed multiple correlation coefficient. B. B. Smith has given as a formula to be used in predicting the probable value of this shrinkage the equation $\bar{R}^2 = (NR^2 - M)/(N - M)$, in which \bar{R} = the estimated correlation in the universe, R = the observed multiple correlation coefficient, M = the number of independent variables, N =

the number of observations. This paper derives the formula $\bar{R}^2 = [(N-1)R^2 - (M-1)]/(N-M)$. It is demonstrated that the new Wherry formula, both by a least squares criterion and by actual application, is more nearly true than the corresponding Smith formula.—Paul R. Rider.

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 8687)

8691. EDGERTON, HAROLD A. A graphic method of finding standard errors and probable errors of differences. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 56-57.

8692. FINETTI, BRUNO de. Problemi determinati e indeterminati nel calcolo delle probabilità. [Determinate and indeterminate problems in the calculus of probabilities.] *Rendiconti d. R. Accad. Nazionale d. Lincei, Cl. di Sci. Fisiche, Matematiche e Natur.* 12 (9) 1930: 367-373.—After summing up the arbitrariness of many criteria introduced for "defining" or "measuring" the probability which is based on the concepts of the theory of measurement, the author seeks to classify rigorously such problems according to the logical plan of Boole. The author treats the determination of the conditions necessary and sufficient that a function $P(E)$ of the events E of a certain class E should be a law of probability precisely admissible, and this is done by basing it on the principle that an evaluation of probability is inadmissible when (and only when) it leads to considering as just a stake in which the outcome is in every case favorable to one of the two competitors. The author shows that such a principle is equivalent to the theorem of total probability, and, having introduced the concept of "events linearly dependent" the author shows that the necessary and sufficient condition that, after evaluation in any way whatever of the probabilities of events of the class E , the probability of an event A should be determined by implication is that A be linearly dependent on E . Otherwise one can only, eventually, find for the probability x of A a limit of the type $x' \leq x \leq x''$, and all the values of x which satisfy this are acceptable.—B. de Finetti.

8693. HILDEBRANDT, EMANUEL HENRY. Systems of polynomials connected with the Charlier expansions and the Pearson differential and difference equations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2 (4) Nov. 1931: 377-439.—The Gram-Charlier expansion of a function $F(x)$ is the series $F(x) = A_0 f(x) + A_1 f'(x) + A_2 f''(x) + \dots$ in which the A 's are constants and $f(x)$, called the generating function, is the normal error function. (1) The successive derivatives of the normal error function give rise to the Hermite polynomials. The writer gives a simple method of writing down the polynomials associated with any function $f(x)$ satisfying the usual conditions for a generating function. (2) He also proves that if $\phi(x)$ is a function possessing properties similar to those of the normal error function and if $\{f_n(x)\}$ is a sequence of polynomials for which $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x) \phi(x) dx \neq 0$, then there exists a unique sequence of polynomials $F_m(x)$ of degree m at most, such that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_m(x) d^n/dx^n [f_n(x) \phi(x)] dx = 0$ for $m \neq n$, $= 1$ for $m = n$. By means of this theorem he is able to expand a function $F(x)$ into a generalized Gram-Charlier series: $F(x) = C_0 f_0(x) \phi(x) + C_1 d/dx [f_1(x) \phi(x)] + C_2 d^2/dx^2 [f_2(x) \phi(x)] + \dots$ (3) Romanovsky has obtained expansions similar to the Gram-Charlier series by using as a generating function certain solutions $f(x)$, other than the normal error function, of Pearson's differential equation $(b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2) dy/dx = (a_0 + a_1 x)y$. The successive derivatives of these other special Pearson functions likewise result in systems of polynomials which satisfy certain recurrence relations and differential equations. Moreover, it is determined that these systems of polynomials are special cases of a general system associated with Pearson's differential equation and satisfying certain re-

currence relations and differential equations. (4) Results analogous to those in (1) and (3) can be derived for the Charlier Type B series and the analogue of Pearson's differential equation, finite differences replacing the derivative.—*Paul R. Rider.*

8694. INSOLERA, F. Su un problema di probabilità. [On a problem of probability.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finan.* 1 Apr.-Oct. 1931: 64-74.—It is the main purpose of the author to explain the analytical importance of the indeterminateness of the well known problem of Condorcet, in the search for the probability that an event will happen in the $(n+1)$ observation, having happened s times in the n preceding observations; and shows that the solution of Laplace and that of Buffon, judged by Laplace as erroneous, and other solutions, correspond to particular cases of a general expression of the mean value of unknown probability.—*P. Smolensky.*

8695. KOEPLER, H. Zur Anwendung von Polarkoordinaten in der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung. [On the use of polar coordinates in the calculus of probability.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finan.* 1 Apr.-Oct. 1931: 75-86.—The author takes the double integrals used for the determination of the annual mathematical risk of insurances depending on two different orders of frequencies, and obtains their resolution through an application of the system of polar coordinates.—*P. Smolensky.*

8696. TRICOMI, F. Su di una variabile casuale connessa con un notevole tipo di ripartizione di un numero intero. [A chance variable in connection with a special type of partition of an integral number.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(4) Oct. 1931: 455-458.—Study of the chance variable formed by the sum of n discrete chance variables, each capable of assuming with equal probability $(1/N)$ all integral values comprised between 1 and N ; a variable that is closely related to the number of partitions of a given integer in n integral positive numbers each less than N . In particular, comparing this variable with the analogous variable in the continuous field, which has been already studied in preceding works of the author, a formula is established whereby, by means of a sum of a finite number of terms, a rigorous proof is given of the law of probability of the chance variable under discussion. Furthermore this sum is such that its first term, its first two terms, etc., furnish asymptotic expressions (for $N \rightarrow \infty$), more and more exact, for the number of the above mentioned partitions, subject to an error which for the first term is only of the order of N^{-2} .—*P. Smolensky.*

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

(See also Entries 8530, 8683)

8697. HENDRICKS, WALTER A. The use of the relative residual in the application of the method of least squares. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(4) Nov. 1931: 458-478.—The method of least squares can be a more valuable statistical tool when the fundamental theory upon which the method is based is taken into consideration. The use of residuals of the type $f(x) - Y$ is probably justified in fewer practical problems than the use of residuals of some other form, and the type of residual employed should be governed by the nature of the data. The use of relative residuals, $[f(x) - Y]/Y$, suggested by Pearl and Reed may be of much value in many instances, but will not give results which are precisely accurate, even though the distribution of the percentage errors of measurement is strictly normal. The results can be improved by expressing the deviations of the observed from the calculated values of the dependent variable as fractions of the calculated, rather than the observed, value. The use of logarithmic re-

siduals may give more accurate results than the use of residuals of the type suggested by Pearl and Reed, even though the distribution of the percentage errors of measurement is normal. The chi-square test may be of much help in selecting the type of residual most consistent with the errors of measurement made in obtaining the data when sufficient information regarding the accuracy of the measurement is not available.—*Paul R. Rider.*

8698. WILL, HARRY S. On fitting curves to observational series by the method of differences. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(2) 1930: 159-190.—A method in fitting curves to observations, used by the author for some years, is based on the methods of finite differences. The "best" value of a given parameter is determined by taking the mean of the several approximations appearing in the calculations. In comparison with the method of least squares and other methods, in this method of finite differences computations are simple and easily checked, and it can be applied to a great variety of functions. It also includes a test for the suitability of the function employed.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

8699. WILSON, EDWIN B.; HILFERTY, MARGARET M.; MAHER, HELEN C. Goodness of fit. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(176) Dec. 1931: 443-448.—The chi-square test of goodness of fit is usually presented without comment as a rule to be followed. Beginning with this statement, this article is a warning to users of the chi-square test to be on their guard against a too literal interpretation of results when it is not known, as is usually the case, whether the conditions and hypotheses underlying the theory of the test have been satisfied. Assuming that goodness of fit means that the more probable the distribution the better the fit, the authors show that χ^2 is not always a good measure. By a simple example it is shown that equal values of χ^2 may correspond to different values of the probabilities and vice-versa. For the case of a large number of observations a simple rule is given, stating that when $\chi^2/(k-1)$ exceeds $1+2\sqrt{2}/\sqrt{k-1}$ (k =no. of cells), the inference may be drawn that the fit could not have been so bad through the operation of chance alone. A definition of χ^2 as the mean of the squares of the ratios of the actual deviations to their respective standard deviations is discussed.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

(See also Entry 8536)

8700. PALMER, EDGAR Z. Error and unreliability in seasonals. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(4) 1930: 345-351.—This paper is a critique of a former one found in the *Annals* for February, 1930. Attention is called to the fact that "the mathematical analysis and the theoretical series are based upon the assumption that the trend, cycle, and seasonal are proportional to one another, while the 'errors' or residuals are additive in nature. The reasoning is not necessarily valid for series where the cycle or the seasonal is additive rather than proportional to the trend." The paper proposes an interpolation method that consists in (1) finding the total of the items for each of the twelve months, and (2) dividing each total by a function which theoretically contains the trend and the cycle insofar as they influence the particular month.—*Charles C. Grove.*

8701. ROBB, RICHARD A. Modifications of the link relative and interpolation methods of determining seasonal variation. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(4) 1930: 352-363.—A modification of the link relative and the interpolation methods is proposed as a measure of seasonal variation. Comparisons are made of the results by the different methods and the amount of work required to obtain them.—*Charles C. Grove.*

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 7752, 7816)

8702. SEGEL, DAVID. Differential prediction of ability as represented by college subject groups. *J. Educ. Res.* 25 (1) Jan. 1932: 14-26.

8703. GINI, C., and FINETTI, B. de. Calcoli sullo sviluppo futuro della popolazione italiana. [A forecast of the future development of the Italian population.] *Ann. di Stat.* 6 (10) 1931: pp. xi+130.—A study of the future development of population is made with the analytical method, considering separately the different classes of age. Three hypotheses are considered: (1) birth and death rates constant and equal to those of 1921; (2) birth rate decreasing and death rate constant; (3) both birth and death rates decreasing. This calculation, however, does not take migration in account, i.e. it relates to the Italian population including emigrants since 1921. Subtracting the approximate number of emigrants during this period. The result under hypothesis #3 is considered to give the best indication of the future development of the Italian population.—*B. de Finetti.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 6630, 8537)

8704. COUTTS, WALDEMAR E. Evaluating the true significance of venereal disease morbidity. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (12) Dec. 1931: 1349-1351.—A careful analysis of the morbidity coefficient of venereal diseases obtained by reference to the total population indicates that any decrease is more apparent than real. Increases in population representing those under puberty and the decrease in infant mortality with the lessening of possibilities of reinscription of cases, going from one dispensary to another, demand a modification of our statistical methods. A progression table which permits starting with the total number of births in a given year and following this cohort of new-born through the years until arrival at the age (say 15) when the venereal disease study should begin would give better results.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

8705. DOWNES, JEAN. The accuracy of official tuberculosis death rates. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (176) Dec. 1931: 393-406.—The chief sources of error in recorded mortality are, first, the inclusion of non-resident deaths. Correction for residence reduces the tuberculosis rate in the county (mean 1925-1930) from 69.0 to 43.9. The second source of error is the arbitrary rule classifying deaths as due to tuberculosis when this disease is noted by the physician as a contributory cause. Correction on the basis of detailed case histories further reduces the tuberculosis death rate (1925-1930) from 43.9 to 40.4. The error resulting from classification of cause of death increases with age and is more than 26% in persons aged 60 or over. (Statistics for Cattaraugus County, New York.)—*G. B. L. Arner.*

8706. UNSIGNED. A standard procedure for compiling labor turnover statistics. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 157-159.—To secure an index of labor turnover computations are made of the average number of employees, and the number of accessions and separations in the month in 75 different lines of manufacture. Data are collected on the number of separations, the number of accessions, and the number of factory workers on the pay roll at the beginning of the period and at the end of the period. The items of separation and accession are divided by the average number on the pay roll to get the rate per 100 employees for the month. In compiling the rates each establishment has an influence or weight in proportion to its size. To obtain the equivalent annual rate the monthly rate is multiplied by 11.77 if the month has 31 days; by 12.17

if it is a 30-day month; by 13.04 if it is a 28-day month; and 12.62 if it is a 29-day month. No attempt is made to get causes of separations in detail.—*Curtis H. Morrow.*

8707. WINSTON, ELLEN. Essential techniques in the analysis of the relationship of mental disease with age. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 761-765.—The demographic distribution of mental disease can only be ascertained accurately when rates are computed for specific age groups.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 7708, 7818, 8010, 8676)

8708. CRACCO, FRANÇOIS. L'indice mensuel de la production industrielle en Belgique. [Monthly index of industrial production in Belgium.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Econ.* 3 (1) Nov. 1931: 3-26.—The attempt is to obtain an index showing variations of the economic cycle rather than of fixing the level of production. The data used cover the period from January 1, 1920 to January 1, 1931. Volume of output for six industries is taken to build up the general index. These are: coal, iron, zinc, textiles, glass and paper; the relative weights given them are: 20, 27, 4, 24, 7, and 2, respectively. Each industry is split up in its component parts, each part is weighted, and a common index is determined for each whole industry, prior to computation of the general index. The monthly mean of the years 1923 to 1925 is taken for the base, and correction is made for irregularities reducing the statistical series to the month-types of 25 or 30 working days. Examination of the data leads to conclusion that there seems to be no vital difference between the annual and the mean monthly general indexes, but the latter are a little more sensitive, yielding higher values during the ascendancy of a cycle and lower values during its descendancy.—*John W. Boldyreff.*

8709. PLATZER, H. Zur Statistik der Fertigwarenpreise. [Price statistics of finished goods.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 720-758. (French summary 759-761.)—Retail prices of finished goods have been extensively used for calculating the index of the cost of living. In the U. S. since 1902, and more recently in Germany and Poland, however, wholesale prices of such goods are used in calculating the index of general wholesale prices. An index of wholesale prices of finished goods is needed because (1) it measures the purchasing power of the producer, i.e. of business capital; (2) to measure cyclical movements; (3) to make comparisons between the purchasing power of agricultural products and of those goods purchased by the farmer; and (4) it enables a study of present and future policies of price cartels, etc. As the result of German experience, the following recommendations are made: The concept "finished good" must be strictly defined. Only durable consumption goods must be included, other consumption goods, such as soap and pharmaceutical articles being influenced less by market conditions than by the cost of raw material. Goods made by hand, those of a particular type, and articles of fashion should be excluded. In constructing the index use f.o.b. prices for goods produced in large quantities, but delivered prices for those sold separately, such as heavy machinery, motor cars, and those used in agriculture. Real prices, i.e. prices actually paid are required; discounts are not to be taken into consideration. The prices may be obtained from manufacturers, wholesalers, pricelists, etc.—*C. D. Bremer.*

8710. UNSIGNED. Business measurements and recent business changes. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board).* (61) Jan. 20, 1932: 485-492.—(Discussion of Conference Board index of production and distribution 1920-1931.)

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See also Entries 1648, 1651, 2503, 7722)

8711. NAKHIMZON, GR. Edna grafika (nomograma) za namirane pedelite na greshkite pri representativniya metod. [A nomogram to determine the limit of error with the use of the representative method.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktia na Statistikata*. 2 (3-4) 1930-31: 316-321.—(Diagrams. A brief outline of the theory of the representative method as presented by Professor O. N. Anderson (*Trimesechno Spisanie* 1 (2-3) and its first application in Bulgaria in working and systematizing the data on agriculture in 1926).—V. Sharenkoff.

8712. TENDERINI, DIONISIO. L'analisi statistica attraverso la rappresentazione grafica. [Statistical analysis through graphic representation.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat.* 3 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 293-316.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR
SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 8691)

8713. FÖRSTER, MARTIN. Das Lochkartenverfahren als Hilfsmittel bei der Auswertung von Zeitstudien. [The punch card procedure as an aid in the utilization of time studies.] *Arch. f. d. Eisenhüttenwesen*. 5 (6) Dec. 1931: 331-334.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

8714. GIACCARDI, F. Su alcuni valori biometrici e attuariali dedotti dalla tavola di sopravvivenza maschile italiana del 1921. [On certain biometrical and actuarial values derived from the Italian Males Life Table for 1921.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finan.* 1 Apr.-Oct. 1931: 131-151.—The author sets forth the practical effects of the analytical assessment proposed by Professor Insolera, by means of comparison of values of certain biometrical functions so obtained with those calculated by the Central Statistical Institute. For the first time the values of the annuities are given and of the whole life insurance on the basis of the Italian Male Tables of Mortality for an interest rate of 4%, permitting a comparison with analogous values for 1911 and 1901.—P. Smolensky.

8715. INSOLERA, F. Sulle riserve matematiche e le variazioni di mortalità nel tempo. [On mathematical policy-values and secular variations in mortality.] *Gior. di Matemat. Finan.* 1 Apr.-Oct. 1931: 107-121.—The author analyzes the complex relation between variation of the mathematical policy-value and secular variation of mortality and utilizes his results to study changes in the premium to cover mortality risk and the premium to cover necessary reserve (savings).—P. Smolensky.

8716. MEYER, H. A. On applications of certain inequalities in actuarial theory. *Gior. di Matemat. Finan.* 1 Apr.-Oct. 1931: 122-130.—The author's main purpose is to present the results of a study of inequalities of Steffensen, Meidell Tchebycheff, Jensen and Hölder, with the object of generalization and extension of their actuarial applications.—P. Smolensky.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

GENERAL

8717. KREY, A. C., and WESLEY, EDGAR B. Does the new-type test measure results of instruction in the social studies? *Hist. Outlook*. 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-21.—Teachers have expressed many fears regarding the efficiency of the so-called standardized or new-type tests. The results thus far obtained indicate that an information test from modern history does not measure instruction at all. The second stage of the test which was devised to test the difference between information and understanding shows that the possession of information does not imply a like amount of understanding. Facts are more easily acquired than ideas, but ideas once acquired are more permanent.—Herman Pinkerton.

8718. SYMES, LILLIAN. The great fact-finding farce. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (981) Feb. 1932: 354-364.—The Russell Sage Foundation presented a list of 2,700 important social studies and surveys made up to 1928 and the number is rapidly increasing. A few of these accomplished results, but most of them are stowed away, covered with dust, unread. Some of the best studies have never been published because the discovered facts were offensive.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 6954)

8719. BEHRMANN, WALTER. Wünsche der Geographie und die amtliche Kartographie. [The aims of geography and official cartography.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (1-2) 1930: 21-26.

8720. ISACHSEN, FRIDTJOF. Geografiens stilling ved universiteter og høiskoler i Sverige og Danmark og hos oss. [The position of geography in the

universities and high schools of Sweden and Denmark and among ourselves (Norway).] *Norsk Geog. Tidsskrift*. 3 (4) 1930: 271-278.

8721. MILLER, EMILE. Une grande leçon de géographie. [A great lesson in geography.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Québec*. 25 (1) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 77-88.—In an address, February, 1918, Miller explained the modern way of teaching geography and physiography of Canada. The Canadian shield, for instance, has acted as a wedge between the Appalachian system and that of the Rockies. Two great rivers are naturally to be found both sides of the shield: the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie. Geology should be taught as the basis of geography. Historical geography explains that the settlers in French Canada divided their lands in strips instead of squares, because they needed a good exit through the St. Lawrence. Geography is a new science based on reasoning and observation.—B. Brouillette.

8722. WEGENER, GEORG. Die deutsche geographische Forschung und das Lebenswerk Emil Trinklers und Alfred Wegeners. [German geographical research and the life-works of Emil Trinkler and Alfred Wegener.] *Inter-Nationes*. 1 (3) Jul. 1931: 71-74.—Geographical expeditions are to be divided into three categories: (1) those made for peculiar interests of the enterprising nation, but have nothing to do with scientific progress (the discoveries of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, etc.); (2) those combining scientific interests and practical purposes of some nation such as the expedition carried through by colonizing nations; and (3) those possessing scientific interests only. German geographical expeditions belong chiefly to the third class, e.g. the expeditions of Alexander von Humboldt, and Ferdinand von Richthofen in the 19th century; and those of Emil Trinkler and Alfred Wegener in the 20th. The scientific results of Trinkler's expeditions to central Asia are geological and geographical surveys; in-

vestigations concerning the origin of the landscape, the problem of permanent or periodical desiccation in central Asia, and the ruin of former cultures located there; and the collection of archaeological and literary material. Alfred Wegener was the leading German authority in the field of geographical science. He had taken part in several polar expeditions (Mylius-Erichsen 1906/08, J. P. Koch 1912/13) prior to his last and fatal expedition for the exploration of the Greenland ice cap. He was widely known for his theory of the dislocation of continents.—*Hans Frerk.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

8723. ADLER, BRUNO. *Neue Wege ethnographischer Sammelarbeit in Russland.* [New methods of ethnographical research in Russia.] *Weltkreis.* 2 (1-2) 1931: 22-24.—The process of collectivism is proceeding at such a rapid rate in the USSR that in three to five years there will be scarcely any of the older customs left. If any ethnographic data are to be collected it must be done at once. A special division of the Central Economic Organization of USSR, the *Novoexport*, controls the exportation of scientific materials. The exchanges between Russia and foreign museums are also controlled by this bureau. A corps of the best research workers is charged with the task of accumulating a vast collection of materials within a year for the Gostorg.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

8724. FORDE, C. DARYLL. *Collectanea.* The folklore of Finland and how it was collected. *Folklore.* 41 (4) Dec. 1930: 359-387.—The *Kalevala* is the oldest folklore record of Finland, although most of the songs comprising it were not collected and recorded until about 1830. At the present time the records of the Finnish Society of Literature (founded in 1831) contain over 600,000 items of folklore—probably the largest collection of national folklore in existence. The collection is growing rapidly. Thus, in 1927, through an appeal to the schools, the Society obtained 204,739 accounts of games, from 847 schools in 330 different parishes, representing 6,309 pupils. There are about 52,000 ancient runes and incantations, sung in accordance with the old Finnish so-called *Kalevala* metre. Many of these runes date back to the 9th to 13th centuries. There are about 80,000 magical and mythical rites in the collection, and some 175,000 proverbs.—*W. D. Wallis.*

8725. IYER, L. K. ANANTHAKRISHNA. *Ethnographical research in India.* *Indian Affairs.* 2 (1) Apr. 1931: 26-29.

8726. ROYS, RALPH L. Antonio de Ciudad Real, ethnographer. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 118-126.—Linguists have paid little attention to the ethnographic notes of Antonio de Ciudad Real who traveled extensively in Central America during the latter part of the 16th century. He was secretary to Alonso Ponce and accompanied him in his inspection of Franciscan monasteries in Mexico, Guatemala and Nicaragua. He came to Yucatan in 1573 and died in 1617. He is probably the author of the famous Motul dictionary and was the most accomplished Maya linguist of his time. He kept an exact account of his trip and ethnographic information gathered at each village visited almost always reporting the tongue or dialect spoken there and its possible affinities to others. In many respects Ciudad Real's observations will be found to differ considerably from the data compiled by modern ethnographers, and it is possible that his credibility may be questioned. He rarely mentions the language of any locality which he did not visit himself.—*E. B. Renaud.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 7074, 7324, 7437, 7495, 8717)

8727. DOXEY, GERTRUDE. The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Historical Association. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 55-61.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

8728. LEVENSON, BLANCHE. A radio-vision broadcast. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 24-25.—A radio-vision broadcast project in history affords motivation over a long period and cultivates poise, initiative, and self-reliance in the children.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

8729. LUNDBERG, GEORGE DEWEY. A new use for the laboratory manual. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 26-27.—Contracts based on material taken verbatim from the laboratory manual not only takes care of the student ability levels and individual pupil activity, but also gives the manual a place in the course which is not ordinarily attained otherwise.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

8730. RING, ELIZABETH. What shall we teach about Lincoln? *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (2) Feb. 1932: 80-82.—The wealth of biographical material on Lincoln makes the problem of selection difficult. The contradictory evidence as portrayed by J. G. Holland in the first comprehensive biography of Lincoln and by Edgar Lee Masters in his recent Lincoln biography tends to reveal the enormity of the problem. Occupying the broad expanse between Holland and Masters we have the well-known orthodox group represented by such writers as Nicolay, Hay, Tarbell, Rothschild, Barton, and Sandburg; and another group represented by writers like Herndon and Beveridge who make Lincoln more human. An evaluation by the student of all books dealing with Lincoln is necessary to a true understanding of him.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

8731. SMITH, GALE. Teaching history by the laboratory method. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 21-24.—The unit or topic assignment and the method of assignment are important factors in the laboratory method of teaching history. Some of the important things accomplished by the laboratory method are as follows: Minimum requirements are met by all, parallel reading is encouraged, a better check on reading may be obtained, the individual needs and abilities of the pupils are better cared for, and finally it aids in making history more interesting.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7738, 7743, 7814, 7973, 8192, 8677, 8749)

8732. AMIDON, BEULAH. A tri-city unemployment program. *Survey.* 67 (8) Jan. 15, 1932: 424-425.—This is a brief account of the work now undertaken by the newly organized Employment Stabilization Research Institute of the University of Minnesota, backed by university funds and grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Carnegie Corporation and the Spelman Fund. Three projects now under investigation are economic aspects of unemployment, individual diagnosis and retraining, and the development of public employment agencies. Each project is handled by its own chairman, committee research groups and staff of clerical assistants. The work of the institute promises data and methods that will be invaluable to other cities and also points out lines of inquiry and effort that can be followed to advantage even on a smaller scale.—*Elizabeth Morrissy.*

8733. AVERELL, JAMES L. American forest literature from a bibliography point of view. *J. Forestry.* 30 (2) Feb. 1932: 197-199.—The Forest Service is com-

piling a bibliography of North American forest literature as a contribution to world forest bibliography; 24,000 cards have already been indexed.—*Bernard Frank*.

8734. BUTLER, N. M. Business as a university subject. *Accountants' J.* 49(585) Jan. 1932: 652-657.—The president of Columbia University comments on the rise of business to a professional status comparable with law, medicine, and, more recently, engineering.—*H. F. Taggart*.

8735. HESKE, FRANZ. Probleme der Forstwirtschaft in unentwickelten Ländern als Lehr- und Forschungsgebiet. [Problems of forestry in undeveloped countries as a field for teaching and research.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82(12) Dec. 1931: 797-820.—An Institute for Foreign and Colonial Forestry was recently established at the Forest Hochschule at Tharandt, Saxony, for the purpose of training and investigation in the problems of forest administration, exploitation, and management in undeveloped countries, particularly in the tropics. The author believes that the present century will see most of the forests of the world subjected to organized, sustained-yield management, and that German foresters can and should contribute greatly toward this end.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

8736. HIMMELBLAU, DAVID. Effect of the adoption of the classification of accounting service on accounting instruction. *Accounting Rev.* 6(4) Dec. 1931: 298-304.—A report submitted to the Board of Directors of the American Society of Certified Public Accountants by the Society's Committee on Classification of Accounting Services is included.—*William W. Wernitz*.

8737. KOOS, LEONARD V. Business education: the present status. *Junior College J.* 2(4) Jan. 1932: 191-197.—A study of the catalogues of 295 junior colleges shows that over four-fifths of them offer some courses in economics and business. Three main types of service seem appropriate for the offering in economics and business in the junior college—pre-professional service, which will meet the needs of students planning to transfer to schools of business as juniors; preparation for semi-professions, between the levels of clerical positions and bona fide professions; and a general understanding of the economic and business world for those who will not make strictly occupational use of this information.—*Walter C. Eells*.

8738. SCHMITZ, HENRY. Some problems in forest education. *J. Forestry.* 30(2) Feb. 1932: 203-208.—Probably the most urgent of forest educational problems is the training of competent teachers versed in the natural sciences yet familiar with the social and economic aspects of forestry. The requirements of the Forest Service are for two distinct types of men: the practitioner and the specialist. The practice of recruiting research workers from the Junior Forester register will in the long run lower the standard unless further training is anticipated. The assumption that practical experience is equivalent to professional training is unsound. Again, the technical nature of the Junior Forester examination tends to narrow the field of forest school curricula to the neglect of the cultural and humanistic courses. The Forest Service can encourage this development by altering its requirements.—*Bernard Frank*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 7437, 8417, 8485)

8739. CLERY, A. ROBINET de. Die Kolonialhochschule in Paris. [The École Coloniale in Paris.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4(6) Jun. 1931: 491-494.—This institution, a state school, is divided into three departments: (1) section for colonial administration,

consisting of two groups, for Africa and Indo-China, admission to which is possible for students having passed their *baccalauréat* and a *concours*. Scholarships are granted for a three years' course, along with some alleviation of military service. (2) Juridical section (*section de la magistrature*), open to students having acquired the academic grade of *licencié en droit*, and granting the same benefits for a two years' course. (3) Section for North Africa, preparing for the office of a *contrôleur civil* in Morocco or Algeria. After a course of two or three years a *concours* is to be passed at the ministry of foreign affairs. Scholarships amounting to 1200 fr. are granted after one year's attendance.—*Hans Frerk*.

8740. GOODRICH, HERBERT F. Law schools and bar examiners. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(2) Feb. 1932: 101-105, 114.—An address delivered before the Conference of Bar Examiners of the U. S.—*F. R. Aumann*.

8741. HALL, ARNOLD BENNETT. Research and the state. *Oregon Law Rev.* 11(1) Dec. 1931: 16-38.

8742. KINNANE, CHARLES H. Fact finding for law reform. *United States Law Rev.* 65(7) Jul. 1931: 367-377.—It would seem desirable to appoint a permanent committee of the state bar association, or use such committees on legislation and law reform as now exist, to represent the association in making a preliminary survey of possibly fruitful subjects of study. Upon approval by the association this same committee might be directed to request the aid of the local university or other institutions. A university committee should also be appointed to work with the bar committee or the bar association in the selection of problems and the direction of work. A joint executive committee of the bar and the university representatives would serve as the final directing body. Other possibilities are the consultation of, or admission to membership on the directing committee, of members of the judiciary, the state law enforcement officers' association, and members of legislative committees.—*Laverne Burchfield*.

8743. LLEWELLYN, K. N. Über den Rechtsunterricht in den Vereinigten Staaten. [Law instruction in the United States.] *Jherings Jahrbücher f. d. Dogmatik d. bürgerlichen Rechts.* 43(5-6) 1929: 233-266.

8744. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK. Poznámky o reformě právnických studií. [The reform of legal studies.] *Naše Doba.* 38(9) Jun. 1931: 520-527.—The Czechoslovak legal faculties are behind times with reference to the three semesters required for purely historical studies. There is too much of the spirit of tradition. The history of law should be studied in connection with economic history. Much time could be saved to the universities if post-graduate courses in special subjects were required. There is a lack of text-books.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 8644)

8745. BALDWIN, EDWARD R. Saranac Lake and the Saranac laboratory for the study of tuberculosis. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10(1) Jan. 1932: 1-16.—The Saranac laboratory, established in 1893, was the first in the United States to be devoted to original researches in tuberculosis. This laboratory was the result of the work of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau in a quest for personal health begun in 1873. After Dr. Trudeau's death a foundation of \$550,000 was created in his memory, of which \$93,000 is specifically for the support of the Saranac laboratory: (1) to maintain laboratories and carry on research into the causes and treatment of tuberculosis; (2) to maintain courses of instruction for physicians and others in the

most advanced knowledge of tuberculosis; (3) to offer young physicians and others the opportunities for research work while undergoing treatment for tuberculosis through the establishment of fellowships. (Photographs and diagrams.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

8746. BERNARD, L. L. On the making of textbooks in social psychology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(2) Oct. 1931: 67-81.—Textbooks in social psychology may be constructed so as to cover the whole field of the subject and to meet the needs of students seeking to acquire its content, or as a series of experiments illustrating methods of investigation in the field. The latter method of presenting the subject is useful for training investigators in the science, but may fall short of performing this function adequately if it leaves the investigator who is being trained without a background adequate to set and delimit his problems. On the other hand, the systematic and well rounded presentation, while it must always be more inclusive than the limits of experimental knowledge (which is never sufficiently complete to cover the whole field of individual and collective behavior in social situations), is itself inadequate if it neglects to make use of experimental data to the maximum extent possible.—*L. L. Bernard.*

8747. FEDER, LEAH. The group conference as a method of supervision. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 24-28.—Agencies offering training to student workers find that the student group conference method tends to orient the student in a more efficient manner.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8748. FERNBERGER, SAMUEL W. The American Psychological Association—A historical summary, 1892-1930. *Psychol. Bull.* 29(1) Jan. 1932: 1-89.

8749. HERBST, R. L. The functions of bureaus of research. *J. Educ. Res.* 24(5) Dec. 1931: 372-380.—A questionnaire study, made in 1929-30, of functions of bureaus of research in cities of 100,000 population or less. Replies were received from 60 cities of the 90 which were asked to furnish information. Functions actually performed, in order of frequency, were: achievement tests, mental tests, classification, surveys, pupil personnel problems, organization and supervision of special classes, special investigations, devising records and report forms, educational and vocational guidance, experimental study of curricular and instructional problems, test construction, educational information.—*Walter C. Eells.*

8750. K., B. Pierwsza konferencja socjologów polskich. [The first congress of polish sociologists.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 18(10) Dec. 1931: 405-409.—The meeting was held in Poznań in March 1931, with some 40 present. Among the topics discussed were the following: the significance of advertising in shaping the social will, the original dimensions of social solidarity, methodological foundations of the social sciences, qualitative concepts in sociology, evaluation centres and their influence on action, the present status of research on the mob, subordination and its elemental forms, and autobiography as material for the sociologist. At the business meeting attention was drawn to the close relation between sociology and pedagogy, and plans made to emphasize this topic next year.—*W. J. Rose.*

8751. KEMPTON, HELEN P. The class teaches itself. *Family.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 19-24.—The use of case reports in the training of social workers has at least two distinct advantages: (1) it is much more real and may involve actual situations which the student will later meet in the field; (2) it reduces the amount of exposition or lecturing by the instructor.—*H. R. Hosea.*

8752. POTTER, HOWARD W. Thirty years of psychiatry. *Mental Hygiene.* 16(1) Jan. 1932: 4-22.—The 20th century dawned on a descriptive psychiatry based on Kraepelin's psycho-biology. Since then great developments have been made along the following lines: (1) Freudian psychoanalysis; (2) intelligence testing; (3) studies of the inheritance of mental deficiencies; (4) studies of constitutional predispositions; (5) discoveries of endocrinological influences; (6) developments of general medicine; (7) discoveries concerning focal infections; (8) increased knowledge about general paralysis.—*Raymond Bellamy.*

8753. SEMIL, EDMUND. Słowiański Kongres Pedagogiczny w Warszawie. [The first Slavonic congress of teachers.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 18(7) Sep. 1931: 297-303.—In July there met in Warsaw delegates from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia with their Polish colleagues to discuss common problems. The central theme was that of the demands made on education by peoples prevailingly rural in make-up, and the possibilities for cooperation between the nations in meeting these demands. Emphasis was laid on the peculiar value of village culture *per se*. Even though the rural pattern changes, we can adjust ourselves to this fact.—*W. J. Rose.*

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 3516, 4957, 7071)

8754. SORRENTO, LUIGI. Medio evo: Il termine e il concetto. [The middle ages: the term and its meaning.] *Ann. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore e d. Ist. Superiore di Magistero "Mario Immacolata"* 1930-1931. 1931: 47-95.—Sorrento shows that the term middle ages comes from the German Protestant historians of the 16th century. It was used by George Horn in 1666

and by Cellarius in 1685. By the 18th century it had entered into general use. This division of history into ancient, medieval, and modern was not due to academic or practical reasons, but to political and ecclesiastical concepts. It tends to destroy a concept of historic continuity. Once formulated, the French Renaissance of the 17th century added contempt and censure to the term "middle ages," but to the concept of separated worlds there has come the doctrine of continuity and it is no more possible to consider the history of the middle ages separated from that of the modern world.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

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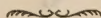
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